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SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY

Charges of Extravagance Against World's Fair Commissioners.

CANDLER WANTS IT STOPPED.

He Proposes to Make Radical Reductions in Salaries.

ABNER TAYLOR TO THE RESCUE.

Congress Urged to Stand by Its Act or Repeal It.

CHICAGO WANTS ONLY TO BE LET ALONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The World's Fair was under discussion in the House today for three hours, after which Mr. Candler submitted his amendment limiting the number of meetings of the National Commissioners and of the Lady Board of Managers and cutting down the salaries and expenses of the commission. Mr. Mason at once made a point of order against the amendment and the matter went over till tomorrow as unfinished business.

The discussion today was listened to with close attention, interest centering upon the speeches of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, a member of the Candler committee, and of Mr. Butterworth, whose fine voice, ready wit, command of language, and familiarity with everything relating to the Fair enabled him to make a strong impression favorable to that enterprise. This is specially important at this time, because Mr. Wilson is not only able and popular, but has the confidence of the House as a man of clear head and cool judgment, and he had attracted the attention of everybody by his picture of mismanagement and extravagance on the part of the National Commission.

Mr. Flower of New York opened the discussion in a badly delivered and labored speech, for he is not an orator. He charged that the commission had started out with ill-judged plans and reckless expenditures of money, and that the condition of affairs when the Candler committee arrived at Chicago was so bad that the intervention of the committee was sought to bring the commission to a sense of its true relations to the local directory, which is composed of such solid business-men as Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, and Otto Young. They wanted to dominate such men as these, the men who raised most of the millions for the enterprise. He invited members to read the testimony of those gentlemen before the committee to support what he said as to the condition of things when the committee was in Chicago, and recalled a remark of Chairman Willetts of the Governing Board of Control, that if the National Commission went on spending money as they had there wouldn't be enough left to put up a Government building. Mr. Flower said it was "easy come, easy go" with the commission. They thought nothing of paying enormous salaries for officers who had little to do; they never thought of paying less than a hundred dollars a month for type-writers who could be obtained for half the money; they had laid out several more expensive departments, each with a chief at $8,000 a year, and were about to incur immense expense when the Candler committee arrived. The committee was unanimous in the opinion that the National Commission is an incubus on the Fair.

Chicago Should Run the Fair.

The Chicago business-men who have raised millions for the Fair are the men to run it. They are the men who raised Chicago out of the mud and made it a great city. They have the ability and the zeal to make a success of the undertaking. He thought the National appropriation of a million and a half was sufficient if properly managed. In reply to a question Mr. Flower admitted that Secretary Windom had approved the salaries fixed by the National Commission, but Windom did it with reluctance, because he agreed fully with the Candler committee that the salaries were not just.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia declared that he was for the protection of the Treasury and the success of the Fair. After describing the condition of affairs as he saw them in November, he put the blame less upon the National Commission than upon the act creating the commission. The law was a loose piece of legislation, not drawn with sufficient care, and he was sure it did not sufficiently guard the Treasury. The appropriation should have been specific, but instead of that Congress gave a lump sum and handed it over to the National Commission, and it had done with it just what might have been naturally expected from a body constituted as it was. A National Commission of 115 Commissioners and 115 alternates, sometimes the former and sometimes the latter acting, cannot properly rule a great World's Fair and wisely dispose of the money. Mr. Wilson called attention to a "so-called review of the report of the Candler committee by William Lindsay of Kentucky, who attempts to discredit the committee by charging inaccuracy in its statements, and alleging that there was no delay on account of a dispute between the commission and local directory about the site to be selected, and that the site had been selected when the committee arrived." Mr. Wilson said if Judge Lindsay had taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the National Commission he would have seen that the site was selected at the suggestion of the Candler committee. The testimony of Judge Martindale before the Congressional committee also showed that nothing had been settled when the committee arrived and that one reason given for selecting Washington Park was that the Candler committee was unanimously in favor of it.

Extravagant Allowances for Salaries.

Having disposed of Judge Lindsay, Mr. Wilson took up the salary question, prefacing it with the remark that the very constitution of the National Commission incapacitated it from conducting the Fair. In the beginning the commission provided a full corps of officers and employés at high salaries, who could have little to do unless they took the work out of the hands of the local directory. When it first met a self-styled Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms tendered the use of apartments for meeting at a hotel, and the commission wanted to pay him at the rate of $25 a day for this service, but Secretary Windom disallowed the claim. They proposed to pay a lady, whose expenses were already paid by the Government, $100 for services for four days, but this also was refused by Secretary Windom. These were cited as samples of the commission's way of doing business. They proposed to pay themselves and their employés well and let the balance, if any, go to running the Fair. He gave the details of the salary list, as obtained from the Treasury Department today, commenting upon each, and calling particular attention to the $10,000 salary of the Secretary, and comparing it with those of chief clerks of the great executive departments of the Government, which range from $2,700 to $3,000, and with the $8,000 paid to the Vice-President, Speaker of the House, and members of the Cabinet, and the $5,000 paid to Senators and Representatives. He said the commission had organized departments almost as extensive as the executive departments of the Government, and had authority by their by-laws to further increase both officers and salaries. The total today amounts to $68,000, and it will swell until the whole appropriation is swamped. The expenses now are at the rate of $98,283 a year, and will go to $150,000 a year unless checked. The telegraph today announced that President Palmer says Congress must give $5,000,000. If Congress takes control of the Fair by having a Director-General it will be bound to put up all the money necessary to run it. Salaries of officers should be cut down to reasonable figures, the Director-General should be paid by the local corporation, which he properly represents, and all other salaries and expenses should be reduced. Until he went to Chicago he never fully realized the force of a remark of ex-Congressman Oscar Turner of Kentucky, that "a si-ne-cu-re is nothing to do and a d—d sight of pay."

Lady Managers Discussed.

Mr. Wilson cautiously approached the discussion of the part the Lady Board of Managers has in the Fair. He would make no criticism because he had none to make. There are 115 principals and 115 alternates, and if any man present was bold enough to make an attack upon 230 ladies let him speak. He would not do it. [Great laughter.] He said the ladies were looking sharply after their Congressmen to see that no change should be made in the law to affect them. It was not proposed to change the law as to them, but to limit the number of meetings.

Mr. Allen of Michigan said the women had not been extravagant, and why limit them to one meeting?

Mr. Wilson replied that they had not been extravagant. But they could give advice enough at one meeting to last six months. But, seriously, such a large body was not a business body, and between the meetings of the board the work could be efficiently done by committees.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky spoke in opposition to the Candler proposition. He denied that the House Appropriations Committee, of which he is a member, justified large or extravagant salaries. It simply gave the least amount it could conscientiously give in view of the law and the circumstances. He would not defend the commission nor approve all it had done, but the law gives it powers not merely supervisory but executive. After reading and commenting upon the law he said that whatever changes in it were necessary must be made in some other way than by amendments to an appropriation bill. The Appropriations Committee had considered the suggestions of the Candler committee and had cut down the appropriation $30,000. He complimented Judge Lindsay and briefly replied to Wilson's remarks about him. Mr. Breckinridge remarked that he was not a friend of the Fair originally and voted against Chicago every time, but it was now on its feet and would be a great enterprise. There should be no extravagance, but to strike out the appropriation made in the pending bill would do great harm. He believed that hereafter there would be a greater degree of prudence with less of personal self-seeking.

Mr. Vaux of Pennsylvania opposed all appropriations for such enterprises as that at Philadelphia in 1876 and that in Chicago on the ground that there is no warrant for them in the Constitution. Here followed an amusing scene, caused by a colloquy at short range between this picturesque old gentleman and his colleague, Charley O'Neill. Finally they got to talking at the same time, patted each other on the shoulder, and put the House into a roar. Members gathered about them and encouraged the fun, which continued for twenty minutes. It was impossible to catch more than a few sentences occasionally. Mr. Bland wanted to say something, but Mr. Vaux said: "No; I will have no controversy with you. I want free speech and I can't get it; you want free coinage and you can't get it. So there we are."

Chicago Wants to Be Let Alone.

Col. Ab Taylor said Chicago wanted to be let alone. It wants this interference with the Fair stopped. If the gentlemen had made such speeches six months ago as they have made today many of the supposed facts they have given to the House would have been facts then, but they are not facts now. They are talking of friction existing between these two boards, the National and the local board, but that friction has already been brushed away, and they are acting in peace and harmony together, working side by side to try to make this Fair a grand National success, such as it should be. The gentlemen on the committee are themselves responsible for this friction. When this House decided that we would have a Fair four great cities contended for it and came here with drafts of their bills already prepared. They asked the House to enact these bills into law, and the question came up in that shape for consideration. The bill proposed by the City of Chicago put the power of the Fair into the hands of a local board and made the Government Commission advisory. But after the Fair was located this committee threw aside this bill and prepared a bill itself.

Mr. Candler—Does the gentleman mean to say that the bill which was presented by the committee was not drawn and changed at the request of Chicago?

Mr. Taylor—I do.

Mr. Candler—I deny the correctness of the statement. The bill was corrected throughout in all its details at their request. It was drawn at the request of the Chicago committee, and at the time the bill was changed against my advice.

Not a Chicago Affair.

Mr. Taylor continued:

The committee drafted the bill and the Chicago people consented to it, because it was, as the committee said, the best bill that they could pass through this House. That was all. That is the history of the bill; and if the commission appointed under the bill is not advisory it is the fault of Congress and the committee, not of Chicago. The trouble about this Fair is that it is in Chicago. Let me see what the Chairman of the committee says; and in order not to do him injustice I will read his language from his own speech: "And they felt that when they gave $1,500,000 outright to the City of Chicago for the Government exhibit they had acted generously." They have not given a dollar to the City of Chicago. It is not a Chicago Fair, it is a National Fair. The gentleman does not seem to comprehend that this is a National Fair, held to commemorate the discovery of America, its 400th anniversary, and not the discovery of Chicago. If they will get that out of their minds I think they will occupy a different position.

Now, in relation to this salary question: Let us see what there is about that. I know the Secretary of that board. I know him well. I know he is a man of ability. I will give him $5,000 myself. But do you expect a man to go there to occupy that position for one, two, or three years at the same price that he would occupy a position for life? You cannot get him. He is not a machine. He cannot come at 9 o'clock in the morning and go away at 4. He has other duties to perform besides attending to the correspondence. A man in such a position has social duties to perform. He comes in contact with people from all over the world; and when they come there they expect to be entertained. They expect somebody to take hold of them and show them something. This comes upon the Secretary more than any other officer.

As to the Director-General, this committee says the commission wants no Director-General. Why did the President send out his proclamation to foreign countries inviting them to come here? Whom are they to meet? Are they to meet a representative of the Government or are they to meet some local board? I say it would be a disgrace to this Nation if, after inviting foreigners to come here to our National Exposition, we should turn them over to a local board. They should be met by men appointed by this Government.

You put it in the power of this commission when you made it to fix the salaries. The only thing you said was to be done was that the Secretary of the Treasury should approve it; and the Secretary of the Treasury has approved it. Now, gentlemen, either stand by what you have done or

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NO FREE COINAGE IN IT.

MR. BLAND'S RIDER KNOCKED OUT BY THE HOUSE.

The Scheme to Tack a Free Coinage Amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Defeated by a Vote of 134 to 127—Free Silver Men Greatly Disappointed—A Protest from Chicago Business-Men—Position of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The free-coinage men in the House were confident that they would win a decisive victory today. This was probably one reason why Messrs. Bland and Bartine took their hats and left the meeting of the Coinage Committee this morning after protesting that it was useless to remain, as they were satisfied that a majority of the committee meant to smother the Senate Free Coinage bill. After Judge Payson, presiding in the Committee of the Whole, had decided that Bland's free-coinage amendment was not in order on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill Bland appealed from the decision, the tellers took their places, and half of the Democrats stood up to watch what well-known free-coinage Republicans would vote with their party friends to sustain the Chairman's ruling. When they saw free-coinage Republicans like Gen. Post and Perkins of Kansas and several Democrats pass between the tellers they began to realize that Bland's coup d'état was doomed to failure. Judge Payson's decision was sustained by a 134 to 127 vote—a majority of 7. The Democrats who voted with the Republicans were: Andrews of Massachusetts, Mutchler and Vaux of Pennsylvania, Spinola, Clancy, and Dunphy of New York, and Wilcox of Connecticut. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats were: Townsend of Colorado, Bartine of Nevada, Lind of Minnesota, Herman of Oregon, Connell of Nebraska, Carter of Montana, Kelley and Turner of Kansas, Laws of Nebraska, and Clark of Wyoming.

Free-Coinage Men Still Hopeful.

The anti-silver men applauded the announcement of the result, and the free-coinage men sullenly submitted to wait another chance to force a vote. They believe they were defeated today by representations that induced half a dozen free-coinage Republicans to believe that the Free-Coinage bill would be allowed to come to a square vote in the House. The action today, however, undoubtedly hurt the chances of silver legislation. It showed that the free-coinage crowd cannot take the House by the throat. While some Republican supporters of the proposition felt bound to go against it today in the way it came up it is also to be remarked when a square test is had some Democratic members who either dodged or voted with Bland will be compelled to go on record against free coinage. The showing this afternoon was pitiful enough, with only seven willing to meet the issue under whatever conditions it was presented. Nor should too much be hoped for from the Democrats on the direct vote, but local influence will probably keep between twelve and fifteen of them in line. The Democrats are going to hold a caucus tomorrow night and will probably try to force these into line.

Will There Be an Extra Session?

One proposition to be considered is whether the attempt shall be made to force an extra session. Mr. Cleveland's friends want an extra session so that the free-coinage issue can be got out of the way before 1892.

Representative Adams today filed a petition against the passage of a free-coinage act, which bore the signatures of the following business men and firms in Chicago:

Marshall Field & Co., P. D. Armour, John Farwell company, French & Potter company, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Charles Gossage & Co., Storm & Hill, J. M. Doane, McCormick company, Sprague, Warner & Co., Franklin MacVeagh & Co., N. K. Fairbank & Co., Potter Palmer, Phelps, Dodge & Palmer company, D. B. Fisk & Co., Charles P. Kellogg & Co., Mandel Bros., Edson Keith & Co., Wilson Bros., C. M. Henderson & Co., J. H. Walker & Co., Lee, Schwab & Co., A. C. McClurg & Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett company, A. F. Seeberger company, S. D. Kimbark, Crerar, Adams & Co., Charles Fargo, Pitkin & Brooks, Henry W. King & Co., Kohn Bros., Cahn, Wampold & Co., H. H. Porter, Reed, Murdoch & Co., Fuller & Fuller company, John M. Clark, D. B. Fisk & Co., John B. Drake, N. B. Ream, Samuel W. Allerton, T. E. Wells.

Another petition against free coinage was signed by seventy-nine members of the Board of Trade.

Can They Get a Direct Vote?

The action of the House today in sustaining the decision of the Chair (Mr. Payson), by which Mr. Bland's free-coinage amendment to the Sundry Civil bill was ruled out of order, is thought by many to mean that no free-coinage bill can pass this Congress. There were probably some Republicans who voted to sustain the decision of the Chair, who himself is a silver man, because they believed that the decision was in accordance with the rules. A direct vote on a free-coinage bill might result differently, but it is not clear how a direct vote on such a bill can be had during this Congress.

The silver men have given up all hope of getting any sort of report from the Coinage Committee. Today Mr. Bland and Mr. Bartine left the committee, refusing to take any further part in the proceedings, since it was evident to them that it was not the purpose of the committee that anything should be done. In doing this they placed all their faith in their ability to force the issue before the House by attaching the provision for free coinage to an appropriation bill. To do this it was necessary, as they all appreciated, to overrule the decision of the Chair, which necessarily would be in accordance with the rules.

Today's vote was a test of their strength on this sort of a motion, and the result makes it evident that no attempt to attach free silver to an appropriation bill in the House can carry.

The leaders of the Republicans do not propose to let a free-coinage bill go to the President as a rider on an appropriation bill if they can help it, as this would make his position particularly embarrassing, and would probably result in the failure of an appropriation bill, making an extra session necessary. It is asserted with a positiveness which indicates knowledge that the President has made up his mind that he will veto any bill which carries free coinage, even if it should be one of the regular appropriation bills.

The Chicago business-men who signed the petition against a free coinage were telegraphed tonight that to make their protests effective it would be necessary to send a delegation here. The last two weeks of the session will witness some lively skirmishing on the silver question and if free coinage is to be fought off the great commercial interests of the country must make their influence felt. Chicago is about the only big city that has not asked a hearing before the Coinage Committee.

BREAKS THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

An Overcoat Which Plays an Important Part in the Vail Case Missing.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It is announced here tonight that the overcoat worn by Charles F. Vail the day he killed his wife has been stolen from the room of the Circuit Attorney. The overcoat is an exceedingly important link in the State's chain of evidence, and without it conviction will be well nigh impossible. The revolver was in the pocket of the overcoat when it was exploded, accidentally Vail claims. By the course of the bullet the State expected to show that the weapon must have been pressed forward and upward by Vail in order to have the bullet take effect in a vital part. The coat has been a subject of contention between the prosecution and defense for several months and much excitement is caused by the report of its loss.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.

Four Cabinet Ministers Talk Reciprocity at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The political campaign was opened here tonight by the Conservatives in Toronto Auditorium, a great gathering being addressed by four Cabinet Ministers. The Hon. Mr. Powell, Minister of Customs, took up the question of Canada's trade relations and pointed out that unrestricted reciprocity would inevitably lead to the severance of the tie binding Canada to Great Britain. He spoke in refutation of the trade theories of the Liberals, and said that since the adoption of the national policy, or protective tariff, Canada's trade with England had increased, while that with the United States had decreased correspondingly. The tendency of this was to cement more closely the relations existing between Canada and the mother country, and as long as they could help it Canadians would not allow a Senator to be sent to the legislative halls at Washington.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, spoke next. He said the Government did not admit any dependence upon the United States for a market. Canada had its ships and merchants enterprising enough to find other markets and show the United States that it was not on its knees as the Liberals would have the people believe. It was not true that the Government sprang the election on the people from any improper motive. Mr. Blaine, when approached on the question of reciprocity, said that he could not enter into a discussion of the question until after March 4 next, when the life of the present Congress expires. The Government did not wish to go to Mr. Blaine at the end of the parliamentary term, so it deemed it advisable to submit its policy to the people, and go to the American Government with the indorsement of the Canadian electorate to back it up. The reciprocity which would be discussed next March would not involve the giving up by Canadians of the control of their tariff or any action inimical to the mother country. The Government's policy further would not introduce direct taxation, nor would it mean the sacrifice of the national policy or that for the benefit of American labor the industries of this country should be pulled down.

The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, followed, giving figures to show that financially the people of Canada were better off today than they were under the financial management of the opposition. He quoted from interviews with Mr. Hitt and Erastus Wiman, with a view to showing that unrestricted reciprocity meant a discrimination in favor of American manufactures and a discrimination against Great Britain. Mr. Foster concluded with the assertion that the trade policy of the Liberal party meant absorption into the United States.

The Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, concluded the proceedings with an exhaustive effort to demonstrate Canada's absolute commercial independence of the United States. The United States was a competitor of Canada in the markets of the world rather than a market for it, the produce of both being almost identical.

ASBURY PARK GREATLY EXCITED.

The Tragic Death of Miss Helen Potts Is the Cause.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—This town is thoroughly aroused over the tragic death of Miss Helen Potts, the daughter of Railroad Contractor George H. Potts, who died at the Comstock Fashionable Boarding-School in New York City Sunday last. Few people here believe the girl died from the effects of the pills taken, which were prescribed for her by Medical Student Carlisle W. Harris, and are anxious that an autopsy be held.

It is reported that the remains of Miss Potts were not buried, although a grave had been prepared for them, but that the body was placed in a vault. This was done under instructions from Coroner Schultz of New York, who had charge of the case. He is said to have telegraphed Mr. Potts not to bury the body, and the latter accordingly had it placed in a vault Wednesday last.

Mr. Potts is almost distracted with grief, and refuses to believe that his daughter is dead. He has ordered that the casket be left open, and has placed a guard of two men over it whose duty it is to inspect the remains hourly, so that if the girl should awaken her life would be saved. Developments from New York in the matter are anxiously awaited.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Coroner Schultze denied most positively tonight having sent word to Miss Potts' parents to defer burial because he wanted to make an autopsy. He said he had no intention of holding an autopsy, as the cause of the young lady's death had been clearly defined at the time his examination was made.

EXPRESS COMPANIES MAKE A DEAL.

The American Buys a Controlling Interest in One of Its Rivals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The *Evening Journal* says the National Express company is now controlled by the American Express company. There was a recent sale of stock of the National Express company by which the American interests secured the majority of the shares of the National. The prices were above par and some shareholders say it was nearly 200. General Manager Hutt of the National Express company said this afternoon that there had been an agreement between the two companies which would bring them into closer relations than heretofore, and would result in their working in harmony. This has been brought about through the transfer of some of the stock of the National.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—In speaking of the rumor that the American Express company had gained control of the National Express company, J. C. Fargo, President of the former company, says that the report is not true.

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Havana Police Capture a Gang of Outlaws After Hard Fighting.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The police of this city recently received information that several bandits had taken passage on the Spanish steamer Baldomero Inglesias at this port with the intention of making their escape to Aspinwall. The officers went where the steamer was lying. The bandits opened fire on the officers. The latter returned the fire and a fierce battle ensued. The bullets flew thick and fast, and the passengers on the steamer were thrown into a panic. The police gained possession of the steamer. It was then found that three of the bandits, including the famous Montelongo, were dead. Montelongo, seeing their further resistance was useless, had jumped into the sea and attempted to make his escape by swimming to the shore. The officers, however, fired on him in the water, and the noted outlaw was mortally wounded and soon sank. Another of the bandits was captured. The loss of the policemen was light, only two of them being injured.

Reconsignment of Grain Allowed.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 6.—The Burlington has withdrawn its notices abolishing the reconsignment of grain at Kansas City, and hereafter will allow the privilege. The Burlington officials say they withdrew the privilege on account of the crooked expense bills, and resume it after being convinced that the majority of the grain men were not to blame.

Big Seizure of Opium.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—The Portland customs officers today seized unstamped opium to the value of $15,000 in the Chinese quarter. The seizure was made under the recent tariff act requiring all opium to be passed through the Custom House for the respective district where, on payment of duty, it will be stamped.

"ANTE UP, OR DROP OUT."

CITY EMPLOYES MUST FURNISH THE "BOODLE" TO ELECT CREGIER.

Unlimited "Stuff" Is the Only Thing That Can Pull the Mayor Through in April, and the Order Has Gone Forth for the Biggest Campaign Assessment on Record—Carter Harrison to Be Shunted Out of the Way.

The city employés of high and low degree and tax-eaters of every description under the Cregier régime will have to curtail their expenditures for liquid refreshments and other luxuries during the coming two months. The ukase from the inner circle of the Democratic camp has gone forth and every one of them will have to contribute his pro rata for the biggest spring campaign fund on record.

The City-Hall has decided that Cregier must be renominated for Mayor. His henchmen have that fixed, they say, but with his Administration a mark of public condemnation they know they cannot reëlect him without persistent fine work and the use of much boodle. The fine work the bosses will do; the boodle the city employés and the gamblers must supply.

Two years ago the Democratic managers found out that they could not appeal to business-men or any other reputable class for support or subscriptions that would be at all adequate to their needs, and soon after, it is asserted, Mayor Cregier determined upon a plan of political sand-bagging which would supply him with the shekels for a second campaign. With that purpose in view he has been appointing to office, or rather recording on the salary rolls, every one credited with "a pull" or skillful in doing political fine work. 'Tis not alone the police force that has been increased by nearly a third, but every other department under his control has been added to by the enrollment of men selected not for their fitness but for their availability as ward-workers and precinct thumpers.

And now he is commencing to get in his work on these tax devourers.

How the Boodle Will Be Raised.

It has been concluded by the city Democratic steering committee and by the Mayor's henchmen that nothing but a monster campaign fund can save Cregier from defeat, and the lowest estimate of this amount has been placed at $100,000. But how is that amount to be raised, since neither business-men nor Democratic "silk stockings" will assist to place so small a man over so big a city as Chicago? Why, easily enough. Assess not only the hundreds of strikers he has placed on the pay-rolls but assess every one else in the employ of the city. Assess the gamblers also. And the assessment has commenced.

The scheme is that every one drawing a monthly salary shall be assessed 5 per cent of said salaries for January, 5 per cent for February, and 10 per cent for March. Now, take the police force, which, under Cregier's reckless increases, numbers about 2,000 men, and counting in the Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants with the patrolmen the average pay for each policeman will not be far from $100 a month. Take 20 per cent of all these salaries for three months and the enforced contributions for campaign purposes from the Police Department alone will foot up about $40,000. That is a good starter, and now comes in the countless horde of other city employés, yes, and county employés, too, for those of the Democratic persuasion are also to be "touched." From their salaries it is expected another $40,000 or more can be gleaned from assessments. Thus $80,000 is in sight.

Then the gamblers, and pool-sellers, and clockmen, and lottery-ticket-men, and the City-Hall contractors will chip in and increase the boodle not only to the estimated $100,000, but will supplement it should the needs of the campaign demand it. For the two years of grace they have had, and with the pledge that for two years longer they can run as wide open and as unmolested as they please, they will not hesitate to put up heavily and freely for the election of their candidate and backer.

"Ante Up or Leave the Board."

It is not thought that all or even the greater portion of the January assessments have been collected, but there is time enough, the managers think. To numbers of the employés it has been thought best not yet to say anything so as to keep the scheme quiet as long as possible, and, besides, there is plenty of time before April to collect in full. Cregier's steering committee knows full well that when they make a demand it will be complied with. Men will rather pay their assessments than be bounced.

The employés of the South Town Assessor's office have already been "touched." Their assessment is $30. Those who have paid are not delighted, though they are making no public protests. It is the same way with others who have been "touched." Men who get $75 a month and who had to pay an assessment of $3.75 are grumbling a little, but only among themselves and to intimate friends. They say it is an outrage, and that no man who gets less than $100 a month should be assessed a cent.

TO SHUNT CARTER H. HARRISON.

He Will Be Boomed for Gage's Place—Cregier's Dangerous Rival.

In this connection it can be said that the word has been passed at the City-Hall that all the employés are to boom Carter H. Harrison for President of the local World's Fair Committee to fill the space left vacant when Lyman J. Gage resigns. Carter is looked upon as a dangerous rival of Cregier for the Democratic nomination; hence the Cregierites want him out of the way. That explains the zeal of the official Democratic organ and of the City-Hall officials in urging Mr. Harrison for Mr. Gage's place.

But Harrison does not bite. The organization of the Democrats in favor of Harrison proceeds. Frank Lawler is expected back from Washington soon. He proposes to make war on Cregier from the start. Ald. McGillen is also out against Cregier in the North Division, and Ald. Gahan is not favorable to the present incumbent. Indeed the Stock-Yards interests are dead against Cregier on account of his peculiar course in reference to the water supply for the Town of Lake.

BROUGHT THREE BOTTLES OF LYMPH.

Dr. Schorse of Milwaukee Returns with a Supply of the Precious Article.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Dr. Schorse, one of the leading German physicians of Milwaukee, returned tonight from Germany bringing with him three bottles of the genuine Koch lymph. Dr. Schorse says that much of the lymph now being used in America is pronounced bogus by Dr. Koch, who says that no such quantity has been sent to America as is being advertised here. For five weeks Dr. Schorse studied the lymph treatment under Dr. Koch. He says that its curative power in cases of tuberculosis has not yet been fully demonstrated, but he has confidence in it as a remedy for Bright's disease and rheumatism.

Exporting American Copper.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Calumet and Hecla people have just sold 8,000,000 pounds of copper for foreign shipment. The drafts have passed through a local banking house. The price paid is said to be a little over 14 cents a pound delivered in New York.

Bishop Galleher Wants an Assistant.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Bishop John N. Galleher has formally notified the diocese that owing to failing health he is no longer able to perform the duties of his office. He therefore calls upon them to elect an assistant. This will be done at the annual council April 8.

THREE RAILWAYS TO BE UNITED.

Gould and Huntington's Scheme for a Gigantic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It is an open secret among their immediate associates that although Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. C. P. Huntington, representing respectively the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific systems, gave their assent to the agreement which is the basis of the new Western Railway Traffic Association, that agreement did not win their entire approval. It did not go far enough to suit either of them, but they accepted it as a step in the right direction. Mr. Huntington's remedy for the evils of excessive competition between the Western railways is consolidation. His conviction is based on experience. He and his associates have welded into one company the Southern Pacific, over 7,000 miles of railway, forming a system extending from Portland, Ore., to Galveston, Tex., and which has a monopoly of the rail transportation business on the Pacific coast.

Since the Western Association was formed neither of these railway managers has been idle, nor have they abandoned hopes of ultimately perfecting an alliance between the railways west of the Mississippi which will reduce the evils of competition to a minimum. Counting upon the acquiescence of the managers and stockholders of the Atchison company Messrs. Gould and Huntington have had their lieutenants prepare exhaustive analyses of the capitalization, the indebtedness, earnings, and mileage of the Missouri Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Atchison systems with the view of determining from them a basis upon which the three systems may be consolidated or brought under the control of a single operating company.

A good deal of progress has been made, and the work does not lag because Mr. Gould is absent from the city. Executive officers of the Southern Pacific system have been summoned from San Francisco to take part in the work, and it is trustworthily stated that Senator Stanford has given his support to the scheme. As yet none of the three interests is absolutely committed to the proposition, but all have taken it up with a degree of earnestness that argues strongly in favor of its adoption.

INSANE OVER THE STUDY OF THEOSOPHY.

Sad Case of Miss Caroline Taylor, an Indianapolis Society Belle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis Station House does not often have such an occupant as the one who walked its bare floor today. The prisoner was Miss Caroline Taylor, the young lady who had shot her aunt yesterday. The circumstances are extraordinary. Talk with Miss Taylor on religion and one finds her a consistent, devoted believer in God and the righteousness of his judgments. In music, literature, history, even philosophy, she is gifted as few non-professional persons are. In all these matters she is entirely orthodox and rational, and you might know her for months and discover nothing to excite suspicion. In dress she has superior taste, in manners she is a lady, and in society she has been a belle. Two years ago she began the study of theosophy and it led her far into mystical imaginings, which finally destroyed her peace of mind. She thought that there were enemies in league against her and her family, and that they were continually pursuing her. She traveled, went to Seattle, visited in Chicago, and spent some time in New York, where she sought consolation from the Rev. De Witt Talmage. She came home, apparently rational and even brilliant, but with deliberation and without exciting suspicion she went to a pawnshop yesterday and in the presence of a detective purchased the pistol which she afterwards used, without forewarning, in shooting her aunt. She expected to be tried for murder, but when she was taken from the station-house this evening she was conveyed, not to the court-room, as she expected, but to the Insane Hospital, as a dangerous victim of theosophy.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES IN FULL BLAST.

The Carnival Season at New Orleans Inaugurated Yesterday Afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The carnival season is here. From now until next Wednesday morning will be a round of pageants, parades, and pastimes. Today the Continental Guards turned out to receive the Detroit Light Infantry and fifty accompanying guests. This afternoon occurred the field tournament of the King's Own Royal Guards, ten select knights participating. The first honor was won by Stephen of the Iron Hand, who named as Queen of Love and Beauty Miss Nina Bisland, conceded to be the most beautiful young lady of this city. She belongs to a family of daughters famous for beauty and intellect. One of her sisters is an editor of the *Illustrated American* and another competed with Nellie Bly in the trip around the world.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 6.—The Illinois Central Mardi Gras excursion from the Northwest in two trains of sleepers stopped here for an hour this afternoon. The party, numbering over 200 ladies and gentlemen, represented the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and the Dakotas. Gov. Stone and other State officers as well as a number of prominent citizens met them at the depot. Unfavorable weather prevented the excursionists from taking a ride over the city.

JUSTICE HARLAN GIVEN A DINNER.

The Jurist Complimented by His Fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Justice Harlan was given a complimentary dinner at Wormley's tonight by his fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi. The committee tendering the dinner included a long list of distinguished men, among them ex-Govs. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Francis of Nevada, and Hoadly of Ohio, Senators Voorhees and Quay and ex-Senator J. E. McDonald, Representatives Hitt and Springer of Illinois, Bynum of Indiana, Edmunds and Tucker of Virginia, Allen of Mississippi, Kinsey of Missouri, Pugsley of Ohio, and Townsend of Colorado. Gov. Beaver presided. Among the toasts and responses were the following:

"Our Guest and the Supreme Court of the United States"—Mr. Justice Harlan.
"The Beta in Public Life"—Congressman W. M. Springer.
"The Mystical Seven"—Mr. Justice Brewer.
"Clasped Hands"—John S. Wise.
"Ohio—Our Home"—J. J. Lentz.
"The Coming Day"—Congressman Bynum.
"The Boys of Twenty Years Ago"—Congressman Kinsey.
"Fraternal Virginians"—Congressman Tucker.
"Our College Presidents"—The Rev. Richard McIlvaine.

FIRE IN A GREAT PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

The Susquehanna Coal Company's Workings at Nanticoke Burning.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 6.—Following closely upon the heels of the drowning of seventeen men at Jeansville and three at Nanticoke comes another mining disaster which, although unattended by loss of life, means enforced idleness and consequent privation to 600 or 700 miners in Nanticoke. A gas feeder in the Susquehanna Coal company's mine was today ignited by men who were driving new openings. The feeder rapidly increased until the flames spread along the face of the workings, setting fire to the coal and driving the men to the surface. In a short time the interior of the mine was a mass of flames, roaring like a furnace and threatening total destruction to the entire underground workings. Preparations were made as soon as possible to flood the workings. The work of flooding the mine, which is a large one, may require months.

LAST EDITION.

NOW WORTH A MILLION.

Offer of a Syndicate for Third National Bank Property.

A FORTUNE FROM A FAILURE.

The Suspension of That Institution Nov. 21, 1877, Recalled.

LAND THAT WAS DEAR AT $150,000.

It Has Subsequently Enhanced in Value Nearly Ten-Fold.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES AT $10,000 PER ACRE.

One hundred acres of land for a round $1,000,000 is not an ordinary transaction, but it is one that is likely to be closed within a few days. A suspended bank that is in the hands of a receiver does not frequently have its stock quoted at from 160 to 175. One of these facts hinges on the other.

The Third National Bank of Chicago closed its doors Nov. 21, 1877. It had liabilities of over $1,000,000, and at that time the stock was looked upon as pretty nearly worthless. The bank was one of the first established under the National Banking act. It was organized in 1862, under the leadership of Col. James H. Bowen. Its capital stock was $750,000, which was large in those days, and added to that was a surplus of $200,000 at the time of the failure.

The bank passed successfully through the panic of 1873, although at that time it was forced to suspend for a week or two, and in the settlement with debtors was obliged to take a good deal of Chicago real estate as the only available assets that could be realized on. That was also the situation when the bank finally suspended in 1877. In the settlement with borrowers quite a number of pieces of real estate were taken. The most important was a piece of 100 acres just south of Jackson Park. That piece of property was about all that could be realized on at that time to offset an indebtedness of about $150,000, and it was considered an extremely unsatisfactory settlement.

A meeting of the stockholders is now called for next Tuesday at 11 o'clock at the Sherman House to consider an offer of $1,000,000 for this 100 acres of land.

Huntington W. Jackson, the receiver of the bank, has had a definite offer from a Chicago syndicate which is headed by a Chicago bank President. The identity of the syndicate has not been further disclosed to any of the stockholders of the bank. The offer is $10,000 an acre for the 100 acres, $300,000 to be paid in cash.

Description of the Property.

The property consists of an eighty-acre tract having a frontage of one-half mile on Jackson Park at Sixty-seventh street, and of a twenty-acre piece just south of the east half of the eighty. There is a forty-acre tract on Sixty-seventh street between Stony Island boulevard and the west line of the Third National Bank's eighty acres, which is owned by Dr. Willoughby, and for which, it is said, he has just been offered $12,500 an acre.

It is understood that most of the stockholders of the Third National Bank are in favor of disposing of the property. At the time the bank failed there were ninety stockholders. The stockholders' book still shows the same names today, for stock of a National bank which is in the hands of a receiver cannot be transferred. But the large holders have bought up the interests of about all the small holders, until now the bank's assets are virtually controlled by a few men.

J. Irving Pearce, who was President of the bank at the time of its failure, is the largest stockholder. De Witt Curtis, whose father, the late Charles H. Curtis, was one of the directors of the bank, is the next largest stockholder. George M. Pullman also owns a large block of the stock. J. Irving Pearce, it is said, believes that an offer of $1,200,000 can be had for the property, and some of the stockholders have been given to understand that Mr. Pearce will produce such an offer at the meeting to be held Tuesday morning.

Last June a meeting was held at which a resolution was offered to sell the property for $800,000. The resolution had the approval of most of the stockholders present, but Mr. Pearce so earnestly opposed it that it was not carried. Mr. Pearce at that time asked to be given ninety days in which to sell the property for $1,000,000, and his request was granted. The complications over the location of the World's Fair buildings, and later the stringency in the money market, prevented any successful negotiations at that time. The present offer is the best illustration the year has yet furnished of the continued strength and even of advancing values in the Chicago real-estate market.

The Third National Bank owns another important piece of acre property which is also likely soon to be sold. It is a block of forty-five acres in Sec. 18, 39, 13, east. That piece of property is valued at something like $135,000.

A $120,000 Sale.

Griffin & Dwight have sold the southwest corner of Randolph and Union streets, 120x152 feet, for $120,000. The property was sold for the estate of A. C. Lewis to Herman Herrman. The improvements on the corner are old and the price paid is practically $1,000 a foot.

Baird & Bradley have sold 100x200 feet on North Clark street, south of Deming court, for $16,000.

A. C. Pinkham & Co. have sold a tract containing fifty-three and one-third acres at the corner of Ninety-fifth street and Juniata avenue for Otis R. Glover to John Johnston Jr. The price paid was $2,000 per acre, or $106,666. It is said that the ground is to be used by a large manufacturing company as a site, and it is known that the company has options upon 160 acres adjoining this purchase.

To Make a Secret Invasion.

CALDWELL, Kas., Feb. 6.—It has been ascertained that a secret invasion of the Cherokee Strip is to be made by the O'Connor-Dill "boomers."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Michigan Federation of Labor, in session at Grand Rapids, adjourned yesterday after electing officers.

By an explosion of giant powder at Kokomo, Colo., yesterday, two men were killed and three others badly injured.

The conference of Presidents, Managers, and General Freight Agents of Southern railroads was concluded at Nashville, Tenn., last evening.

The notorious moonshiner, Harvey Reynolds, was captured near Florence, Ala., yesterday. He is the most noted moonshiner in Alabama and Tennessee.

Four men attempted to rob an express train at Delano, Cal., last night. In the fight that followed the express messenger and another trainman were seriously wounded.

A society for the establishment of a colony of Russian Jews has been incorporated in California. The directors are among the wealthiest Jewish merchants in San Francisco.

Albert Blanchard, who claims that his father is a Judge on the Supreme Court bench of Illinois and now residing at Ottawa, was yesterday found guilty of receiving stolen goods in Columbus, O.

For several weeks a number of mine bosses and prominent citizens of Gerardville, Pa., have received anonymous communications decorated with a coffin, cross-bones, and a skull, similar to those received during the reign of the Molly Maguires.

CANNOT GET RID OF HIM.

THE DEMOCRATS DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH PALMER.

They Are Anxious to Set Him Aside for Another Candidate, but Are Afraid to Go Back on the Action of the State Convention—Streeter Tells the Republicans How He Would Vote on Certain Issues if Elected Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The situation at the close of the week is as complex as ever. The Republicans have signed an agreement to go home over Sunday. The three F. M. B. A. members have pledged their words of honor to keep out of the joint assembly tomorrow and Monday. The Democrats are trying to hold their 101 votes in town, but the task is a difficult one. The Democrats as a rule want to get home as badly as the Republicans, and the command of the steering committee has provoked a volley of condemnations.

Mr. White of Tazewell went before the Democratic State Central Committee and the steering committee today and said his wife and child were sick and his duty demanded that he go to their relief.

"I am going tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning," he said. He was told that the steering committee demanded his presence in Springfield at the joint sessions of tomorrow and Monday. He said the steering committee had never made any such order, or considered it as a body. Then Mr. White said half of the members of that organization were as determined to get home as he. The gentleman did not hesitate to speak his mind freely, and it is understood he will keep his word and leave Springfield tomorrow morning.

Some of the Cook County boys are anxious to take their departure, and unless the Democrat scouts watch the midnight trains closely at least half a dozen will go north. There is no chance of a quorum in the joint Assembly, and the voting will be of a perfunctory order.

Trouble Over the Morrison Letter.

Some of Col. Morrison's friends read the riot act to the Democratic State Central Committee on account of an editorial which appeared in one of the Democratic dailies here in which Col. Morrison was viciously assailed on account of his letter. The State Central Committee was held responsible for the publication, and was notified that Col. Morrison's views were right and proper, and he had the privilege of expressing them, like any other Democrat. Any repetition of the editorial in question would meet with prompt retaliation from Col. Morrison's friends in the Legislature from the Eighteenth Congressional District. The prompt championing of Col. Morrison's cause had a happy effect on the State Central Committee and efforts are being made to pacify Morrison's followers. The Morrison letter and Carter Harrison's interview virtually indorsing it have set the Democrats to thinking. At first some of their number yelled "treason and treachery."

When they gave the matter a second thought they realized the Colonel was eminently correct in his diagnosis of a situation, even though he might be 1,000 miles away and not fully advised as to the condition of affairs here; hence they have toned their expressions quite noticeably today.

The Democrats are beginning to realize the great mistake they made in nominating a candidate for the Senate in State convention. They are in for it now and see no easy way out of the deep water in which they are floating. They can't get the farmer representatives to vote for Palmer on any basis or hypothesis. They can't let go of Gen. Palmer if they would and the General is not the man to lie down in the face of the enemy. The Cook County Democrats as a rule are shouting, "What are we here for?"

Crafts and the Committees.

The committees are not announced, nor will they be until Mr. Crafts gets ready to let go of them. He will hold on to them as long as he can. Mr. Crafts is a Democrat and a party man. He wants to see Gen. Palmer elected. He realizes, as does every one else here, that the chances of Palmer's success will not be improved by the announcement of the committees and the blood bound to manifest itself whenever that work is done. The Republicans are in the minority of the House and probably do not care if Mr. Crafts never names the committees. The Democrats cannot win with Gen. Palmer and they cannot call a caucus and make another nomination. As one of the Democratic State Central Committee expressed himself tonight: "We go into the Ohio River if we drop Palmer, and we can't get the F. M. B. A. votes for him."

The Democrats don't want the Cook County boys to get home lest they encounter the Carter Harrison influences and those of other Chicago Democrats, and these are not in thorough accord with the policy which obtains here of keeping Palmer in the fight until a knockout.

The Republicans are probably doing the best they can, considering the circumstances. Mr. Streeter met the steering committees today and at great length laid down his cardinal principles of political faith.

Dr. Moore's Chances.

Quite a number of Republicans are talking about Mr. Streeter's availability as a candidate for the Senate, but it is only talk and does not go down at all. Mr. Streeter isn't the man these gentlemen who want to beat Palmer at any price are endeavoring to boost into the Senate. They are temporizing with him, and nothing else. Dr. Moore is the individual for whom the votes of the Republicans will be asked.

He can get Taubeneck, and the Democrats admit that they cannot obtain Cockrell's support as against Moore. One of the most prominent Democrats in Springfield said tonight: "We can't do anything with Jim Cockrell if the Republicans vote for Moore. He would give his farm to elect Moore if it would accomplish that result."

The Democrats are well aware of the fact that they might win, in case Streeter received the Republican vote in part, but the Moore candidacy perplexes them. Quite a number of Republicans are disposed to support Moore, particularly since a faction of the Republicans is pushing Streeter, in order to force an acceptance of Moore as a compromise candidate. It would be hard work to get all the Republicans to vote for Moore, and even if they did the doctor would be compelled to vote for himself in order to be elected.

Next week the Republicans will probably have a séance or two with the doctor with a view of ascertaining his views on the great questions of the day, the tariff, the Silver bill, the Election bill, etc.

Streeter Getting Into Line.

Mr. Streeter, judging by his talk today, is getting into line as rapidly as he can with regard for his past record and consistency as a politician. The doctor has made no particular expression of his ideas as yet. He will come into play when Streeter is declared to be ineligible. A good many men have been talked about as possibilities in this emergency. Notably ex-Senator Tom Merritt, Senator Charles E. Fuller, William J. Campbell, Jehu Baker, Judge Scholfield. It is only gossip and nothing more.

There is a sensation out tonight that William J. Campbell is to be pushed as a candidate of the Republicans. There is no more to this than mere talk, and the same could as well be said of Fuller, Baker, and others whose names are above given.

The Republicans are by no means disposed to quit Gov. Oglesby, nor will they do so until they have pretty good assurances of their ability to elect the party they agree upon. There is a singular phase of this contest in that none of the men who make Senators, with the single exception of Long Jones, are here in the interest of the nominees. The Democratic State Central Committee has headquarters at the Leland, and the members sit around hour after hour amusing themselves as best they can. There is no lobby of prominent Democrats from the State at large or Springfield around the hotel or the State-house howling for the Democratic candidate. In old times it was quite different. Six years ago Egypt and Central Illinois and a part of the Democracy of Cook County came here for Morrison and staid here until he withdrew from the fight. The Republicans are not as numerous around town as they were when Logan was the head of the party and a Senator was to be elected. Springfield used to be blazing then, and as the old driver of the official night-line hack, "Nigger Bob," used to say, "hacking was good." Nigger Bob is dead this twelvemonth now and his successor, "Shorty Robinson," has been known to express himself that this Senatorial contest was a blooming bore and he wished it was over. It would really seem as if the end was not as prospect yet, as none of the combinations that are talked about look like winners.

The joint assembly was unusually devoid of interest today.

The fifty-ninth ballot gave Palmer 101 votes, Oglesby 100, and Streeter 3. No change. The balloting continued, and the sixtieth, sixty-first, and sixty-second ballots showed the same result.

Allen (Rep.) then moved to adjourn, but there were cries of opposition from the Democratic side. On the call of the roll the F. M. B. A. members voted with the Republicans and the motion to adjourn prevailed.

HOW STREETER WOULD VOTE.

The F. M. B. A. Man Explains His Position on National Issues.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—Chairman Jones of the State Central Committee and the members of the Republican Senatorial steering committee have not lost hope of finally effecting a combination with the F. M. B. A. party which will result in the Republicans and farmers capturing the United States Senatorship. At a meeting of the steering committee today Mr. Streeter, the F. M. B. A. candidate for United States Senator, was invited to express his views upon National issues in order that the Republicans might determine whether it would be a wise party measure to support him for the Senate.

"We would like Mr. Streeter," said Chairman Fuller, "to know how far you or any other F. M. B. A. candidate will act with our party in the United States Senate in case we should give the farmers our coöperation in this Senatorial contest. The Republicans would like to know how you will vote upon National issues affecting the Republican party if you are elected by means of Republican votes?"

"I want to say now," replied Mr. Streeter, "that it will be my duty to stand by the farmers and industrial organizations in the economic principles which they are advocating for relief. Aside from this, as between the Republicans and the Democrats, I will frankly state that I will stand with the Republican party in case of election."

"How do you stand on the silver question?" inquired Chairman Fuller.

"I advocate the free coinage of silver."

"Do you want all the foreign silver brought into this country and coined?"

"I want an increase in the circulating medium; that is our position. I am not particular whether that increase in the circulation shall be in silver or paper or certificates of silver; I want more money to raise the prices of the farmers' produce and the manufacturers' products to a higher level."

"What are your tariff views?"

"On the tariff question I shall vote with the Republican party. I believe substantially in the theory of the Republican party on the tariff issue; my views have been fully published upon this subject and I stand by my former statements."

"How about the Federal Election bill? Do you believe in a bill for the protection of the colored voters of the South?"

"I will state frankly I would support a measure to protect the people of the South in a free ballot. I am heartily in favor of this. I have been brought to the conviction of the necessity for such legislation by my own personal experience."

"Perhaps you would not mind telling us what your experience on this subject has been?" inquired Chairman Fuller.

"Well, it has been a pretty tough one. [Laughter.] Two years ago, when I was the Presidential candidate of the United Labor party, I was sent to the State of Arkansas to participate in the campaign. The tacit understanding was that the Republicans of that State would put no Presidential ticket in the field, but that the United Labor would put a State and National ticket in the field and the Republicans would give it their support, although not formally indorsing it in convention. The Republicans and united labor, farmer, and colored vote was to carry the State of Arkansas. Well, the State election there came off on Sept. 1. At one of the last places where I spoke, a couple of days before the election, they killed my man. The next place of speaking was some distance away and I took a buggy and drove twenty-five miles out into the timber to a countyseat in the pine barrens where the committee of our party met me. They were somewhat alarmed by recent events and said: 'We want you to be careful. There is danger. There are some drunken and ugly men in the audience and there was serious trouble last night. Be careful in what you say.' I did not want to be buried in the pine barrens and I consented to follow their advice. When I got up to speak I looked the audience carefully over. I saw a considerable number of drunken men winking to each other. I went on and made my speech, but I used careful language in order not to offend them, although I succeeded in firmly making every point which I started out to prove. I got through without any trouble that night fortunately. The next day was election-day, and the scenes which were disgraceful to that State occurred. At one place the Democrats formed into two columns of armed men, and, stationing themselves in front of the polls, made every man who wanted to vote pass between these files of men in order to deposit his ballot in the box. About noon, when all the Union Labor people and Republicans and others had polled their votes amid the jeers and scoffs of these armed men, two or three men went up through these files, took the ballot-box and destroyed every ballot in it. Then they brought back the empty box, and after that I did not learn that there were any but Democratic votes put into that box. That made a good majority for the Democratic party in that locality." [Laughter.]

"At another polling precinct," continued Mr. Streeter, "the Democrats formed into squads of armed men along the road in the vicinity of the polls. As soon as they saw the colored people coming along toward the polls they would begin firing balls over their heads, and thus scare them away. The negroes retreated, and there was little or no vote polled besides the Democratic vote. At the Capital of the State, Little Rock, of the fourteen ballot-boxes used in the election ten of them were destroyed the night of the election.

"Yes," said Mr. Streeter, "I favor an honest ballot all over the country. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that upon the question which I have mentioned I will vote with the Republican party, but still I am an independent candidate. While I will represent the Republican party so far as I can do so without sacrificing the principles of the farmers' and labor organizations, I must go as an independent and be free to stand by the farmer and labor party upon all the questions which they consider paramount. Beyond those issues, however, it will be my duty to support the Republicans who assist in my election to the United States Senate—in case I should be elected.

"I want to say," said Mr. Streeter in conclusion, "that my views as expressed to you here today are no concession and must not be interpreted as such. They are my honest views, and I will follow them out and believe in them whether elected United States Senator or not."

Tuesday the F. M. B. A. members expect to receive the answer of the Republican steering committee on whether it has decided to accept Streeter, Moore, or Stelle. It is likely the Republicans may respond by submitting the farmers several Republican candidates and asking the F. M. B. A. to choose among them.

In regard to this matter Representative Moore tonight said:

"If they submit a list of candidates to us it won't take us a week to give our answer, I can assure you of that."

"If Campbell's name is in the list how will you regard him?"

Mr. Moore smiled and said: "I presume his will be one of the names submitted to us by the Republicans. He has already been mentioned to us, but he is out of the question. He is too well known for us to even give his candidacy serious consideration."

Mr. Cockrell indorsed Mr. Moore's statements and laughed at the idea of Mr. Campbell, "Armour's attorney," being the F. M. B. A. candidate for United States Senator.

Chairman Fuller of the Republican steering committee in reviewing the situation tonight said:

"We have made no material progress yet, but I can assure you of one thing—Gov. Oglesby will never be withdrawn for the purpose of making experiments. He will be the Republican candidate to the end of this fight unless some other man is found who can be elected on the next ballot after Oglesby is dropped. We do not propose to change horses in the middle of the stream. When the Republicans leave Oglesby it will be to go to the man who will be the next United States Senator. That time may never come, but we do not purpose to experiment with other Republican candidates."

Death of a Lymph Patient.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—J. B. Ellis, the patient at the City Hospital afflicted with consumption, and upon whom Dr. Baum of Kansas City, Kas., experimented with Koch lymph, died this morning. Coroner Langsdale will make a postmortem examination.

WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

CHARGES AGAINST THE LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE TO BE LOOKED INTO.

A Committee to Examine the Methods of the Chicago Association—Debate in the House Over the Railway and Warehouse Commission—Lutherans on the Compulsory School Law—A Novel Revenue Measure—New Bills Introduced.

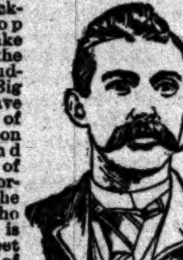
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The resolution prepared by the farmer members of the General Assembly providing for the appointment of a joint committee of two Senators and three Representatives to investigate the charges of boycott made against the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange was the subject of long debate in the Senate today. The resolution came up as a special order, and was read for the information of the Senate.

SENATOR SECREST, Sixteenth District.

Senator Berry spoke on the resolution as follows:

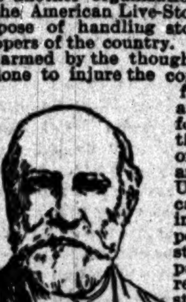
This seems to be an innocent corporation, but when we turn to Sec. 1. Art. 8, of its by-laws we find that a man must pay $500 to become a member of this corporation, not for pecuniary profit. No one believes that for one moment. What do we find for this corporation immediately before their organization? The first thing, so far as I can learn, was to fix a price at which stock shipped to the Chicago Stock-Yards should be sold at. They say no stock shall be sold by them or any of their members for less than 50 cents per head for cattle and $6 per car for hogs and $10 per car for sheep.

Is that all? No. Then they go to work and take in as members of this charitable corporation the commission men who do business at the Stock-Yards. Do they stop there? No. They take in as members all the principal buyers, including, I am told, the Big Four, and thus they have substantial control of both sellers, commission men, and buyers, and then they fix the price of such selling at an exorbitant price, and the farmer or shipper who sends his stock there is at the mercy of the sweet will of the members of this corporation. The shippers have for years felt that the charge for selling stock was entirely too high and that it could and should be sold for half as much as this charitable corporation says shall be charged for all sales. And for that purpose another organization was organized, known as the American Live-Stock Commission, for the purpose of handling stock for the farmers and shippers of the country.



REP. MILLER, Sixth District.

Alarmed by the thought that something might be done to injure the corporation not organized for pecuniary profit they at once pass by-laws as follows: "Nobody in this exchange shall buy or cause to be bought any live stock at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill., from any agent, individual, firm, incorporated or other live-stock commission company who are or may be regularly selling live stock for non-residents on commission, unless one or more members of such firm or stockholder of such company are members in good standing in this exchange." It is time we should call a halt and take this corporation by the collar with the strong arm of the law and by proper legislation prevent such corporations from doing business. Let them do all they can, but when they say no man or set of men can do business at the Union Stock-Yards at Chicago unless he comes to their terms it is high time for the Legislature, in the interest of the people, to take hold of them and teach them that the people have rights that such corporations must recognize.



REPRESENTATIVE MYER, Thirty-sixth District.

Mr. Shumway's Privileges.

"This resolution," said Senator Shumway, "contemplates the investigation of one of the biggest corporations of the State. Yet we are asked to make such investigation in a few days. I am amused at the audacity of the Senator from Hancock (Berry) that he thinks of making such an important investigation in so short a time—a time in which it is impossible to secure sufficient charges on which to begin an investigation."

REP. BROWN, Thirtieth District.

Mr. Shumway here had letters of recent date from S. W. Sinclair & Co., commission merchants of Chicago, to him (Shumway) read by the Secretary, in which it appeared that cattle had been seen sold for Senator Shumway at a commission of 40 cents per head.

"These gentlemen," continued Mr. Shumway, "who are members of this exchange do more than this for me. They send me two stock journals, each worth $4 per year. They inform me by letter nearly every week of the state of the market. They send me at least 150 telegrams a year in regard to my business, all at their own expense. This Senate has just as much right to make an investigation of my method of loading cars so as to get more than twenty-four cattle in a car, thus getting them sold for less than 50 cents per head. [Laughter.] This exchange feeds all stock and takes care of them while they are in the Stock-Yards and gives them water at the proper time. I hope this resolution will not prevail."

"The gentlemen who have spoken," said Senator Allen, "have well covered the ground. I was pained to hear Senator Shumway favoring that which he denounced during the campaign—the corporations; still he has shown good reasons. He says he obtains these favors because he is a shipper of cattle, and he leads us to believe he is a large shipper. Consequently we must believe he obtains these favors because he is a large shipper. It has been said that the farmers are grasping and want everything. I say there is no class of men fairer than the farmers. They only demand justice. They have demanded this investigation. They demand it as a class, and as an individual member of that class I demand it. Let us have it. We have heard from Senator Thomas that the special committee will be taken care of by this corporation and come back and report just as the corporation wants them to report. I say we have men in this Legislature who are farmers who will not be gulled by the corporations. Let them compose the committee and a fair and honest report may be expected."

Senator Bogardus here moved the previous question, and it was unanimously called for. The roll being called the House joint resolution was concurred in by a vote of 42 to 9—all voting aye excepting Senators Bass, Campbell, Knopf, MacMillan, Mahoney, Noonan, O'Malley, Shumway, and Wiles.

The President said that by request of the Farmers' Legislative Club he would appoint as members of the investigating committee on behalf of the Senate Senators Allen of Scott and Searing of Bureau.

TRYING TO FIX THEIR TERMS.

Debate as to How Long the Railroad Commissioners Should Serve.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The discussion in the House today over the Railroad and Warehouse Commission bill shows that the proposition for the decision of members of this board will pass the General Assembly by no means as easily as has been expected by its friends. The chief difficulty that appears will be over the manner of election and term of office of these Commissioners. The Committee on Elections reported the Parsons bill to the House with an amendment providing that the term of the Commissioners should be six years, one Commissioner being elected every two years. At the first election three Commissioners must naturally be chosen, but they are to cast lots for the two, four, and six year terms so that vacancies will thereafter occur at the proper time.

"I am opposed to the amendment of the committee," said Mr. Craig. "I do not believe that the sense of the people will justify a six-year term under any circumstances. These Commissioners should not hold office over four years at most. The question of the usefulness of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission as now organized has been discussed. It has been said that the purpose for which this commission was organized is no longer subserved by it. Whether that is true or false I do not pretend to say, but I believe that the men who are elected to fill these places should not, in public safety, be allowed to serve any longer than four years. The six-year term, in my opinion, is altogether too long."

"The Committee on Elections," said Mr. Springer, "gave this question careful and long consideration and finally decided that the term of office of the Commissioners should be six years. The idea was to so arrange the matter that the majority of the board would always be experienced men. By providing for the election of a new member every two years we always have two old and experienced members on the board. In that way we arrange for a continuous majority of experienced Commissioners by providing for a six-year term."

"I am fully aware," said Mr. Headen, "that, as a rule, the House is loath to change the conclusions that have been reached by the deliberations of a committee after a bill has been referred to that committee. But the House is supreme and must be the final arbiter upon all these questions. It is my judgment that this amendment should not be adopted, but that the bill should go through as originally prepared, namely, providing for the election of a full board of three members every two years. The law now upon the statute book states that the Governor of the State of Illinois shall every two years appoint three Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. There has been no complaint heretofore that the gentlemen appointed to fill these positions have not had sufficient time to educate themselves in regard to their duties."

Mr. Eddy submitted an amendment providing that the term of office of the elective Commissioners should begin not immediately after their elections, but on the second week in January following the November elections, and to continue for two years until their successors should be elected and qualified. The idea of this amendment is not to provide for a two-year term, but to give the elective Commissioners from November to January in which to qualify for the duties of their positions. This amendment appeared to meet with some favor, but discussion for the day was cut off by adjournment for the joint assembly. The bill is the pending question in the order of unfinished business, but will not probably come up for consideration again until Tuesday next.

TALKING ON AN ELECTION BILL.

Proposed Amendments to the Australian Measures.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—In the House Committee on Elections this afternoon the discussion on the question of amending the Australian Election bills before the committee by making an exception of the law's application to elections for school directors and trustees was resumed.

The same arguments were made that were made yesterday, that the law would make such elections much more expensive than they now were; and it was also suggested that in some townships the law would be too complex to be thoroughly understood by those who usually officiate on the Election Boards. Mr. Keller stated that in his county there were some districts where the provisions of the Registration law were not thoroughly understood and that he thought it would take some time to comprehend the workings of the Australian system.

After much discussion of the various phases of the case, it was finally agreed that in the bill to be formulated by the committee one section should read as follows:

All ballots cast for National, State, district, and county officers in this State after the first day of July in the year 1891, except in elections for town officers, trustees of schools, high school directors, members of boards of education, commissioners of highways in counties not under township organization, and county officers in towns of less than 500 inhabitants shall be printed and distributed at public expense, as hereinafter provided.

WHAT THE LUTHERANS DEMAND.

Petitions for the Repeal of the Compulsory School Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 6.—The sectarian movement for a repeal or radical amendment of the Compulsory School law is bringing all its influence to bear upon members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Norsworthy of White County today presented a petition signed by many of his constituents, which is a sample of many hundreds which are to follow from all sections of the State. These petitions, which are being circulated in every Senatorial district by the Lutheran societies, are as follows:

The following points we, your constituents, wish to see well and duly considered for the new compulsory school law that is to be enacted:

The compulsory period of sixteen weeks must not, for private schools, begin at any certain time (say first term of school year) on account of church holidays on week days.

School attendance must not be limited to the district in which the child resides.

Instruction in certain branches or a certain language must under no condition be required because it necessarily implies supervision. Again if the State causes one language to be taught it also has the equivalent right to cause another language not to be taught. Language is no elementary part of the school law.

Truant officers must not take children anywhere but to their parents.

Private schools are not to be "approved" by any State officials, whether Boards of Education or directors or County School Superintendents.

All fines and school funds are never to go, not even in the slightest part, to a private school.

No supervision of any description should be prescribed over private schools that are "churches for children." Church and state must in no manner be mingled in any school law.

Nor are the rights of such parents to be infringed or wronged in any manner. Finally, we recommend and support the Newell bill and the Ramsey bill with the amendments proposed to their respective authors.

NOVEL REVENUE MEASURE.

How Mr. Hopkins Would Have All Real Estate Valued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Revenue bill introduced by Representative Hopkins today is somewhat novel in its character, in that it makes special provisions for the taxation of leasehold estates, coal mines, and stone quarries, and the coal or mineral right sold to any company or person by the owners of real estate.

The bill provides that all real property shall be valued as follows:

1. Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair, voluntary sale.

2. Taxable leasehold estates shall be valued at such a price as they would bring at a fair, voluntary sale for cash.

3. When a building or structure is located on the right of way of any canal, railroad, or other company leased or granted for a term of years to another the same shall be valued at such a price as such building or structure and lease or grant would sell at a fair, voluntary sale for cash.

4. In valuing any real property on which there is a coal or other mine, or stone or other quarry, the same shall be valued at such a price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell at a fair, voluntary sale for cash.

5. The underlying coal or other minerals, when sold or owned by any person or persons or corporations separate from the surface, shall be valued at such a price as such property would sell at a fair, voluntary sale for cash and shall be assessed to the person or persons or corporations owning the same.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

A Measure for the Protection of Camp-Meetings—Use of Public Highways.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—In the House this morning the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Allen—To authorize corporations for manufacturing purposes to own and hold shares in capital stock of railroad companies now or hereafter organized. It provides "that any corporation organized or to be organized under and by virtue of any law of this State for manufacturing purposes shall be authorized and empowered to own and hold shares in the capital stock of any railroad company or companies now or hereafter organized under any law of this State."

By Mr. Bout—To regulate the use of public highways, streets, and alleys, and public grounds for railroad purposes. It provides that no public highway, street, alley, or public ground shall be used for any railroad purposes without consent first being obtained from the owners of three-fourths of all the property abutting thereon.

By Mr. Hutchins—The Building, Loan, and Homestead Association bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Noonan.

By Mr. O'Connell—To provide for the protection of old settlers' and camp meetings. It provides that whoever, during the time of holding a camp or field meeting for religious purposes, or during the time of holding an old settlers' meeting, and within one mile of the place of holding such meeting, hawks or peddles goods, wares, or merchandise without the permission of the authorities having charge of such meeting, or establishes any tent, booth, or other place for vending provisions or refreshments, or sells or gives away or offers to sell or give away any spirituous liquors, wine, cider, or beer, or practices or engages in gaming or horse-racing, or exhibits or offers to exhibit any show or play, shall be fined not exceeding $100 for each offense; provided, whoever has his regular place of business within such limits is not hereby required to suspend his business.

By Mr. Watson—To require railroad companies, under penalty of $100, to stop all trains at any station on their road to take on or let off an officer in the discharge of his official duties, or members of the Legislature going to or from sessions of the General Assembly.

By Mr. Bryan—Making appropriation for the Illinois National Guard (identical with the measure introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bogardus).

By Mr. Stoker—Providing that County Boards may remove County Superintendents of Schools for gross immorality.

Forged His Employer's Indorsement.

LIMA, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Manager M. R. Goodall of the cutstone firm of Goodall & Bros. of Peru, Ind., was in the city today in search of their confidential bookkeeper, M. J. Ingalls, who skipped out from that city with a woman after securing a large amount of money by forging the firm's indorsement to checks. The amount of the shortage is large.

SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE AGAINST WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Candler Wants It Stopped—He Proposes to Make Radical Reductions in Salaries—Abner Taylor to the Rescue—Congress Urged to Stand by Its Act or Repeal It—Chicago Wants Only to Be Let Alone—Local World's Fair News.

[Continued from first page.]

else plead the baby act and repeal this act entirely, and let us have no Fair.

Mr. McRae—Repeal it. That is what we ought to do.

Mr. Taylor—Stand by your act. The gentleman says repeal it. I am not that kind. When I have acted I stand by my action, and I hope this House will stand by its action. What has Chicago done? It has raised $10,000,000 for this Fair, and here is a paltry little $1,500,000 that we are quarreling over. This is a National Fair, not a Chicago Fair, but a Fair for this Nation. While they have raised $10,000,000, I say we are quarreling over a paltry little sum of $1,500,000 as compared with the $10,000,000.

Not Merely a Question of Salaries.

Mr. Adams said the question involved was larger and deeper than one of salaries, because it involves the relations of the two bodies. He showed that the powers of the National Commission are not merely advisory by reviewing the history of the legislation in relation to the World's Fair. The several bills introduced had as their central idea that the control was to be left in the city where the Fair was to be held, but the committee reported two substitutes providing for a National organization, and when one of these passed it was understood that the legislative and executive control was to be in the National organization, that the local sentiment should not control. Mr. Adams discussed this matter as fully as the brief time allowed him would permit, and, admitting that there had been some points of difference, explained briefly how they had been happily settled. He argued in conclusion that the executive management should be recognized by provision for the Director-General as an officer of the National Commission.

Mr. Butterworth said the question was not how to deal with the conditions sixty days ago but now. When the act passed there were not twenty men in the House who believed that the city could raise $10,000,000 for the Fair. That was $10 for each man, woman, and child in Chicago, but it was equal to the task. This Fair is not local, but Chicago will reap millions from it, and the benefits will extend to every part of this Nation. Having drawn an eloquent picture of what the Fair will be—the crystallized thought of a century—he said the Centennial at Philadelphia had been worth a thousand millions to the United States.

Mr. Grosvenor somewhat abruptly brought him down from his elevated plane of thought by inquiring what was the necessity for all these salaries, expenses, etc.

Butterworth Stands by Chicago.

Mr. Butterworth promised to come to that. He said Illinois had chartered a body to provide means—a body composed of forty-five leading financiers and commercial men of Chicago. They were brainy men, successful business-men, every one of whom had fought his way to success. A National Commission was appointed from the four corners of the country. They went to Chicago, looked over the law for the first time to find what were their powers, and naturally reasoned in the direction of their desires and mapped their course on a large scale. Differences arose. The fact was the local directory was afraid to call its soul its own. He couldn't sharpen a pencil in his office without being charged with infringing the rights of the National Commission. The trouble was the fault of a few aggressive men. The arrival of the Congressional Committee was timely and salutory. Lawyers had not been summoned to construe the act. Eminent lawyers were then called in and advised both bodies. The cumbersome machinery was set aside and does not exist today except in the Candler report. A board of control was selected from both sides and matters are adjusted.

In answer to a question from Mr. Flower he admitted that there was no crying need for the National Commission, but it existed by law and its meetings would be rare. He insisted that the Fair being National, the man who is its executive head and front—the Director-General—and represents both the local and National interests, should be recognized as an officer of the National Commission. It had been said that the local board ought to pay him, but had not Chicago been liberal? It has raised $11,000,000 and the State of Illinois would contribute more than any other State for this National undertaking. The Director-General was appointed by the National Commission and accepted by the local board as the executive officer for both. Mr. Wilson inquired why President Palmer should not be the executive head of the commission. Mr. Butterworth said the Director-General and not the President represented the pulsating machinery of the whole enterprise, which today has active agents in every State and in all countries. The local board has not been niggardly, but the world does not look to the local directory nor to Chicago, but to the National Commission and to Congress.

Ben Butterworth again patted the Candler committee on the back. They went to Chicago, he said, and the troubled waters were stilled. Peace and harmony reigned. They were the oil that ran down on Aaron's beard. He appealed to them not to undo the good they had done. Mr. Candler inquired whether he candidly thought there was any necessity for such salaries and expenses for the commission. Butterworth replied that any unnecessary force would be cut down and dispensed with. Mr. Cannon remarked that his committee had reduced the appropriation 20 per cent and the commission must cut down expenses. Butterworth said he could pledge the word of the board that whenever there was an unnecessary expense it would be dispensed with. "But," said he, "there is that which scattereth and there is that which withholdeth which tendeth to poverty."

Mention being made of a press dispatch containing a threat that Director-General Davis would resign, Butterworth said he did not believe it was said as a threat, if at all. The Director-General was a man of great tact and ability and could command such a salary in private business. He applauded the patriotism and ability of the directors and illustrated by relating that Mr. Jeffreys had declined on account of his interest in the Fair to accept an offer of $50,000 a year to take charge of a railroad.

Before closing Mr. Butterworth incidentally remarked that he didn't owe the National Commission anything, for it had pounded him black and blue. Our country will reap the benefit of the World's Fair, and if he were a member of the next Congress and Chicago after putting in twelve or fifteen millions wanted help from Congress he would vote to give it.

Mr. Mason's point of order against the Candler amendment will be discussed tomorrow before Judge Payson, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and it is uncertain what will be the decision. Payson is inclined to overrule the point, but after hearing Adams, Burrows, and others who think the point is good, he may shut out the amendment.

Mr. Candler's Substitute.

Mr. Candler's substitute is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the World's Fair, as provided for in Sec. 9 of said act; nor to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission as created by Art. 5 of the by-laws of said commission, nor upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be held not oftener than once in six months; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the World's Columbian Commission out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose, other than an annual salary not in excess of $5,000 to the President, $4,000 to the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, and $3,000 to the Secretary; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the Board of Lady Managers out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose, other than an annual salary not in excess of $5,000 to the President and $3,000 to the Secretary; nor to approve the payment of any expenses of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, other than those hereinbefore mentioned, which shall amount to more than $10,000 per annum in the aggregate.

WERE GIVEN A BIG SURPRISE.

Bauer & Hill May Not Design the World's Fair Buildings.

Architects Bauer & Hill were given a surprise yesterday by the World's Fair Executive Committee and a lively little breeze resulted. The committee refused to confirm the appointment of the firm as architects to design the proposed Music-Hall on the Lake-Front. Chief of Construction Burnham made the nominations for the Lake-Front's architects and they were approved by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. When, however, in the circumlocution of business the matter reached the Executive Committee two of the appointments were confirmed and the third "hung up."

The proposal to locate the Proctor tower on the Lake-Front has quietly reached almost a determination, provided the Michigan avenue property-owners do not interfere and some changes are made in the dimensions of the structure.

Consulting Architect Burnham yesterday recommended to the Executive Committee that the tower be placed on the Lake-Front instead of at Jackson Park, where the projectors wish to place it. He recommended, however, that the base be contracted from 310 feet to 275, in order to afford room. The tower will rest on six legs and be about 1,000 feet high, with a flagstaff at the summit. It has been repeatedly described.

But it is doubtful whether it will ever be allowed on the Lake-Front.

"You may say," said Warren Leland, "that we will not have any private snap arrangement like that on the Lake-Front. Such at least is the way I feel about it now. We made an agreement with the World's Fair directory as to what might be located here and a tower was not one of the things."

Reduced the Bid.

Consulting Engineer Gottlieb has saved the Exposition $47,127 and thereby earned the amount of his salary several times over. He did this yesterday at the meeting of the Executive committee when his advice was acted upon, and the bid for filling and dredging in Jackson Park was reduced from $444,827 to $397,700, and the contractors, McArthur Bros., accepted the reduction and agreed to go ahead with the work. The contractors named were the only bidders for the work, and when their bid was opened Wednesday the Consulting Engineer declared that it was much too high. He succeeded in impressing his view upon both the contractors and the Executive Committee. Work under the contract cannot begin until it has been approved by the directory, but as the Executive Committee was unanimous in its action McArthur Bros. have telegraphed for machinery.

This means, at last, that there will be extensive work begun in Jackson Park. The contractors are to level up the grounds and deepen and widen the lagoons. They will put things in readiness for building. Some portions of the site are ready for foundations now. This is true of the location for the Government buildings. As soon as plans for other structures are completed the grounds will be in suitable condition for building.

There is evidently a desire on the part of the Exposition management to begin building as soon as possible, and events are shaping toward the accomplishment of that end. The commission of architects will meet here the 20th of this month, and they will have detailed plans prepared for every World's Fair building to be put up by the Exposition in Jackson Park, with the exception of the woman's building. If the plans be approved there will be nothing to prevent specifications being drawn up and contracts let for the material. M. E. Bell, foreman of the Building Department, has already been engaged to work out the construction details of plans submitted by the architects.

While everything is moving in Jackson Park the Lake-Front still drags. Nothing is being done with it. Beyond the conferences held between representatives of the Council and Illinois Central the Lake-Front is not considered.

Did Not Talk Site.

Dr. Lucy Waite objects to the statement that her call upon Mrs. Potter Palmer of the Board of Lady Managers was in reference to a site for the Queen Isabella Pavilion.

"The call referred to was made by Dr. Odelia Blinn and myself in the interest of the proposed congress for women physicians," said Dr. Waite yesterday. "No mention was made of the Isabella Pavilion or the proposed site. We understood from the report of the meeting of the directory of the day previous, that all World's Congresses in the interests of women had been put in the hands of lady managers, and would be consequently under the patronage of the Government. It was such an unheard-of thing for Congress to appropriate money for the benefit of women physicians that we naturally wished to follow the matter up. We found, however, that we, or some one else, were laboring under a delusion, and that the project for World's Congresses was in the hands of an auxiliary association only, and was in no way under World's Fair management. Mrs. Palmer received us handsomely, but as a World's Fair official had nothing definite to offer us in the line in which we are working.

"We will of course report our interview to the medical department at our next meeting, and until then cannot say what action will be taken, but personally concluded that in allying ourselves with the Queen Isabella Association we were in good hands and could not do better than to look to them for accommodations during the Fair. It is entirely immaterial to us whether we are inside or outside the Fair gates. If we have a choice, however, it would be for the outside, as it would save us many unnecessary gate fees. I wish to say distinctly that we are not officers of the National association and are in no way empowered to act for that association."

World's Fair Committee Appointed.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Maine Legislature appointed a Concurrent Committee today to act in unison with the State Commissioners for the coming World's Fair at Chicago. The members from the Senate are Hunt of Waldo, Haines of Kennebec, and Mehan of Knox, and from the House, Allen of Presque Isle, Marston of Skowhegan, Ross of Cumberland, Hiscock of Wilton, Greely of Swanville, Osgood of Lewiston, and Vaughn of Warren.

Exposition Notes.

World's Fair officials are pleased with the bill introduced in the State Legislature. They think $1,000,000 is the right sum.

Commissioner F. J. V. Skiff of Colorado arrived in the city yesterday but it is denied that his visit has anything to do with his candidacy for the Department of Mines and Mining.

Thomas L. Williams, Commissioner from Tennessee, will arrange for a joint session of the Legislature of that State, to be addressed by himself, Col. McKenzie, and others in the interest of the Exposition.

Commissioners W. J. Sewell and Thomas Smith, with Lady Managers Mary Busselle and Martha B. Stevens of New Jersey, have addressed to the Legislature of their State a lengthy statement in regard to World's Fair work and asking a liberal appropriation.

Cincinnati proposes to have a city exhibit at the Fair. The Board of Trade and Transportation has appointed a committee of five and has called upon the Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute to appoint similar committees to coöperate with it.

A letter from John B. Shipley, a historical student of Portland, Me., conveys the information that the Maine Historical Society is fully alive to what he calls "the vast field opened to the historian and archæologist by the Exposition." He expresses the hope that a collection will be made of articles illustrative of prehistoric times which will interest every visitor, and that other historical societies will follow the example set by that of Maine.

LOST HER LOVER AND HER MONEY.

Sad Experience of Miss Mary Kephart of Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Elaborate and extensive preparations have been going on for some days past at Huntingdon for the marriage of Charles Gordon and Miss Mary Kephart, which was to have taken place last night. Numerous and valuable presents had been received from friends and an extended honeymoon trip had been planned. In the afternoon Gordon secured a loan of $250 from Miss Kephart for the purpose of making purchases of furniture. He then took the first train for the West and has not been heard from since. He was on a three months' leave of absence from the regular army and it is supposed he has gone to join his command. Gordon was 22 years of age and Miss Kephart 20. The intended bride is popular and is almost prostrated by the sudden disappearance of the "soldier boy." Officers are on his track. It is supposed he is heading for Chicago.

Decided Against Westinghouse.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—By a decision of the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office at Washington, just obtained by Maj. L. M. Hosea of this city, attorney in behalf of the Triumph Compound Engine company of Cincinnati against the Westinghouse Engine company of Pittsburg, priority of invention in compound engines is awarded to John H. Eikershoff, against George Westinghouse Jr. and Francis M. Rites, upon the ground of disclosure made by Eikershoff in 1887 while visiting their works. Westinghouse and Rites claim to have conceived the invention in controversy independent of Eikershoff in January, 1888.

HAD A PAL ON THE JURY.

THE CASE AGAINST BANK-WRECKER SIMMONS ADJOURNED.

The Integrity of the Proceedings Impeached by the Discovery That One of the Jurors Was a Former Friend of the Defendant—Serious Blunder Made in Delivering a Message to the Wife of Assemblyman Fitch—Miscellaneous New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The trial of the case against James A. Simmons, the bank-wrecker, in the United States Court today was suddenly adjourned by Judge Benedict until Monday. The air was thick with mystery. The only statement which Judge Benedict would make was this formal one in dismissing the attendants and jurors:

"In regard to the trial of Simmons, circumstances have come to my knowledge today which render it my duty to adjourn the case."

With this information ceased. However, through the cloud of mystery loomed up a grave charge against the good faith of the defense. The jury that was selected with so much care was declared to be worthless, inasmuch as one man in it was said to be acquainted with and friendly to the defendant. The integrity of the entire proceedings was impeached.

When the jury was selected Jan. 29 it was believed by the prosecution as well as by the defense to be eminently satisfactory.

The trial progressed for a few days, and was to resume at the usual time today, when a man who gave his name as Charles Ward of No. 132 Park avenue sent in his card marked "Important" to Mr. Mitchell. The District-Attorney and the stranger were closeted together for some time, and Ward left with the District-Attorney an affidavit to the effect that the eleventh juror, Mr. William Goodnow of No. 171 Broadway, a broker, was acquainted with the defendant. Ward particularized the occasions on which he had seen the two men together, though he admitted that he knew of no meetings between them since 1884, seven years ago.

Mr. Mitchell submitted the affidavit at once to Judge Benedict.

DELIVERED THE WRONG MESSAGE.

A Telegraph Company's Blunder Nearly Causes the Death of Mrs. Fitch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Assemblyman Joseph Fitch of Queens County will shortly institute a suit for $25,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph company for one of the most extraordinary and unhappy blunders ever made by that gigantic corporation. By reason of this error Mrs. Fitch has been thrown into a state of nervous prostration bordering upon insanity, and her husband is now detained almost constantly at her bedside. Mr. Fitch resides at Flushing, L. I. Tuesday he telegraphed to his wife that he would not be home until 8 o'clock in the evening. Instead of that message his wife received the following:

Your sister lies dead at the morgue. What shall I do? MRS. GARRITY.

It so happened that Mrs. Fitch's unmarried sister, Miss Rose, was in Baltimore on a few days' visit, and was expected in New York within a few days.

Mrs. Fitch was found lying senseless on the floor with the telegram clutched tightly in her hand.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Miss Claire Coudert and the Marquis de Choiseul Engaged to Marry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The engagement is announced of Miss Claire Coudert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coudert, and the Marquis de Choiseul of Paris. The marriage will join one of the oldest and most respected of the noble families of France and one of the best known families of this city. There are in France but two or three families with titles which date back beyond that of the Marquis. Unlike the majority of titled foreigners who marry American girls, the Marquis de Choiseul is exceedingly rich.

Predicts an Outbreak in Honduras.

"I have just arrived from Honduras," said Richard W. Nobles today, "and from all indications newspapers are going to get lots of stuff from there soon. I believe there is going to be another war down there, and that right soon. The upper classes are very few in number and are educated principally in this country or in Europe. Everybody is looking out for No. 1, and that, of course, means plots and intrigues. E. A. Burke, the defaulting State Treasurer of Louisiana, is in Honduras, and enjoys the protection of President Bogran, who is practically dictator. If Bogran should happen to be the under dog in the fight likely to happen at any time, Burke would be lucky if he got off with his life."

Arrival of the Denmark.

The long-overdue steamer Denmark arrived in port today. Capt. Rigby said that the Denmark experienced a succession of gales and squalls from the time that he lost sight of the English coast. The evening of the third day the waves tore over the decks. The cattle fixings and deckhouses were carried away. One cattleman was lifted off his feet and swept into the sea by a huge wave. He was never seen again.

Jan. 25 the machinery attached to the air-pumps got out of order and the ship was forced to stop. It was tossed about for two days, with the heavy seas carrying away everything movable on deck and part of the rigging. Then the machinery was patched up and under slow headway the Denmark continued on its voyage. Capt. Rigby said that it was the worst storm that he had ever experienced, and it was a wonder to him that the ship did not founder.

Banquet of the Ohio Society.

The sixth annual banquet of the New York Ohio Society took place at Delmonico's tonight. Gov. Campbell of Ohio had brought with him two of the State's old war flags. The banquet was one of the most successful that the society has had. The menu was in imitation of the old swinging signboard with the scarlet grapes on the old "Bunch of Grapes Tavern" in Boston, as it appeared in 1786, and in which the Ohio company was organized before starting out for Marietta. Gov. Campbell made the principal address. Gen. Swayne spoke feelingly of the sad event of a week ago when the Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, was stricken down. Judge Leroy D. Thoman, President of the Ohio Society in Chicago, then spoke.

After McGlynn's Sympathizers.

Archbishop Corrigan is about to take certain definite action regarding those members of the Catholic clergy and laity who continue to sympathize with the doctrines of the excommunicated priest, Dr. McGlynn, and his Anti-Poverty Society. To each clergyman in his diocese Archbishop Corrigan has caused to be sent a number of pertinent questions, to be discussed at a conference to be held at the cathedral Wednesday, Feb. 18. In answering these questions a clergyman must virtually disclose his exact position regarding Dr. McGlynn and the anti-poverty doctrine.

FARMERS' CONFERENCE AT SPRINGFIELD

Things of Interest to the Grangers and Workingmen Discussed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Conference was in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel all day today and until a late hour tonight. Two delegates were present from the Grange, Farmers' Alliance, F. M. B. A., Knights of Labor, Federated Trades, and State Federation of Miners. They discussed nearly everything of interest to farmers and workingmen. It was decided not to attempt to start a farmers' plow factory, as it was found on investigation that plows were now being furnished as cheaply as they could be made.

The question of a wagon factory was discussed and had strong supporters, and it is probable that in the near future a farmers' wagon factory will be started.

A big deal in binding twine is on, but the delegates would not give out the details of it. It is known, however, that they expect to supply all the farmers with twine at about one-half the present price if the deal is effected.

A good many of the legislators were in conference with the delegates during the day and the legislation proposed in the interests of the farmers was talked over, particularly the Stock-Yards bill. On the legislative subcommittee from each organization is a member of the House, who is supposed to give especial attention to the farmers' bills. It was agreed that a demand should be made in the name of the conference upon Speaker Crafts to appoint his committees at once that legislation might proceed.

Caused by a Careless Operator.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A railway accident occurred on the Grand Trunk at Ballantyne station the other day by which one man was killed and three others were badly injured and $25,000 worth of railway property was destroyed. An investigation was held and it was shown that the accident was caused by the carelessness of Operator Alfred Laidley. Warrants have been issued for Laidley's arrest and that of Train Dispatcher Stone, but both are said to have left the country. It is reported that Laidley has committed suicide.

PANIC IN A STREET CAR.

EXCITING ACCIDENT AT AN ARCHER AVENUE RAILROAD CROSSING.

A Collision Narrowly Averted and Two Persons Injured in the Rush for Safety—Five Hundred Furnace Men Quit and Shut Down the Illinois Steel Company's South Chicago Works—A "Crook" Frightened Into Unconsciousness—Other Local News.

A collision between a street-car filled with passengers and a Grand Trunk passenger train, at the Archer avenue crossing of the Grand Trunk railroad, was narrowly averted early last evening by the presence of mind of Conductor Johns and the driver of the street-car. In the panic which resulted among the passengers aboard the street-car the following were injured:

MRS. AMSTEIN KILLIAN, No. 3055 Broad street, trampled on and leg broken.

JOSEPH HANLON, two fingers crushed and severe scalp wound.

Just before dusk as Archer avenue car No. 487 was approaching the crossing on its east-bound trip the flagman motioned for the driver to proceed. The conductor, however, who had run ahead of the car noticed a passenger-train rapidly approaching from the north. If the street-car continued on its course a collision could not possibly be avoided.

Johns wildly waved his arms as a signal for the engineer of the train to set his brakes and at the same time yelled to the driver of his car to warn the passengers. Both the engineer of the train and the driver of the car set their brakes, and the ponderous locomotive and the frail street-car came to a standstill with scarcely a foot of space between them.

The street-car was filled with passengers, who quickly divined that something was wrong, and, looking out of the car windows, saw the engine thundering down upon them. Instantly there was a panic and a wild rush for the rear exit of the car. Men yelled and fought to escape, while women screamed in terror, everyone believing that the collision could not possibly be avoided. The door of the car was smashed and the iron dashboard bent completely over by the crush of the passengers.

Joseph Hanlon, a passenger, had two fingers of his right hand crushed and received a severe scalp wound caused by the falling glass. He was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Mrs. Amstein Killian of No. 3055 Broad street had her right leg broken near the ankle. In leaving the car she fell to the pavement and was trampled upon by those behind her. She was unconscious when picked up and was carried to a drug store. A physician was called who afforded the unfortunate woman temporary relief and she was then removed to her home in the police ambulance.

The shrill screeching of the engine-whistle and the sudden jolting caused by the application of the air-brakes caused a scare on board the passenger-train. A crowd of several hundred persons was attracted and many were loud in their denunciation of Engineer John Coote of the Grand Trunk train and were about ready to drag him from his engine and mob him, when a policeman arrived and took him to the Twenty-second Street Station.

Coote was booked for assault with intent to do bodily injury and locked up. He will be given a hearing before Justice Prindiville this morning.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN QUIT WORK.

Strikers Shut Down the Illinois Steel Company's South Chicago Works.

Five hundred furnace men quit work at the Illinois Steel Works yesterday, causing a complete shutdown of the entire works. This action on the part of the men was brought about by their failure to come to an agreement with the company in regard to a future scale of wages.

The rail and mill men, 2,500 in number, have been out since December, but have recently come to an understanding with the company, a sliding scale of wages having been adopted. Three large furnaces were left in full blast and full of molten metal. Strenuous efforts are being made by the company to prevent the metal chilling in these furnaces, as a serious loss would in such case follow.

A committee of the furnacemen waited on the manager and asked for an increase in wages amounting to more than 70 per cent. The management offered an advance of 30 per cent, which was refused, as were all offers on the part of the company to refer the existing differences to a board of arbitration, two members to be selected by the men, two by the company, and these four to select a fifth.

The strikers issued a proclamation last evening in which they say the boss furnaceman, J. H. Foote, is obnoxious to them. They declare that from his first introduction to the works he has treated them in an arbitrary and unjust manner, reducing their force of helpers and compelling them to increase the output of the furnaces.

FRIGHTENED ALMOST TO DEATH.

Frank Murry Loses Consciousness When Fired at by an Officer.

At 8:30 o'clock last night officers arrested Frank Murry and took him to the Desplaines Street Station. Just as they were entering the door of the station Murry broke away and ran north on Desplaines street. Officer Sheedy fired at him three times. Murry fell to the sidewalk, and when reached by the officers was found unconscious. He was carried into the station-house and soon recovered consciousness. He was unhurt. He is supposed to have been frightened into unconsciousness by the officer's shots.

THEY DWELL NOT IN HARMONY.

City Officials Seriously Disagree Over the Gas Proposition.

There is considerable feeling between two rather important officials at the City-Hall, growing out of the negotiations with the gas companies. A few weeks ago Controller Onahan submitted to the Council a proposition in reference to the price of gas for the city for the ensuing year. This proposition was the result of a compromise between the gas company officials, the Mayor, the Controller, and Ald. Cullerton of the Finance Committee. It proposed to furnish the city gas at the present rates, to maintain the present rates for private consumers, and to pay 3½ per cent of the gross earnings of the corporation supplying the city with gas into the City Treasury for the public use, with the understanding, however, that the city should drop its proceedings to forfeit the charters of the companies for having entered the trust.

The Mayor approved the proposition, so did Mr. Onahan, so did Ald. Cullerton. When it was submitted to the Council it was referred to the Finance Committee, which rejected it. Ald. Cullerton brought in a minority report in favor of acceptance. In this report he argues that the compromise is a good thing for the city; that it will add $150,000 to the municipal revenue. If not accepted the city, he says, cannot do better than it is now doing.

Now the Mayor, who at first favored the compromise, is opposed to acceptance because the price to private consumers is not to be reduced. He thinks that the Council and the city lawyers can force a reduction in the price to the people, and he regards the 3½ per cent revenue concession as a mere nothing. He says:

"Of course the $150,000 proposed to be paid to the city by the gas companies would be useful. But gas-consumers would better appreciate a reduction of price to themselves. I am opposed to the compromise."

Controller Onahan, who is getting restive owing to the shifting policy of the Mayor, says, on the other hand: "I consider the company's offer worthy of acceptance. The payment of $150,000 into the City Treasury will reduce the cost of gas to the city from $20 to $14 per lamp. I think that is a good thing. We have no assurances that the companies' charters can be forfeited. Any way, it will take time. The law's delays are great. Even if the charters were forfeited I don't see how the city's position can be bettered. I don't think the city should lose this chance of getting its public lighting at a nominal cost."

Ald. Cullerton supports Mr. Onahan's views, and he will urge the compromise in the Council. He will certainly obtain a majority for it. But the Mayor may veto the compromise which he first favored. He thinks it would be the proper thing to do.

In pursuance of his policy of no compromise yesterday the Mayor sent word to Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow to commence the quo warranto proceedings at once against the gas companies, on the ground that they had forfeited their charters by entering into the Gas Trust combination.

The action of the Law Department has been taken on the authority of a resolution recently passed by the Council. If Ald. Cullerton should be able to force through the Onahan compromise, which it is probable he can, the resolution under which Mr. Darrow is proceeding would be in effect rescinded. Mr. Darrow would then have to drop the quo warranto proceedings. Much interest is manifested at the City-Hall as to the outcome of the controversy with Onahan and Cullerton on one side and Cregier and Hutchinson on the other side.

MANY REFORMS SUGGESTED.

Matters That the Illinois Woman's Alliance Wants Considered.

The monthly conclave of the Illinois Woman's Alliance was held at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Morgan, who was appointed to visit the Bridewell, made a lengthy report in which she stated that the institution was in much better condition than it was a month ago. Mrs. Waite read several letters to various officials, and the alliance approved of them. Among them was one to Chief Marsh calling his attention to the fact that a large number of children could be found begging on the streets at night.

A missive to the County Commissioners demanded that they appoint a woman physician at the Insane Hospital in place of the one recently discharged. The Illinois State Board was also called upon to build an addition to the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln. A letter to Andrew Young called the attention of that official to the fact that there were not a sufficient number of seats provided for the accommodation of saleswomen in Brentano's and Siegel & Cooper's stores.

A petition has been prepared and will be presented to the Legislature in a few days, demanding that the compulsory education school term be extended to twenty-four weeks and said law shall recognize no school but the public school; that kindergartens shall be made part of the public school system; that text-books shall be furnished free to all pupils of public schools; that a State public school shall be established where waifs and neglected children can be sheltered and educated; that the justice court system be changed so that unwarranted arrests will be made impossible; that the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children be enlarged; that the women's departments in the Penitentiary and in asylums be under the control of a board of women, and that women be represented in the State Boards of Charities and Health.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION MADE.

Lawrence Thoen of the Taxpayers' Association on the City's Pay-Rolls.

The Taxpayers' Association held a long meeting at Farwell Hall last night. Superintendent Jones of the Bureau of Special Assessments had been invited to be present, but he declined, sending instead his chief clerk, Guy Magee. The latter was kept busy explaining all the ins and outs of the Special Assessment Department. He announced that the simplest way to secure rebates was for property-owners to send direct to the office the warrant number of the assessment with the description of property. Then the society proceeded to consider the question of organization. It was thought that members of all organizations should be invited to join, and a resolution to that effect was carried after some discussion.

Following this Lawrence Thoen, ex-West Town Collector, threw a bomb-shell into the meeting in the shape of a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three who should wait upon the Mayor and Controller, ascertain how many employés were on the city pay-roll, and also look over the books for the purpose of making a thorough investigation. The resolution was tabled by a two-thirds vote, although Mr. Thoen refused to consider himself defeated, and brought the subject up several times afterward.

CANNOT DISPOSE OF THE ASSETS.

Judge Tuley Enjoins the Assignees of the Kean Bank.

By granting an injunction restraining S. A. Kean and Assignees Jacobs and Shaw from disposing of the Kean Bank assets Judge Tuley has practically prevented the settlement of 35 cents on the dollar. A bill was filed by the African missionary William Taylor to secure a trust fund of $8,878. He says that Mr. Kean undertook to act as treasurer for a fund to establish missions in Africa along the Congo River, and some $30,000 was placed in his hands in trust for that purpose. When the bank failed Mr. Kean had in his hands nearly $9,000, which should be applied in civilizing the black brethren in Africa. But the trust funds passed to the assignees and it was necessary to stop the settlement arrangement until the trust money was first returned. It would be too late for relief after the County Court had discontinued the assignment proceedings.

The injunction prevents any disposition of the bank assets until the trust-fund question is settled.

JOE M'CRACKEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

An Old Fireman and a Pioneer Watchman Dies by His Own Hand.

Joseph McCracken, 53 years old, a pioneer watchman and ex-member of the Fire Department, committed suicide in the building at No. 192 East Madison street at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Isaac S. Russell and William Stroh, two printers, heard the pistol shot and ran out to find McCracken, half sitting, half reclining against the wall, with a ghastly wound in his head. He died an hour afterward at the County Hospital. The bullet was picked up near the body. It had entered the center of the left temple and come out on the other side of the head an inch above the temple. An inquest was held on the remains at No. 459 West Indiana street by Deputy Coroner Monoghan during the afternoon. The fact that the bullet had entered the left side at first led to a suspicion of foul play, but it was learned that he was left-handed. He had been injured in the right side by being thrown from the fire-patrol wagon some years ago. McCracken had threatened to kill himself only a couple of nights ago. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

WERE AFRAID TO MEET THE ISSUE.

The Reason No Quorum Was Present at the Adjourned Council Meeting.

There was not a quorum of the members of the Council at the adjourned meeting of last evening. Some of the members staid away because it was rumored that Ald. Arthur Dixon would call for a report from the Subcommittee on the Lake-Front. Ald. Madden had also threatened to ask again for the payrolls of the Water Department and of other departments.

It is probable that Madden's proceedings will be entered in a few days to compel the city authorities to show the pay-rolls. They are public documents. Any taxpayer is entitled to see them.

Election Commissioners Coyne, English, and Stewart met at the City-Hall last evening and examined the list of judges and clerks of election nominated by the Republican and Democratic parties. Afterwards a formal meeting of the board was held at which the lists were approved. Chief Clerk Twohig was instructed to notify the nominees to appear at the offices of the Commissioners Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week for examination.

Chicago druggists met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House to protest against patent medicinemen cutting rates in department stores and to organize a solid support for Senator Thiele's Telephone bill before the present Legislature. Two hundred were present.

Propositions were submitted from several proprietary medicine men whose products are being sold at cost by department stores as inducements to draw general trade, offering to compel those stores to advance the price on such medicines about 10 per cent, which would still be 20 per cent below the price marked on the bottles and asked by druggists. These propositions were rejected and resolutions adopted asking those proprietary medicine men to compel all dealers to sell at the one price, with the threat that if they refused to do so the druggists would boycott their medicines. Committees were appointed and funds raised to nationalize this movement, extending it to the druggists of all cities and villages.

Steps were taken to prepare for a vigorous support of the Thiele Telephone bill, which provides that the rates for telephones shall be reduced from $150 to $100 annually for public telephones; from $125 to $80 for business telephones, and from $100 to $70 for private telephones.

West Town Collector Hansen appeared at the City Controller's office yesterday and turned over $40,000. He still owes the city about $100,000. Town of Lake Collector Hoolahan also made a return of $10,000. South Town Collector Oehmen has returned to the city and it is expected that he will soon effect some adjustment of the differences between himself and the city.

At a meeting of the Public Service Committee of the County Board Gen. Smith presented a code of rules for the admission to and governance of children in the children's ward of the Detention Hospital.

The matter of a separate ward for contagious cases at the County Hospital was presented by Mr. Brandt. It arose from the refusal of the Illinois Training School for Nurses to furnish nurses for contagious cases. The matter was referred. Engineer Reading and Warden Taylor of the County Hospital sent a communication calling attention to the deficient fire protection at the hospital and asking for additional facilities for protecting the lives of inmates and the county property.

The Council Committee on Schools yesterday afternoon concurred in the order of the Board of Education to purchase a school site on Sulzer street, Ravenswood, for $5,000. Mr. Fernald presented the recommendation of the board that the committee concur in the plans of the board for the enlargement of the school at Forty-sixth street and Greenwood avenue at an expense of $65,000, such enlargement to be made instead of the erection of a new building on Ellis avenue, as formerly contemplated, to relieve the much overcrowded condition of the Greenwood School. Ald. Kerr protested in the name of his constituency against concurrence in the plan of the board. The matter was referred back to the Board of Education for reconsideration.

The committee concurred in plans for a building for the Northwest Division High School at Potomac avenue and Davis street at a cost of $95,000; one at Grant avenue and Geneva street at a cost of $70,000, and one on the Oakley School site for $70,000, the last two to be 16-room buildings.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro. offered to give 200x124 feet on One Hundred and Eighth place, east of Wentworth avenue, West Roseland, for a school site on condition that the board erect a school-house within one year of sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the district. Increased school facilities for West Roseland was an issue in the last election, and the Van Vlissingens, having worked for annexation, are anxious that the benefits of union with the city shall be realized as soon as possible.

The German Republican Club of Lake View met in the Lincoln Turner Hall last evening and adopted resolutions indorsing Hempstead Washburne for Mayor.

CATHOLICS AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

John Gibbon Discusses the Question Before the Union Catholic Library Association.

The Union Catholic Library Association, at their rooms, No. 94 Dearborn street, took up the theme of "The Little Red School-House" last evening.

John Gibbons, who led the discussion, said he spoke as an American citizen and a good Catholic—not as a new disciple, but as a veteran defender of the common-school system. It was one of the National institutions and must and should be protected and perpetuated at whatever cost. He pointed out what he thought were defects and abuses in the school system which should be remedied in the following manner: The high schools should be abolished entirely, and the manual training schools should be increased on the money thus saved. He declared that the physical culture, drawing, music teachers, etc., were a nuisance and didn't earn their salaries, and that the children of rich parents were the ones who were benefited by the high school system.

E. E. S. Eagle classed public schools with poorhouses, James Goggin favored the public schools, and James McShayne said the time was coming when the Catholic schools would be supported from the public treasury.

EXTENDED EVERY COURTESY.

How President and Mrs. Eliot Were Entertained Yesterday.

President Eliot of Harvard and Mrs. Eliot rested yesterday morning and enjoyed a long carriage ride through the parks and along the boulevards in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Heyliger De Windt gave an informal dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot at their residence, No. 354 Huron street, beginning at 6 o'clock and concluding in time for the guests to attend a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Glessner. In addition to the host and hostess and the visitors from Cambridge, the following guests formed the dinner party: Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith, Edwin H. Abbott of Milwaukee; Gen. and Mrs. A. C. McClurg. Mr. De Windt is Secretary and Treasurer of the Harvard Club of this city.

President and Mrs. Eliot were tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner last evening at their residence, Eighteenth and Prairie avenue. Quite a number of guests were present.

THEY BELIEVE IN YERKES.

West Side Property-Owners Condemn the City Government.

The property-owners of the northern section of the West Side held a meeting last evening in Schoenhofen's Hall, for the purpose of making efforts to obtain better street-car facilities north and south. Adolph Krauss elaborated upon the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and closed with a eulogy upon Mr. Yerkes, who had convinced him that the lack of street-car accommodation was not his fault, but that of the City Government. Mr. Yerkes said that four years ago he got the signatures of the property-owners on Ashland avenue, Robey street, and Western avenue and presented them to the Council, which had been fooling with them ever since.

A resolution was passed asking that the ordinance now before the Council be acted upon by the Council and City Government at as early a day as possible. A committee of fifty will be appointed by the Chair today and will wait on the city officers.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

They'll Have a Brewery.

Members of the Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting at Thomas Quealy's Hall, No. 3749 South Halsted street, yesterday afternoon. They have on foot the formation of a stock company with a capital of at least $250,000, for the purpose of establishing a brewery that will be independent of the British syndicate that now controls the breweries of the city. The company, which will be incorporated within a month, possibly within two weeks, will follow the lines laid down by similar organizations which are being successfully carried on in New York and St. Louis, and will sell its stock only to consumers. The liquor dealers say they are forced to make such a move by the Brewery Trust, which now reaps all the profits, and they also wish it understood that, being American citizens, they oppose the British syndicate from patriotic no less than from financial motives.

Improved Garbage Wagon.

P. J. Kearney, who has invented an improved garbage wagon, called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday and exhibited his model. It presupposes that the slimy old wooden garbage boxes shall have been replaced by boiler-steel cans, bigger at the bottom than at the top, divided into two longitudinal sections, and provided with two flaps at the top and two at the bottom. Into one side of this can the householder dumps ashes and into the other the refuse of the kitchen. Along comes the boiler-steel garbagewagon. It has one empty can with it when it starts out. When it stops at the first house this replaces the full can, which is hoisted up by a winch and crane at the back of the wagon, swung over, let down in the manhole in the middle of the top, and as it sinks into the collar the two spring catches which hold fast the bottom flaps are disengaged and the ashes slide into one compartment of the wagon and the garbage into another. The wagon drives on, and A's can is left at B's house, and so on. When the wagon arrives at the dumping-ground the driver pulls out the dowel-pins which hold fast the doors at the sides. Then the ashes and garbage which are on inclined floors slide out on the ground.

Their Annual Retreat.

The annual Pre-Lenten Retreat for the Episcopal clergy of the Diocese of Chicago at the Cathedral, Washington boulevard and Peoria street, closed with meditation, prayers, and celebration of holy communion yesterday. The order of such customary annual assembly this year under the Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Missioner of St. Augustine's, Boston, Mass., began last Tuesday, continuing with impressive religious exercises from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily until Friday forenoon. The clergy present were: The Revs. E. R. Bishop, Clinton Locke, George D. Wright, Henry G. Perry, Colin C. Tate, Luther Pardee, Henry Kenny, J. H. Knowles, William E. Fald, and others.

There's Millions in Them.

The files of the United States Corporation Bureau make the following exhibit of new corporations incorporated in the United States during the month of January:

Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 713, $123,786,975; gold and silver and other mining and smelting companies, 104, $73,874,900; coal and iron companies, 39, $10,379,000; banks and investment companies, 27, $2,522,800; municipal light, heat, power and transportation companies, 36, $24,931,500; building and loan associations, 35, $237,790,000; miscellaneous, 348, $68,639,186; total corporations, 1,305; total capitalization, $542,112,661.

To Catch Polish Saloonkeepers.

The Gambrinus Brewing company, which was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $150,000, was organized to capture the trade of Polish saloonkeepers. There are several hundred Polish saloons but no Polish brewery, and after canvassing the city thoroughly John Czaia and John Bednors decided to build one. Land has been purchased on Twenty-second street, near Western avenue, and a brewery with a capacity of 300 barrels daily will be erected as soon as plans are completed. Jacob Zoeller, one of the incorporators, will be the manager of the enterprise. The new concern will not be in the brewers' syndicate.

More Charges Against Byam.

C. Perry Byam, the alleged real-estate swindler now in jail upon the charge of having obtained goods and money under false pretenses, was served with two additional warrants yesterday. One was for forgery and the complainant is Mrs. Q. B. Graves, who alleges that he signed her name to a bogus note. The other is a charge of obtaining $1560 worth of meat on false pretenses from Frank Laskowski, a butcher at No. 1128 California avenue. The cases were continued until Feb. 14 in bonds of $800 on both charges by Justice La Buy.

Mullen Trying to Give Bail.

Charles Mullen, alleged to be the instigator of the Hyde Park bank robbery, attempted to give bail in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday. Mrs. Mary O'Connor and the wife of ex-Commissioner Kelly scheduled $8,000 worth of property as sureties, but the court ordered the titles to the real estate looked up, and Mullen is still in jail. It is common gossip around the Criminal Court building that Mullen will never appear for trial if he manages to furnish bail, and it is proposed to make sure that the bond offered is good. Featherstone, Bennett, and Corbett, the men who committed the robbery, have made no effort to give bail yet.

Want to Work by the Day.

The bricklayers and stonemasons met last night at their hall, Monroe and Peoria streets, and selected a committee of fourteen to call today on the Drainage Trustees and request on behalf of organized labor that work on the drainage canal be done by day's work of eight hours each and not by contract. Representatives of the International Union from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Omaha were present, requesting that this local union join them in action concerning the work on the World's Fair buildings. Action on their request was deferred.

Eloped and Now Ready for Divorce.

Miss Caroline Lurton Peanifill and Mr. Alfred Henry Hollingsworth eloped to Kenosha in 1889 and were married. They lived apart to conceal their action and now Judge Collins will separate them forever. The wife has a clear case of desertion, as Hollingsworth tired of his bargain when he found that there was no money in it for him. It will prove a poor investment, as the alimony will be $20 a month. The young woman is repenting at No. 163 Dearborn avenue, her mother's house. Hollingsworth is a teller in the Lincoln National Bank.

Will Dedicate the Church.

The new Fifth Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, will be dedicated Sunday, Feb. 15. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., of New York, former pastor of the church. At 3 p. m. a congratulatory service will be held, with short addresses by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Barrows, Dr. McPherson, Dr. Worcester, Dr. Hall, and Dr. Tothereh. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock Dr. Thompson will preach again.

The Rev. Williams Gets Judgment.

The society of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood confessed judgment in the Circuit Court yesterday in favor of its pastor, Hugh Spencer Williams, for $1,000, based on a note given for services. The note was executed Jan. 22, 1891, and is signed by all the trustees of the church. It was made payable one day after date and bears interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

Engmark Brothers Under Bonds.

The three Engmark brothers, Algot, Emil, and David E., charged with stealing $500 worth of watches, rings, and diamonds from Lapp & Flersheim and W. H. Purdy & Co., are under bonds of $300 each to answer today. Their two alleged confederates, Frederick Reusch and Samuel Kaltenbrau, are in jail.

The Story About A. H. Wayne.

A. H. Wayne, who assaulted Detective John Walker in Havlin's Theater night before last, will have a hearing before Justice Prindiville. Walker was engaged to look up evidence against those Hyde-Parkers who had violated the prohibition ordinance, and it is claimed that Wayne was hired to attack the detective.

Charged with Embezzlement.

J. H. Wade, a former clerk for W. W. Charles, the loan agent at No. 116 La Salle street, was arrested by Matt Pinkerton's agency on the charge of embezzlement. He is charged with having taken mortgages from his office to the Recorder's office and forging the name of Recorder Stephens to the blank. Wade is a married man.

Items.

Henry Trausch, one of the West Ridge saloonkeepers, was fined $100 and costs.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday for the arrest of the manager of the lottery agents, M. Ottens & Co., who were exposed in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mary Ryan, a servant in the employ of William Bear, No. 4333 Greenwood avenue, while washing windows yesterday afternoon fell from a second-story window and was fatally injured.

Attorney Coburn yesterday made an attempt to secure the release on habeas corpus of the Italian, Salvatore Vallane, held for the murder of Siennas, but Judge Brentano dismissed the petition.

Mrs. Annie Meister, 16 years old and the mother of one child, drank carbolic acid with suicidal intent at her home, No. 39 Grove court, yesterday. Her husband had accused her of immoral conduct.

Frederick Whyte, the young Englishman arrested on the charge of embezzling $800 from his employers, Morgan & Co., ticket brokers at No. 95 Clark street, waived examination by Justice Prindiville and was held to the grand jury in $1,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32° above zero; 9 a. m., 35°; 10 a. m., 38°; 11 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 39°; 1 p. m., 38°; 3 p. m., 39°; 6 p. m., 38°. Barometer—8a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.37.

At St. Paul's Church, Adams street and Winchester avenue, the Rev. H. Digby Johnson, M. A., recently of Denver but now rector of St. Matthew's Church, lectured last night on "The Habits and Eccentricities of Literary Men." Sig. Fabiania, a recent addition to the church, entertained the audience before and at the close of the speaker's remarks with a harp.

SPECULATION ON WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

Congressman Cannon One of the Most Available Candidates for the Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Some unnecessary speculation has been going on about the transfer of Cabinet members to Secretary Windom's vacant place. A good deal has been said about making Postmaster-General Wanamaker Secretary of the Treasury, and some of his New York and Philadelphia friends have been on the point of starting a movement for that purpose. They forget that Mr. Wanamaker is an importer and barred by the statutes. It is understood that Secretary Proctor, who has been looked upon as a likely candidate, is barred for the same reason. He is an extensive marble dealer in Vermont, and the discovery has been made that there is an importing branch of the business of which Mr. Proctor is the head.

There seems to be a drift of sentiment at present towards Acting Secretary Nettleton. The reasons which make his selection possible are various. It would cause no friction in the work of the department and might prevent antagonisms which the choice of a new man would under certain circumstances cause. Representative Cannon of Illinois seems also to be a probability. He enjoys the confidence and the personal good will of President Harrison in a high degree, and among public men he is looked upon as unusually well qualified for the practical administration of the complicated affairs of the Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The Boston *Courant*, the organ of the colored people in this city, contains this week an editorial urging the President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Secretary Windom by the appointment of a colored man as Secretary of the Treasury. B. K. Bruce, ex-Haytian Minister John M. Langston, ex-Congressman Lynch, Frederick Douglass, and Recorder James M. Townsend are named as colored men amply qualified to fill the position. The editorial says:

Was not the Hon. Benjamin Harrison elected solely by black men? It is conceded on all hands that he was. Even the President himself admits it. In view of these indisputable facts a Cabinet position is not at all too large a gift for President Harrison to bestow upon the faithful colored Republicans who made him head of the Nation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Minister Phelps when interviewed today said he has not been offered the Treasury portfolio. The report to that effect is idle rumor.

SOCIETY DIVERTS ITSELF.

THERE IS THE USUAL ROUND OF RECEPTIONS AND LUNCHEONS.

Mrs. Jesse Spalding Receives in the Afternoon—The Telegraphers Have a Jolly Time at the Second Regiment Armory—Mrs. Edwin H. Keen's Reception—Mrs. F. L. Foltz Gives a Reading—Other Doings in the Social World.

Mrs. Jesse Spalding gave a reception at her residence, No. 1637 Prairie avenue, from 3 until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Spalding was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Harris and Miss Spalding and by Miss Newbury of Detroit. The house was filled with a profusion of flowers. A mandolin orchestra played. The hostess received in a costume of black brocaded silk, trimmed with jet and lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Elaborate refreshments were served in the dining-room. The table was presided over by the following ladies, who took turns during the afternoon: Mrs. Charles Spaulding, Mrs. George Severns Jr., Miss Laura Johnson, Miss Grannis, Miss Fargo, Miss Lois Kellogg. Among the many guests were:

Mesdames—

Eugene Pike,	Uri Balcom,	Frank Chandler,
R. Gregory,	Williams,	Grannis,
E. Waller,	J. V. Clark,	H. G. Selfridge,
Mackenzie,	W. Valentine,	John Gray,
Fred Peck,	Clinch,	Edson Keith,
William Gray,	Stevens,	Pendleton,
Porter,	H. Washburn,	Fargo,
Andrews,	R. Matz,	Holmes,
J. Walker,	Buckingham,	Ware,
Harvey,	Henry,	Badger,
Crawford,	Seeberger,	S. Fleetwood,
C. W. Drew,	E. Walker,	Benton.
Kellogg,	Durkee,	

TELEGRAPHERS GIVE A DANCE.

Knights of the Key Tread the Mazy at the Second Regiment Armory.

The annual ball of the Chicago telegraphers at the Second Regiment Armory last night was one of the most pleasant events of the social season.

Telegraphic communication by means of a wire specially laid was had all through the evening with Boston and New York, in which cities the telegraphers were also doing the terpsichorean. Congratulatory messages were received and read from the two cities named and from St. Louis, St. Paul, Washington, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and in fact nearly every city of prominence in the United States.

All the old-time telegraphers of Chicago were present with renewed youth and were as gay and giddy as the last "operator" in town.

The dancing was preceded by the grand march, in which 250 couples participated. The advent of the "night owls" swelled the number of those present to about 800 people.

The evening's pleasure was unmarred in any particular, which fact was due to the efforts of the committees, which were made up as follows:

Committee of Arrangements—N. M. Kent, President; Joseph Laird, Secretary; F. M. Crittenden, Treasurer; J. S. McCurdy, B. F. Moloney, F. T. Mullen, W. A. Dillon, J. J. Burke, W. H. Mills, John Savoy, C. H. Finley.

Floor Committee—James J. Burke, floor manager; W. H. Mills, assistant; E. H. Lucas, W. H. Pinkney, G. J. Carpenter, A. H. Babb, V. H. Arnold, Walt Steveley, N. H. Perrin, C. B. Everham, Con Sullivan, A. W. Carroll, J. P. Holligan, H. C. Burbank, J. P. Boughan, John Savoy, B. F. Moloney, J. J. O'Brien, C. D. Anderson, W. B. Paddock, Joseph Laird.

Reception Committee—Western Union: W. J. Lloyd, W. R. Holligan, J. C. Barclay, Henry Behl, J. I. Inman, D. S. Anderson, W. M. Wallace, M. McCullock. Postal: E. S. Patten, H. G. McGill, H. S. Waters, E. P. Whitford; N. W. Watson, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; Thomas Burke, B. & O. R. R.; F. J. Norris, C. & N. W. R. R.; H. W. Plum, I. C. R. R.; F. T. Mullen, A., T. & S. F. R. R.; M. D. Mason, C. & A. R. R.; E. A. Patterson, C., M. & St. P. R. R.; Charles Matthias, Chicago *Herald*.

Mrs. E. H. Keen Receives.

Mrs. Edwin H. Keen gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock in her apartments in "The Kenwood," Lake avenue and Forty-fifth street. The flowers used were primroses and hyacinths in pots and tulips and daffodils. Mrs. Keen wore blue velvet and brocade. Tea and coffee were served by Mrs. William T. Brown. The attendance was large and the spacious rooms were thronged during the receiving hours. Among the many ladies present were:

Mesdames—

H. B. Bogue,	O. A. Bogue,	Starrett,
Lyon,	W. C. Nelson,	J. M. Hamilton,
E. G. Shumway,	H. W. Harmon,	Darlington,
E. A. Potter,	F. W. Root,	Willard,
P. L. Sherman,	H. L. Wait,	E. W. McClellan,
J. J. McClellan,	B. F. Cummins,	W. R. Gwinn,
J. F. Aldrich,	Turner,	R. C. Wetmore,
C. H. Bixby,	McClure,	H. W. Fowler.
A. G. Spalding,	W. W. Hunter,	

Misses—

Walt,	Belden,	Grace Belden,
Griswold,	Bouton,	Holmes.
Merrick.		

The Gospel of Simplicity.

Mrs. F. L. Foltz gave a reception at her residence, No. 47 Astor street, yesterday afternoon and entertained 100 ladies. Mrs. George Kretzinger read an essay on "The Gospel of Simplicity." The list of those present include:

Mesdames—

H. Wilkinson,	F. S. Eames,	C. B. Lawrence,
W. C. Goudy,	E. Ryerson,	H. Washburne,
S. E. Barrett,	D. Wilkinson,	L. McCormick,
C. H. Harrison,	H. Owsley,	O. W. Pottor,
W. Q. Gresham,	W. D. C. Grannis,	F. S. Winston,
C. Henrotin,	S. Williams,	G. Dunlap,
A. L. Chetlain,	H. Waite,	J. Johnston Jr.,
G. H. Wheeler,	C. Dole,	R. King,
T. Grover,	C. Walsh,	Chandler,
Balcom,	Odell,	Von Clarkson,
McKinley,	Owens,	McLaren,
Gary,	Stevenson,	Worthington,
McMurray,	Selfridge,	Erskine.
Black,		

Misses—

Arnold,	Carpenter.

Mrs. Case Gives a Reception.

Mrs. Salmon Case and the Misses Case, No. 2011 Indiana avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock, which was followed later in the evening by a young people's dance. The decorations of the house were yellow. Hand's orchestra played. In the dining-room refreshments were served. Mrs. Case received in a costume of black, trimmed with black passementerie. Her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Smith of Bloomington also received. The hostesses were also assisted in receiving and at the table by Mrs. Morris Cassard, Mrs. T. E. Paster son, Mrs. Louis Seeberger, Miss Anna Clark, Miss Alling, Miss Keith, Miss Burlingham, Miss Mabel Pope, and Miss Delphine Gillett. A large number of ladies were present at the reception in the afternoon and in the evening about 150 young people were at the dance.

Social Notes.

The North Shore Club gave an entertainment last evening.

Mrs. S. A. Tolman, No. 2031 Prairie avenue, gave a lunch yesterday at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Carlton, No. 383 Ontario street, gave a reception and reading last evening from 8 until 11 o'clock.

The Young Men's T. A. and B. Society of St. Patrick's Church gave an entertainment and reception last night at Apollo Hall.

The Tuxedo Club, a social organization formed by employés of the Western Electric company, gave a prize masquerade at Brand's Hall last night.

Mrs. William Armour, No. 2017 Prairie avenue, gave a musicale last evening, at which Mrs. Walter Wyman sang. About 100 guests were present, and at the close of the music supper was served.

The Marquette Dancing Club gave a reception and ball last night at the West Chicago Club House. One hundred and fifty couples participated in the march led by J. J. Garrity and Miss M. Smith.

The Good Citizenship Fraternity gave the ninth of a series of free patriotic entertainments at No. 406 South Clark street last night. The hall was crowded. Music was furnished by the South Division High-School orchestra, and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones made the address of the evening.

KEPT THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY.

A Wealthy Ohio Man Induces His Adopted Children to Marry.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A wedding with romantic features took place here today in the marriage of Joe Sharp and Mrs. Sallie Phillips. The most intimate friends of the couple were not aware that they contemplated matrimony. The bride is the adopted daughter of Thomas Sharp, who died a short time ago leaving $300,000 and no children of his own. Years ago Joe Sharp's parents died, and he was adopted by his uncle, Thomas Sharp, as his son. Here the bride and groom lived about fifteen years as brother and sister. There is a great disparity in their ages, the bride being about fifteen years the elder. The late Thomas Sharp thought a great deal of the couple, and on his death-bed called them up to him and requested that they be married. They solemnly promised to wed as soon after his death as respect for him would permit. Accordingly the marriage occurred today in the presence of a brilliant social assemblage. By this marriage the deceased Mr. Sharp hoped to keep the inheritance in the family.

He Didn't Like the Handle.

Celsus D. Favor, manager of the Richelieu Hotel, was fined $10 and costs by Magistrate Prindiville for assaulting Philip Blau, one of the waiters at the hostelry. Mr. Favor objected to being called "Doc."

WINNERS OF THE BOWDOIN PRIZES.

Names of the Successful Competitors at Harvard Announced.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Bowdoin prizes were announced at Harvard today as follows: C. H. Page, Manchester, N. H., for a dissertation on the present stage of Homeric questions; Francis Kingsley Ball, Greenfield, Mo., for a translation into Latin from No. 15 of the "Mirror"; George James Pierce, Cambridge, for a dissertation on adaptations to surroundings displayed in seeds and fruits; Charles Henry Conrad Wright, Cambridge, for a dissertation on the influence of contemporary French literature upon that of England and America during the last fifty years; Harvey Humphrey Baker, Brookline, for a dissertation, a comparison of the legislative systems of the United States and England; Hugh Tallant, Roxbury, for a dissertation on the antiquity of the art of writing among Greeks; Justus Watson Folsom, Cambridge, for a dissertation on adaptations to surroundings displayed in seeds and fruits.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Missouri, fair Saturday, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Indiana and Illinois, threatening weather and rain, except fair in extreme Northern Illinois, during Saturday, southerly winds, becoming variable, cooler by Sunday.

For Lower Michigan, fair, except local rains in extreme southeast portion, variable winds, stationary temperature.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer, fair, variable winds.

For Iowa and Minnesota, warmer, except stationary temperature in southeast portion, variable winds, fair.

For North and South Dakota and Nebraska, fair, variable winds, cooler by Sunday morning.

For Kansas, fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Colorado, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 6—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, with little change in temperature; easterly winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.72	56	70	W	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.66	34	44	N. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	30.02	40	44	S. W.	Fair	.12
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	34	36	S. E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	29.80	48	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	56	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.74	28	34	W	Clear	....
Chicago	29.88	36	42	E	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O	29.92	46	50	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O	29.94	40	48	E	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mon	29.62	28	32	N	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia	29.88	38	46	N. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	29.84	36	42	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.82	40	44	E	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	29.92	38	46	S. E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.84	36	50	N. E.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia	29.86	34	40	E	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	29.84	28	28	S. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	29.90	54	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa	29.98	36	44	S	Fair	....
Galveston, Tex	29.78	64	68	S. W.	Rain	.02
Grand Haven, Mich	29.88	36	40	E	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis	29.98	18	26	N	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	29.72	26	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Huron, S. D.	29.70	32	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind	29.84	44	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla	29.98	60	76	S. E.	Fair	....
Kansas City, Mo	29.80	42	48	N. E.	Fair	....
Keokuk, Ia	29.84	42	50	E	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn	29.98	42	42	N. E.	Rain	.10
La Crosse, Wis	29.90	28	34	N	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich	29.92	28	32	N. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	29.94	28	32	S. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	29.88	36	38	N. E.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal	30.00	26	28	W	Cl'udy	.10
Moorhead, Minn	29.74	32	34	S. E.	Fair	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.84	48	48	E	Rain	.18
New Orleans, La	29.86	66	72	S	Clear	....
New York City	30.02	42	48	S. W.	Fair	.12
Norfolk, Va	30.02	46	50	N	Rain	.60
Omaha, Neb	29.84	34	40	N	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	36	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla	29.88	62	66	S	Cl'udy	.04
Philadelphia, Pa	30.04	42	44	S. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Port Huron, Mich	29.96	36	44	N. E.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.76	30	40	W	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	36	42	N. E.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	29.78	48	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.84	24	28	S. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.84	34	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O	29.92	36	52	S. E.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia	29.84	24	32	N. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	29.80	44	52	S	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo	29.78	44	52	N. E.	Rain	.08
Toledo, O	29.92	38	48	E	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	29.72	60	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	.14
*Portland, Ore	29.92	38	..	S. W.	Fog	....
*San Francisco, Cal	30.30	86	..	Calm.	Clear	.02

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool—Arrived, Michigan, from Boston.
Boston—Arrived, State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
W. H. Stickney, Georgianna Saville, Sincoe	22—21
William Wilson, Ida Coles	21—18
William Acker, Caroline Houser	31—35
John P. Nygren, Anna K. Olson	26—20
Henry Iverson, Boone, Bertha Hanson	30—29
Oscar Hark, Malene Swanson	30—30
Nels Nelson, Carrie Wisvick	26—18
William G. Oliver, Louise A. Eissner	28—23
Josef Koliha, Kataryna Chinelar	22—20
Thomas F. Eggleston, Estelmana Maloney	28—23
Charles Braduch, Emma Lazarus	40—36
George Kabe, Desplaines, Emilie Meyer, same	19—18
George Miller, Jennie Curtis	32—36
Adolf Peterson, Anna Gustafson	39—28
H. Drummer, Wood, O., K. Dorey, Moreland	25—20
Rimhold Ferber, Emma Konapatzki	27—18
Henry J. Wolf, Louise A. Steinbach	21—20
Edward Ryan, Jennie Brice	26—18
Cyrill Martin, Josefa Prumerova	27—21
John Sandberg, Christine Johnson	25—26
Thomas E. Archibald, Caroline Hurxthal	31—30
Henry Frances, Maggie Le Flores	42—33
Jacob Jacobson, Annie C. Rosenberg	40—48
Peter O'Rourke, Bridget Guinan	28—22
Frank Johnson, Ravenswood, Annie Luidi, same	31—25
John Whitley, Margaret Dempsey	30—26
James McElroy, Maggie Callaghan	24—27
William Richter, Celia Hartlich	29—20
William Ives, Bridget Conley	33—30
Patrick Gallagher, Margaret O'Neil	31—30
John J. Sarmedzke, Minnie Hanley	28—20
Edward Geary, Dora Diemann	30—25
Albert Holzinger, Sophie Marholik	23—21
John McHale, Mary McNanaman	28—22
A. L. Langill, Clinton, L. M. Barlow, Muskegon	29—20
Patrick Stanton, Anna McNanaman	28—24
John Kiniry, Bridget T. McCoy	57—46
Anton Bogge, Bertha Serner	28—29
F. C. Frost, St. Francisville, Mo., Unica J. McDaniel, Kansas City	40—30
John Jobet, Katie Hettinger	24—22
Johan Funselaw, Anna Arentz	32—30
Peter Rider, Annie Mertes	21—24
Hjalmar Steckseth, Olga Iverson	23—21
A. Egan Restle, Mary Krejci	26—19

MARRIAGES.

NORTHMORE—COOKINGHAM—At All Saints' Church, Ravenswood, Thursday evening, the Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton officiating, Mary E. Cookingham to John M. Northmore.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

ANDERSON—Juliana Anderson, (nee Peterson,) aged 36 years, beloved wife of Charles Anderson, Feb. 5. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 8, from residence, 4734 Atlantic-st., at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

BUCKLEY—Dennis Francis Buckley, beloved son of Michael and Mary Buckley, nee Mahoney, Feb. 5, aged 3 months and 14 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 2262 Dearborn-st., Sunday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Mount Olivet.

COLLINS—Feb. 6, 1891, at 145 47th-st., Arthur Collins, aged 86 years 6 months, brother of William, Morris, Thomas, and Mary, of the late John Collins of Chicago and Michael Collins of Philadelphia. Deceased was a resident of Chicago since 1836. Funeral Monday, Feb. 9, from his son's residence, Morris B. Collins, 145 47th-st. High mass will be celebrated at the new Cathedral, thence by carriages to C. M. & St. Paul Depot. Elizabeth, N. Y., papers please copy.

COLFER—Friday, Feb. 6, John Colfer, aged 40 years. Funeral from late residence, No. 344 North Halsted-st., Sunday at 10 a. m. to St. Stephen's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CONRAD—Bentley Conrad, at residence No. 348 Twenty-fourth-st., Feb. 6, aged 64 years and 8 months. Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock. Kansas City papers please copy.

CLEMENT—James C. Clement, at his residence, 69 Warren-av., Chicago, aged 78 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

CAMERON—Friday, Feb. 6, at 4:25 p. m., Ruth Wynne Cameron, aged 11 months and 29 days, only child of Peter F. and Mary W. Cameron, at their residence, 5321 Jefferson-av. Funeral private. Cincinnati papers please copy.

McDONALD—Suddenly, at 1167 West Harrison-st., Thursday, Feb. 5, Gordon, aged 13 years and 2 months, oldest son of Christina and Charles Gordon McDonald. Funeral in carriages to Rosehill Sunday at 10 a. m.

KEE—The 4th inst., Samuel W. Kee, aged 35 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1518 Belmont-av., at 2 p. m. Saturday; Graceland Cemetery.

LEHMAN—The funeral of Comrade William Lehman, late member of Co. G, Eighth Regiment, United States Cavalry, will take place Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1:30 p. m., from his late residence, 2453 Cottage Grove-av. Members of the Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan Commands, Society of Veterans, are invited to attend. Joseph C. Hoffman, Captain.

MELZER—Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at her residence, 3006 Indiana-av., Dora Melzer, beloved wife of David Melzer and mother of Henry Melzer and Mrs. Theo. Podolski of this city and Isaac Melzer of Rockford, Ill., aged 61 years and 5 months. Funeral from late residence Sunday, Feb. 8, 2 p. m., to Graceland. By request, no flowers.

MISENER—Feb. 5, Mortimer C. Misener. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 p. m., from McInerney Bros.' undertaking establishment, corner 43d and Winter-sts., (Stock Yards,) by carriages to Graceland.

McCRACKEN—Feb. 6, Joseph Purcell McCracken, member of Court No. 30, I. O. F. Funeral from his late residence, 705 W. Superior-st., Sunday, Feb. 8, to St. Columbkill's Church at 10 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary.

MULLANEY—Feb. 6, P. H. Mullaney. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. from his parents' residence, 484 West Taylor-st., to Jesuit Church; cars to Calvary via M. and St. P. R. R.

MAHONEY—Friday, Feb. 6, 1891, at the residence of her parents, 856 Dixon-st., Mary, beloved daughter of Edmund and Mary Mahoney, aged 16 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 8, 1891, at 10 a. m., to Church of the Annunciation, thence by carriages to C. & N. W. Depot, and by cars to Calvary.

NAMARA—The funeral of the late Stephen McNamara will take place Sunday, Feb. 8, at 9:30 a. m., from family residence, 1258 Fulton-st., to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, thence by C., M. & St. Paul R. R., 12:30, to Calvary Cemetery.

ROSS—In New York City, Jan. 29, 1891, of pneumonia, Annie C., wife of Alexander Ross and youngest daughter of the late Alexander and Ann White of Chicago, Ill.

SPRY—The funeral services of Mr. John Spry will be held Sunday at 1 o'clock in the Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and West Monroe-sts., thence by carriages to Rosehill. Friends will please omit flowers.

SPELZ—At El Paso, Tex., Peter V. Spelz. Remains will be brought here. Burial notice hereafter.

SANDERS—Marguerite Leona Sanders, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 25 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 513 N. Wood-st., Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock.

DEATHS.

TEN BROECK—Justice of the Peace William S. Ten Broeck, who died on the 5th of February, will be buried from his late residence, 469 Lincoln-av., at 10:30 a. m. Sunday, Feb. 8. Funeral to Rosehill Cemetery.

WALTERS—At Arlington Heights, Feb. 5, 8 o'clock a. m., George A. Walters, beloved son of the late C. A. Walters and K. Marie Walters. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12:30 p. m. from N. W. M. E. Church, by carriage to Rosehill Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE fourth annual series of Economic Conferences, under the auspices of the Economic Club, will be held on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, at Recital Hall, Auditorium Building. Subject: "Economic Effects of Extravagant Living." by Edward F. Sweet. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

☞SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE—LECTURE by W. L. Sheldon at the Grand Opera-House, Sunday, Feb. 8, at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Moral and Religious Influence of Thomas Jefferson."

☞THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution today at 10:30 a. m.

☞THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE South End Republican Club (Thirty-first Ward) at Association Hall, corner 69th-st. and Rock Island Depot, tonight, at which all members and Republicans generally are invited to attend, as business relating to the spring campaign will be discussed.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8. FRANK DANIELS —IN— LITTLE PUCK.
Sunday Night—Last time of FRANK DANIELS.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
Will appear in a comedy-drama,
THE UGLY DUCKLING,
Produced by Mr. David Belasco.
Seats now on sale at the Box-Office.

THE AUDITORIUM—Organ Concerts.
Next Wednesday Evening, Second
POPULAR ORGAN CONCERT
LOUIS FALK.........Organist
MRS. WALTER C. WYMAN......Contralto
WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE.........Tenor
Popular Concert. Popular Music. Popular Prices.
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, and $1. Boxes, $8.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST 2 TIMES—MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
J.K. EMMET
His Latest and Greatest Success,
UNCLE JOE;
Or, Fritz in a Mad-House.
Monday, Feb. 9, One Week, Clara Morris in Odette.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
MT. CARMEL AIR SHIP.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
Flights will take place every other 15 minutes from 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION.........25 CENTS.
Saturday Matinee for Children. Admission 10 cents.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.........Proprietors
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Last 2 Times the Great Spectacle,
SUPERBA.
Com. Monday Evening,
AGNES HUNTINGTON in PAUL JONES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON.........Manager
MAT. TODAY. Mat. Prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. LAST TIME TONIGHT.
George Thatcher's MINSTRELS.
Monday, Feb. 9—Margaret Mather in Joan of Arc.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
Opposite McVicker's Theater.
HANNAH & HOGG.........Proprietors
G. L. HOGG.........Manager
Week commencing Monday, Feb. 2d—Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday—American Gaiety Girls' Burlesque and Novelty Company, introducing the Beautiful Grecian First Part. Magnificent Olio. 35 Beautiful Girls—35. No advance in prices. Ending Sunday eve, Feb. 8. Next Week—Turner's English Gaiety Girls and Burlesque Co.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 5127.
Havlin's Invincible Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2.
"HANDS ☆ ACROSS ☆ THE ☆ SEA."
Next Sunday—Vernona Jarbeau in "Starlight."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 2.
GRAND GYPSY CAMP.
Fortunes Told Free.
Theater No. 1—Gloss Bros.' Living Statues.
Theater No. 2—Eddie Edwards' Comedians.
Theater No. 3—Mantell & Walker's Vaudevilles.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT OF
THE INSPECTOR.
Next Sunday—THE HOWARD ATHENÆUM SPECIALTY COMPANY. Seats now ready.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8, last time
John L. Sullivan and Duncan B. Harrison
—IN—
Honest Hearts and Willing Hands
Tomorrow Matinee, the prettiest of plays, the Burglar.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
MYSTERY AND MUSIC.
Hoffmann's "Black Art." A. H. Knoll and Marie McNeil, Great Cornet Soloists. "Stroubaika," Parisian stage trick. Maro, Magician and Banjoist. Highland Dancers. Hungarian Orchestra.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts., West Side.
This Afternoon at 2. Night at 8.
Last times of the box-office hit of this week.
SPIDER and FLY.
Prettiest of Girls. Gorgeous Show.
Sunday Matinee—FRAYNE in KENTUCKY BILL.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
NANA BOCAYO'S
Creole Burlesque Combination
35—Lovely Brunettes in Marches and Tableaux—35.
10c—Admission—10c.

CRITERION THEATER.
Sedgwick-st., Corner Division.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, DAN McCARTHY'S
TRUE IRISH HEARTS.
A picturesque Irish Comedy Drama. Everything new. Music, Songs and Dance and Elaborate Scenery. Next week—The Blue and The Gray.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
And Bijou Theaters, | Randolph-st., near Clark.
ROSINA, the Lady who Dances Barefooted on Broken Glass.
BIG IDA, the Mammoth Fashion Plate.
LUSARDIA, with her Trained Birds.
2 New Stage Shows in 2 separate Theaters.
Theater No. 1—Mordaunt's Merry Masqueraders.
Theater No. 2—The Man from the Moon.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.
This Week the Beautiful Romantic Drama,
THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
Headed by Mr. Frank Evans and a company of Metropolitan Artists.
Next Sunday—Dowling & Hasson in Their Sensational Dramas.

NEW WINDSOR—*M. B. Leavitt.*
North Clark and Division-sts.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
LAST TWO TIMES.
GEO. C. STALEY—"A ROYAL PASS."
Sunday Matinee, Feb. 8—Denman Thompson and Geo. W. Ryer's TWO SISTERS COMPANY.

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS.........Sole Manager
Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Today at 2 and 8, AFTER 20 YEARS
Next Sunday Matinee—John A. Stevens.

CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Tonight, Hearts of New York
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—After Twenty Years.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

CONGRESS is waking up to the obvious necessity of better coast defenses. The Senate Thursday inserted a paragraph in the Military Appropriation bill increasing to $4,250,000 the appropriation in the Fortifications act of last session for the procurement of heavy ordnance for the defense of our ports. Congress already had slept too long over this important matter.

THE discovery of tin in Central Texas is a geological fact, but not yet demonstrated to be a commercial one. Tin is there, but it is not certain that the tin ore is sufficiently abundant to afford foundation for a profitable industry. It is thought probable the Legislature will provide means for a thorough examination of the whole region in which favorable indications have been discovered by the State geologists.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 101⅛, which is equal to 78⅛ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar. The decline to this point shows that silver has sold at 80 per cent of its alleged value only because of the expectation that the silver inflationists would carry their point. It has sunk below that 80 cents on the dollar the moment the enemies of bimetallism are found to be in a minority. Its selling value as compared with gold is less than one-twentieth, and yet there are some people foolish enough to think that by unlimited coinage it could be put back to a ratio of one to sixteen and kept there.

THE Chicago stock market was less active yesterday, but prices were generally firm or higher. The New York market was dull and prices practically unchanged. Sterling rates were strong, but there was no change in quotations. New York exchange was 40 to 25 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday. The greater part of the trade was local in its character. The feeling all around was easier, the preponderance of news being bearish in it character, and the weather being against higher prices for grain. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, May wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye ⅛ cent higher, barley firm, flax steady, May pork 15 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 10 cents lower.

THE reverse of a "smile that was childlike and bland" must have pervaded the countenance of the unlimited coinage champion who hails from Missouri. Mr. Bland of that State was knocked out in the House at Washington by a decision from the chair that his amendment was not germane to the section to which it was offered, and further that it would change existing laws. Then he got an equally bad set-back in the Coinage Committee, and was huffy about it. What a pity it is that he had not sooner arrived at the conclusion that it was of no use for him to appear there and "fritter away his time!" Had he done so he would have saved so much to those of the members who are anxious to unite on the passage of measures that will benefit the country instead of one that would do it an incalculable injury.

IT SEEMS possible that the Adams direct process for making iron will effect a revolution in the business equally complete though not productive of such great results as did the Bessemer process earlier in the century. According to the *American Manufacturer* it has in practical tests taken 90 per cent of the phosphorus out of ore, leaving but .008 of 1 per cent of that element in the product. The iron thus obtained was made from "all ore" in about six hours in an open-hearth furnace, at the ordinary open-hearth cost for labor, with a loss of the metallic iron in the ore not to exceed 15 per cent, if it equaled that amount. The resulting cinder did not show any greater content of metallic iron than that made by other processes when the ascertained waste was 12½ per cent. The work done thus far is claimed to prove that irons low in phosphorus and with almost any content of carbon needed, up to 50 per cent, can be made direct from the ore at a very moderate cost and with a small waste of the metal. The importance of such a result cannot well be overestimated.

THE New York *Sun* thinks the tendency of the money market is now as decidedly toward low rates as it was towards stringency during 1890. It deems it probable that money will rule at 3 or 4 per cent for some time to come, or even less than that, and if it continues on that basis for any considerable time there will have to be a readjustment of the value of income-bearing securities, which have for a long while been selling on the basis of a 5 or 6 per cent money market. If the views stated by the *Sun* be correct, the situation itself will bring round the change which Senator Caldwell of this State seems foolish enough to believe can be wrought by legislation. When money is abundant in proportion to the wants of borrowers it can be obtained at low rates of interest without the intervention of law, and the law-making power can no more force the lending of scarce money at low rates of interest than it can make water run up hill. Banker Caldwell must be able to see this, and Senator Caldwell must be either a political coward or a doughface when he can stoop to act and vote contrary to his personal knowledge and convictions.

MR. JOSEPH P. MAHONEY has introduced in the Senate the amendment to the City Election law which he used to present with such regularity every session in the House, the ostensible purpose of which is to extend the hours of polling on election days until 7 p. m. The amendment never got any further than the Judiciary Committee of the House. There it shared the fate of the biennial resolutions for a constitutional convention. It was shelved. Senator Mahoney does not hope for favorable action on it in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to which it has been referred this time. He has accomplished his real purpose. He has advertised his great interest in the workingmen! He says the extension of the hours of polling is proposed in the interest of the "toilers." But no body of workingmen have urged such an amendment. They do not want an extension of the hours of polling. The polls are opened under the law as it stands at 6 o'clock in the morning. That gives the workingmen ample opportunity to vote before going to the place of their employment, as the polls are all conveniently located. The extension to 7 o'clock would be no accommodation to them, but it would be just what the repeaters, the tramps, the crooks, and the ballot-box stuffers want. They could then vote fraudulently under cover of the darkness because of the unusual facilities for escape from the consequences of their illegal acts. Mahoney's amendment is a vicious one and ought to be defeated, as it probably will be.

MR. BLAINE VINDICATED.

When Secretary Blaine first announced his reciprocity plan to the Committee on Ways and Means, just a year ago, great was the scoffing and sneering with which it was received by the sages of that committee. They rejected it absolutely because it would mar the symmetry of the McKinley bill and deprive it in some slight measure of its Chinese-wall prohibitory character. It is true that at a later day they accepted the defective Aldrich amendment, but they did it grudgingly, hoping or expecting that nothing would be accomplished under it.

But they were mistaken. Thursday President Harrison issued a proclamation the vital portion of which reads thus:

WHEREAS, The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that, in due reciprocity and for consideration of the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in Sec. 3 of said act, the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, authorized the admission from and after April 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry in Brazil, free of duty, whether National, State, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product and manufacture of the United States of America:

1. Schedule of articles to be admitted free into Brazil: Wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize, and the manufactures thereof, including cornmeal and starch; rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour, and barley; potatoes, beans, and peas; hay and oats; pork, salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except hams; fish, salted, dried, or pickled; cotton-seed oil; coal, anthracite and bituminous; resin, tar, pitch, and turpentine; agricultural tools, implements, and machinery; mining and mechanical tools, implements, and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines; instruments and books for the arts and sciences; railway construction material and equipment; and that the Government of Brazil has by legal enactment further authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, with a reduction of 25 per centum of the duty designated on the respective article in the tariff now in force or which may hereafter be adopted in the United States of Brazil, whether National, State, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

2. Schedule of articles to be admitted into Brazil with a reduction of duty of 25 per cent: Lard and substitutes therefor, bacon, hams, butter, and cheese, canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables, manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing, manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule; leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes; lumber, timber, and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, and carriages, manufactures of rubber; and that the Government of Brazil has further provided that the laws and regulations, adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America, shall place no undue restrictions on the importer nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles imported.

Notice the first paragraph. Hitherto imports to Brazil have had to pay duties to the National Government. In addition to that the provinces—now States—levied duties, and the chief seaports have also imposed onerous port duties. These added together often have been prohibitory and always high. All are swept away so far as concerns the articles admitted free of duty. The American who sends his products to Brazil will find absolute freedom for their entry. Neither the Nation of Brazil nor any of its subdivisions will collect one cent from him.

When the people of the United States read this list of articles which are relieved entirely of duties they will see that there is not one section of the country which is not benefited. The Western farmer will see a new market opening before him for his wheat, corn, and other cereals, and for his pork. The fish and many of the manufactures of New England, the coal of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the resin and tar of the Carolinas, the cotton-seed oil of the cotton States, the machinery of Ohio and other States are admitted free.

Every part of the country is benefited also by the 25 per cent reduction of the duties on a large number of commodities. So far as manufactured goods are concerned, it will turn the scales, and give the American manufacturer power to wrest the Brazilian market from his foreign rival. Henceforth the immense quantity of cotton goods used by Brazil, hitherto supplied by England, will be furnished by the United States, which will also sell to the Brazilians all the leather, iron manufactures, etc., it needs.

Stimulated by these advantages the trade between this country and the great Republic of the South will swell to enormous proportions. The United States, instead of taking $65,000,000 worth of products yearly, will take $100,000,000, and instead of sending $9,000,000 worth of its own raw materials and manufactured products to Brazil it will send $80,000,000. Are the members of the Committee on Ways and Means able now to see anything statesmanlike in the plan which before their eyes is leading directly to such grand results?

Nor should it be forgotten that the advantages mentioned above are given to the United States alone. For other nations there are no free goods, there is no remission of duties. During the debates on the reciprocity measure Senator Evarts made a long speech to prove that Brazil could not do what it has just done, because it would be in contravention of the "most favored nation" clause in its treaties with European Powers. It was explained at the time to Mr. Evarts that the clause in question had no application to reciprocity treaties, which were in the nature of private bargains between the two nations making them, where the one in return for some special favor it received granted a special favor in return. Mr. Evarts may not have been convinced then, but he ought to be now, when he sees from the action of Brazil how empty were his fears and how false were his prophecies.

This signal success of the reciprocity idea should also open the eyes of Congress to the immediate necessity of repealing that part of the McKinley bill which takes off the duties on sugar and substituting for it the Blaine idea of keeping on those duties till the sugar-producing nations, one by one, come to terms. While even under the imperfect Aldrich amendment reciprocity arrangements have been made with Brazil, and will be soon with Peru and Venezuela, yet it is impossible at present to bring much if any pressure to bear on Spain so long as that country knows that even if it does not reciprocate only half of the old sugar tax will be reimposed. If reciprocity were to precede or keep even pace with the taking off of the $40 a ton on sugar Spain would either come to terms at once or a revolution would deprive her of Cuba.

Congress should also pass at once the Farquhar Marine Subsidy bill. That measure appears in a new light now that there is to be freight for the subsidized ships to carry. It would have been nonsense to give them a bounty while there was nothing for them to carry to Brazil except gold with which to pay for the goods brought thence, but it is a different state of affairs when they will go laden with the agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products of this country. There will be the freight to justify regular weekly lines between the United States and Brazil, and therefore the Farquhar bill becomes a meritorious one.

Here are two things which Congress should do immediately. What part will the Illinois Representatives play in putting them through? Will Senators Farwell and Cullom be dumb? Have the influential Illinois House members nothing to say? Are the Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan members unmindful of the welfare of their constituents? Does not Senator Aldrich wish to help the cotton manufacturers of his State? It is time for them all to be up and doing.

"SOCKLESS" MONEY.

The Kansas "farmer and statesman" who is reported to have canvassed his Congressional district with trousers rolled up sufficiently far to show that he wore no stockings, and thereby impress his hearers with an idea that he was too poor to wear socks or stockings, has delivered himself of a scheme for a National currency. In a speech at Wichita he said:

He was not stuck on silver and gold as circulating mediums. A piece of paper was his ideal. Geologists, he thought, had things so fine that they could estimate the quantities of silver and gold in the mountains, and the Government should issue silver certificates to an amount equivalent to that estimate. It would be far safer, as it would be easy for a foreign nation to capture the coin in the Treasury vaults at Washington, but the mountains they could not remove, even by all the faith they could muster.

It may be suggested to the author of the "jeremiads" against the monopolists and the "gold bugs" that one more feature is necessary to make his scheme for the salvation of his people a complete one. If the Congress of the United States has the power to issue fiat money based on gold and silver yet in the peaceful recesses of the mountains it has the ability to go a step farther. It can issue a decree commanding the eternal rocks to yield up their stores of treasure and lay them at the feet of the people. In can order the ores to lift themselves from the surrounding dross, separate into pure metal and earth of the baser sort, and lay the former apart subject to call by the mint officers as fast as they could impress upon it the stamp which declares it to be good and lawful money.

No sane man will deny that if Congress has the power to breathe upon any given number of pieces of paper and thereby give to them a stable value as circulating media it can just as well enact an "open sesame" in response to which the hills will deliver up their stores of the precious metals. To a magician such as we read of in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" the one feat is just as easy as the other, and unless Congressmen possess separately or collectively such magical potency they can effect neither. As well may they essay to summon spirits from the vasty deep as to communicate by any possible spell or enactment a purchasing power to paper issued on the strength of certified or estimated value of ore yet unmined and unseparated from the earth and rocks that surround it.

This is because the commercial value of gold, silver, and all other metals depends on the amount of human exertion required to place them on the world's markets. Every ounce of silver and every twenty-five grains of gold represents approximately the labor of one man during one day in producing it. Some particular parcels may have cost much less than that, but on the average the ounce of one and the twenty-five grains of the other represent that amount of expenditure of effort, including that spent in prospecting and the development of mines which are comparatively worthless. The decreasing value of silver in recent years as compared with gold is determined by the application of this very law. The white metal is now produced in greater abundance than formerly and with the expenditure of far less labor per ounce, pound, or ton owing to more scientific mining methods. Hence it is offered on the market for less. It has fallen in price in exact proportion to the lessening in the amount of exertion required to produce it, and in this respect is governed by the same law that regulates the price paid for iron, wheat, corn, hogs, houses, clothing, and all other things and material that are bought and sold for human use or consumption.

"Sockless Simpson" is to be congratulated on the possession of a sufficient amount of sense to be able to recognize the necessity of gold and silver as a basis for the issue of paper money that shall be worth calling such. But evidently he has not risen to a comprehension of the truth that these metals are of value only in proportion to what it costs to produce them, and that if gold and silver dollars could be obtained as easily as so many stones they would be equally cheap. In such case a ton of silver might have to be paid for a bushel of wheat. There is many a ton of it in the mine which is worth no more than that. It is the finding of it, the getting it out, extracting it from the ore, and sending it a long distance to the mint or other market that give it all the value it possesses over and above what it commands in the undiscovered mine. The silver and gold in the mountains are worth just as much as the labor expended in locating them and in testing the value of the containing ores. Hence they would not in that shape form the basis for a very large issue of National currency.

DEFENDING RECREANT AMERICANS.

It is astonishing, humiliating even, that there should be men to stand up on the floor of the House of Representatives and defend the conduct of Mr. Mizner, late Minister to Guatemala, who gave an order to the Captain of a vessel flying the American flag to deliver up a man who claimed its shelter, and of Commander Reiter, who, with two American war ships at his command, stood serenely by while Barrundia was being murdered on an American vessel under the American flag.

Happily such Ministers and such naval officers are rare occurrences in American history. Had Ingraham, on whose ship Koszta took refuge and who refused to give him up to the Austrian authorities, been in command at San José Barrundia would not have been shot down by Guatemalans. Had the American Consul who placed his body between the muskets of Spanish soldiers on Cuban soil and the breast of a man who claimed American protection been Minister to Guatemala, no order would have been given for the surrender of Barrundia to his assassins. Happily for this country the Secretary of State was inspired by the spirit of Webster and Marcy, and not that of Bayard, and he was swift to punish the un-American conduct of Mr. Mizner. The Secretary of the Navy, with an equally keen sense of what was due to American honor, lost no time in rebuking his unworthy subordinate, who had been false to the noble traditions of his service, and not one word of his reproof should be taken back.

It would be a pretty state of affairs if, while the United States was talking about its maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, it should allow a little, half-civilized Central American revolutionary Republic to insult its flag and ride roughshod over it. What will the standing of this country be in Central or South America if its Ministers and its naval officers are such weaklings? What petty Power will there be but will think it can insult the United States with safety?

The best service that those Congressmen who call these two men their "constituents" and have been defending them can render them is to say not a word, but let them and their grievous offenses drop out of the public mind as soon as possible. To give continued publicity to their un-American acts is to add to their punishment.

ENEMIES TO BIMETALLISM.

A monetary conference is pending at Washington, its object being to ascertain if it be not possible to extend the use of silver in the Southern countries of this continent. Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado is a member. He poses as one who has always been an advocate of the double standard, and yet was able in conversation Thursday to get off the following rot, which stamps him as an enemy to bimetallism:

He was willing to go ahead in financial matters on conservative lines. He thought the extension of Treasury purchases so as to buy all of the product of American mines would be satisfactory for the present. Said the Senator: "Who is going to hoard gold tomorrow even if we should have unlimited free coinage? There is $600,000,000 of gold in this country. Who can afford to lock that up and lose interest on it by withdrawing it from the channels of business? The real fact is there is not enough gold today for the transaction of the business of the world. It is being used more and more in the arts. More was consumed last year than was produced. The inevitable result of this is to force the use of silver. It can be used on a par with gold.

He may be answered with the assurance that silver can be used on a par with gold provided the advocates of a stumptail silver currency do not insist on forcing upon the people an unlimited quantity of the former on a false basis of comparative value. If they should prevail in the effort to have an unlimited coinage of 80 cents' worth of silver rated and stamped as if it were worth a dollar they would soon find out who was going to hoard the gold. They would see it disappear from circulation as completely as it did when greenbacks were heavily discounted during the war. They would discover that the country could not afford to withdraw it from the channels of business, but did it all the same, because compelled thereto by the action of the silverites in forcing upon the people a depreciated dollar which was driving the other out of their hands. They would witness the establishment of a gold room in New York and even before the act went into effect the excitement there would rival that of the worst days of 1863, while perhaps as many as a hundred others would quickly spring up in different cities of the United States. They would see gold elevated from its present function of money for internal use to that of a luxury too choice to be handled by common folks, and only used in the offices of importers of goods from abroad. They would find themselves minus the use of all that gold, and with not enough cheap silver dollars or certificates for them to take its place till after the lapse of two or three years, when the silver coinage might fill the gap.

That gold would gradually find its way to Europe. It would go in payment for as much of the silver as could be rushed in here, while 80 cents' worth of the silver could be paid out for a dollar in gold exchange. Nor would the process stop when the flood of offerings had depressed the market to 95. It would go on at 90, and then at 85 cents, and after that down to a figure as near to 80 as would leave a margin of profit after paying the expenses of collection and shipment. The gold gone out we should have in its place a lot of silver bullion with the Government powerless to issue certificates against it before it was coined, and a lot of people clamoring for them to pay off debts at 20 per cent less than the value of the money borrowed, robbing the lender of four years' interest at 5 per cent. Every person who had money on deposit in a bank or invested with a building association would in like manner be cheated out of a fifth part of what was his or her just dues, and the whole business of the country would be disarranged and disorganized by the adoption of a new scale of values with actually less money on hand than before to pay so much more for all that was bought with the reduced purchasing power of each dollar.

How is it that ex-Senator Hill cannot see this, when about every banker and businessman in the country perceives this condition of things to be the logical outcome of the insane attempt to demonetize gold in the United States? How much does he think the country would gain in the direction of bimetallism after having sent fully $500,000,000 of gold to Europe in exchange for luxuries and silver bullion? How can he expect the country to prosper, and, still more, how does he think such a movement would increase the desire of other peoples to unite with us on a bimetallic basis after we had voluntarily shut the door in their faces and destroyed the only inducement we could offer them to enter on such an arrangement? The insanity of the plea is all the more palpable just at this time when President Harrison has made a strong effort to bring Germany and England into a bimetallic alliance with the United States and France whereby the two metals would be guaranteed a circulation side by side on an enduring basis. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that these conspirators are utterly opposed to such an arrangement, that they want to see the United States prostituted to the base position of dumping ground for all the surplus silver in the world, and made headquarters for a disgraceful gambling in gold such as was witnessed on a comparatively small scale in this country nearly thirty years ago. Is Hill a mere tool of these enemies of their country or is he entitled to take rank as one of the arch conspirators against its welfare?

DEMOCRACY AND STUMPTAIL SILVER.

The leading Democratic papers at the East are becoming alarmed over the craze for unlimited coinage of silver that has broken out in the party. They see that it would not only be bad in itself, but that if carried it would be simply a preliminary to fiatism of the worst sort. Hence they are calling on the party to halt, their reasons being as much of the political as the financial order. They recognize the fact that to yield to the silver craze would be at once financial wickedness and political folly, and those of them that are unable to comprehend the force of the first objection are fully awake to the necessity of avoiding the consequences of the second.

If the Democratic party gets itself tangled up with any such measure and goes before the country with it in 1892 it is sure to meet with defeat. New York is unalterably opposed to the silver delusion, and may be counted on as sure to vote against any party that adopts it. But New York may be said to have decided about all the election contests of this country except in the case of Grant, where five or six of the Southern States swung into line, and in that of Hayes, where three of them refused to be bulldozed by the secession element. It would lose Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, as those States would go Republican because of great interests that would be vitally injured by the adoption of unlimited coinage for silver, and would turn instinctively against any party that sought to injure them. The City of Chicago, which last November cast a 5,000 majority against the McKinley measure, would be equally strong as opposed to the party of free silver, because the people here are sufficiently intelligent to know what it means, and the great State of Illinois would vote it down for the reason that its debtor class is in a decided minority. These Democratic losses would not be offset to a sufficient extent by any gain that could be made in the semi-arid areas of the western halves of a few States, even if the people there had not discovered long before the date of the election that the whole thing is a delusion and a snare. Hence nothing would await the party but political ruin as a punishment for its wickedness in establishing an era of stumptail silver.

A good many readers of THE TRIBUNE are old enough to remember what the term "stumptail" meant away back in the fifties. It meant "money" calling for so many dollars, but only getting them at a big premium, the value of the so-called dollar varying all the way from about 80 cents down to near zero. For a long time the very best of the stuff could not be exchanged for money that passed at par in New York without paying a premium of 15 to 18 per cent for the latter, and the worst of it was that the poor money drove out the good so completely that dollar bills worth a dollar in gold were about as scarce as hens' teeth in Chicago and all other parts of the West. The folks who recollect how badly they were milked by the circulation of this stuff, and how much they lost in getting back to an era of good money, are not the ones who clamor today for a cheap dollar, whether the same be silver or paper. They do not want any more of the stumptail order of "money," which was so called because of the suggestive similitude of general poverty in the frame of a cow that had lost a part of her tail through feeding on swill. Not only was the caudal appendage short, but the whole animal good for little, either for use or ornament. And the men who now oppose the scheme to saddle upon the country a stumptail of silver would fight it all the more vehemently in 1892, because of the belief that to sustain the party upholding it would be to invite the issue of fiat bills ad libitum a little later.

Thus far silver coin has been kept at par with gold in the United States because the amounts are nearly equal, and the difference in value is absorbed by the Treasury, not offered to any and every holder of silver in all parts of the world as an inducement to him to rush in the metal upon us in such an avalanche as to drive out the gold. If the insane policy of inviting this catastrophe should ever be decided on we may bid good-by to the pleasant delusion that 1,600 pounds of silver are equal to one ton, which is just what it amounts to when we call that a dollar which will not sell for more than 80 cents in the financial exchanges of all other parts of the civilized world. And the mischief will only have begun then. The discovery that silver was selling at only its actual value when deprived of support by gold, and that its purchasing power was so low as to leave the people even worse off than before, would inevitably be followed by a cry for "more money" even if that had not already been resolved on. Stumptail bills of the fiat variety would be deemed a necessity, and the evil growing like a fire when oil is used in the hope of extinguishing it, the purchasing value of the "dollar" would soon sink to 10, and perhaps as low as 5 cents before the people applied the heroic remedy of amputating the whole of the rottenness and getting back to a basis of honest money. They would then find themselves in much the same condition as the man who easily went down the toboggan slide but had hard work to climb back to the top.

THE Kansas House of Representatives has defeated a resolution requesting the Congressional delegation from that State to vote for the Conger Lard bill, and by a practically unanimous vote instructed for the Paddock Pure Food bill. This action was taken against the advice of the Speaker of the House, who, though an Alliance man, took sides against the Alliance on the matter, he charging that the Kansas delegation to the Ocala convention was wined and dined into voting as wished by the Southern cotton-oil men. The point at issue may not be understood by many readers of THE TRIBUNE. The Conger measure is aimed at the restriction of mixing lard from the hog and cotton-seed oil. Naturally enough it is opposed by the cotton-growers of the South because it is inimical to their interests, and on this fact has been raised the false alarm that the farmers of the West, who grow hogs instead of cotton, are interested in having the Conger measure become a law. The Paddock bill was intended to provide protection to the consumer against *all* injurious adulterations of food, while the other is open to the objection of being a piece of special legislation intended to control the manufacture of one article of food only, and that in the interest of one class as against another. The manufacturers of "lard compound," which is a mixture of lard and cotton oil, are opposing the Conger measure for this reason and advocating the passage of the other. They claim that the material they offer for sale is entirely healthful, and that being properly labeled the consumer may always know when he is getting that article in exchange for his money. Their attitude has also been falsely construed into a purely selfish one which is opposed to the interests of the public. It is highly desirable that the people should be protected against all fraudulent adulterations of food, drink, or drugs, whether the same be injurious or not. But it is also right and proper that the consumer should be permitted to avail himself with as little interference as possible of modern discoveries and processes which offer him a choice between old and new forms of food, when the latter are proved to be good and their quality guaranteed. The Paddock bill covers this ground, while the Conger measure does not, and the fact that the manufacturers of compound lard and the Southern cotton-growers, who furnish a part of the material, both oppose the Conger bill from selfish motives does not prove that bill to be a good one.

MR. GLADSTONE made a strong point against the Tories when, in support of his resolution providing that the Lord Chancellor of England and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may be Roman Catholics, he referred to the fact that the Tory Home Secretary, who, next to the Premier, comes most in contact with the sovereign, is a Roman Catholic. It is curious to note, however, that the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, failed to vote for Mr. Gladstone's motion in favor of his (Matthews') coreligionists. But he did not vote with the Tories. He contented himself with abstaining from the division. Mr. Gladstone appears to have had the support of nearly all the Liberals, notwithstanding Dr. Parker and other leading nonconformists denounced his resolution as a surrender to popery. Sir William Harcourt was the only Liberal of consequence who abstained from voting. He had the excuse that his successor in office did so. Mr. Chamberlain, for the first time in some years, voted with the Gladstonians. So did Sir Henry James. The Tory majority was barely 33 in the rather full House. They will find some difficulty in explaining their attitude to such a thick-and-thin Roman Catholic supporter as the Duke of Norfolk and to their diplomatic ally, Leo XIII.

MR. LYMAN J. GAGE states the financial demands of the Fair clearly and explicitly. He says:

We began this Exposition on a $10,000,000 basis. After considering its possibilities, and eventually being struck with its magnitude, we find that $15,000,000 will be necessary to complete it on the scale of greatness which would make something of which the Nation would be proud. Chicago has already provided for $10,000,000. It has in this redeemed its pledges to Congress and the country. It has done this voluntarily and gladly, and let me say that no city ever assumed such a vast financial obligation on the basis of private subscriptions. It is indeed marvelous and scarcely appreciated. Philadelphia in 1876 tried something similar, but abandoned it. New York in 1883 was even less successful than Philadelphia in securing money.

It is now becoming a question with the Exposition management as to how we shall be guided in regard to raising the additional $5,000,000 or more to make the Fair what is desired. No doubt the directory might by imposing the burden on Chicago secure the money. But is it just that this city, after providing $10,000,000 for an enterprise created by Congress, should be asked to still further increase that amount one-half?

Upon this showing, and it is the correct one, Mr. Gage argues that the Fair should have financial encouragement and help from Congress, so that the directors may know whether they can go ahead as they have started and make it a magnificent success, or whether they must pinch and squeeze to fit what they have in hand?

The National Government has appropriated but $1,500,000, to be devoted to the erection of its building and the expenses of its exhibits. It thus far has done nothing more for this National Fair, the success or failure of which will be charged not to Chicago but to the Nation. Congress cannot do less than appropriate $5,000,000 for the Fair which it authorized in the city which it selected. One part of it should be devoted to the payment of prizes, another part to the cost of transportation of exhibits, and a third to help defray the expenses of official representatives from other countries. This is only a matter of simple courtesy. They should be considered the guests of the Nation and the bill should be paid by the Federal Government, which has invited them to participate in the Federal Fair. It is time for Congress, for the States, and for the whole people to get rid of the erroneous impression that this is a Chicago Fair. It is a National Fair, and if it shall not succeed it will lower this country in the estimation of other nations.

THE omission of a word in an editorial printed yesterday regarding the Illinois and Michigan canal was the cause of a serious error. It was stated that the engineers who had charge of the deep cut improvement of 1865 gave the canal a fall of only thirty-three inches from Chicago to Joliet, whereas had they given it one of thirty-six inches the greater force of the current would have carried off most of the lighter stuff which was deposited on the bed of the canal. These beneficial results would have happened had the fall been thirty-six inches "more," thus making the total fall sixty-nine inches, the increased current due to which would not have interfered in the slightest degree with the steam navigation of the canal. The quantity of diluted sewage taken off would have been so much greater, and the risk of pollution of the drinking water so much lessened, that the construction of the drainage channel would not have become a necessity for some years yet.

While speaking of this subject it will not be amiss to answer a question which is frequently asked. That is: If it cost three and a half millions to do the comparatively small amount of work required by the deep cut, how will it be possible to do the much greater amount of work of the drainage channel for twenty-four and a half millions? The reason is first that labor on the deep cut was limited to the months when channel navigation was closed—to the coldest and shortest days in the year. Sometimes the cold was so intense work had to be suspended. In the next place all the drilling in the rock was done by hand, and not as now by steam or compressed air drills, where a ten-horse power engine does the work of fifty men. Nor was any use made of modern high power explosives, such as dynamite, emmensite, etc. The immense, powerful dredges of today were unknown twenty-five years ago, and special dredges had to be devised to tackle the unwieldy bowlders found along part of the route. Work on the drainage channel will be carried on all the year round with improved machinery and explosives, and will not cost to the square yard a tenth what that kind of work did in 1865.

IN the bright vista of future Mayors there is no such name as Cregier.

SECRETARY BLAINE has cracked the Brazil nut of reciprocity and the meat therein is sound and good.

A DOCTOR'S success, like Rome, is built on 'ills.

THE Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* comes out enthusiastically for that able statesman and incorruptible patriot, the Hon. Steve Elkins, for the vacant Secretaryship of the Treasury.

"RAGGLES, you are too mealy-mouthed," said Ruggles. "I believe in calling a spade a spade, always."

"I don't," replied Raggles. "When it's the left bower I believe in calling it a club."

SOMEBODY says that in Topeka, Kas., it is cheaper to live than to die. This is a sure indication that Topeka is becoming a metropolis.

NOW COMES a rude iconoclast [THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE] and declares that the Hon. Jerry Simpson of Kansas wears socks, and always has worn them, the same as any other civilized person, since he came to years of accountability. This looks like a bold attempt on the part of the patricians to rob the Hon. Jerry of his chief claim to distinction.—*Boston Herald.*

The claim was an unfounded one. The Hon. Jerry achieved fame as a sockless statesman on false pretenses.

THE New York *Press* is down on Quay. But so is the press generally.

WANTED, immediately, at Washington, D. C., to take charge of my finances, a first-class man, to whom a tenth-class salary will be paid.

UNCLE SAM.

WHO is John M. Palmer, anyhow? He never took a trip round the world.—*Carter Harrison.*

OCULISTS and spectacle peddlers have had a bad scare. It was reported not long ago that one of the suburban railways whose tracks run into the Polk street station was about to have its coaches provided with decent lamps. It proved to be a false alarm.

BY the way, does anybody remember the names of the men who defeated McKinley and Cannon in the last election?—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The general impression is that their name is McKinley.

UNCLE SAM'S liking for Miss Canada is no secret, and it looks as if the shy maiden was getting ready to "reciprocate."

PAPER pillows are coming into use in England. The paper is torn into small strips and stuffed into cases of light ticking. A pillow of this kind made from the editorial portions of London's great dailies could not help being a great aid to slumber.

Not for Streeter.

Rochelle *Herald*: When Streeter is elected United States Senator by the Republicans then good-by Republican party in Illinois. We have no objection, and would like to see a good, sound, level-headed farmer get there, but Streeter—well, words fail to express the contempt that Republicans would have for the Republicans that cast a vote for him. Streeter is fish, flesh, and the devil in politics.

IN A MINOR KEY.

All on the Outside.

Sharpson (next morning after the banquet)—"I tell you, Phlatz, these after-dinner speeches are hard on the brain-pan. They make a fearful waste of gray matter."

Phlatz—"Gray matter—gray matter? O, you mean they make your hair fall out!"

The Coming Method.

Hopeless Lover—"That's your final answer, is it, Marie?"

Unresponsive Maiden—"It is, Harold. I cannot be your wife."

"Then there is nothing left for me but death!" (At restaurant half an hour afterward, to waiter) —"Bring me a few oysters."

Helping Him Out.

Editor of Religious Department (pausing a moment in his work)—"How does that quotation go—'A prophet is not without honor except—except'——"

Railroad Editor (busily scratching away)—"Except among thieves."

The Outward Signs.

Agent of Benevolent Society—"The people in that tenement-house on Kay street are wretchedly poor, but they are proud and independent. They say they need no help."

President of Society—"Then, how do you know they are very poor?"

Agent—"I stumbled over nine dogs on their stairway."

PERSONALS.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, his friends say, will retire from the Senate solely because he is too poor to stay there.

Lady Colin Campbell, who is still one of the most noticeable women in London society, wore at a recent fashionable reception a perfectly plain gown of pale blue satin brocaded with groups of shaded tulips.

Senator Ingalls has no plans for the future. It is said that he will not return to the practice of law, and that whatever avocation he may follow it will be made a condition that he shall continue his residence in Kansas.

Mr. Parnell, standing at the foot of O'Connell's statue, asked the people to judge him by the results. It has been generally held that it was at the foot of the O'Shea fire-escape that he was judged by the results.

Mme. Patti's illness in Bristol has disturbed financial arrangements amounting to more than $150,000. If she does not speedily recover the money paid into subscription concerts in her whole engagements will have to be returned.

William Carouthers, a young pedestrian of Napa County, California, will start March 15 for a little jaunt from San Francisco to New York. He has bet that he can make the trip in less than six months, and expects to do it in four months.

King Kalakaua is said to have been an accomplished linguist. He had more than a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin and also had a speaking acquaintance with four modern languages. He knew enough Hebrew to read the original text of the Old Testament and was always interested in biblical studies.

Edward Everett Hale says that when he was a young man and a teacher in the Boston Latin school two of his pupils were stepsons of George Bancroft. He was on intimate terms with the historian at that time. During one of their moonlight walks along Back Bay Bancroft told Hale that he never permitted himself to write after he had been studying old documents for material until he had read a chapter or two of Gibbon, or some other master of style, because he would not risk falling into the method of a mere analyst.

George Alfred Townsend, writing to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, pays a tribute of just praise to the history of the United States written by the late Richard Hildreth. Mr. Townsend speaks of it as "the book in best proportion" that has ever been composed upon the subject. It is, indeed, a very careful, accurate, learned, and excellent book. Its statements of fact always rest upon a solid foundation, and its statements of opinion are frank, positive, and philosophic. Hildreth was an extraordinary and most valuable man.

CURRENT NOTES.

Where there's a will there's a contestant.—*Puck.*

Henpecked husbands are a unit in favor of the closure rule. Closure means shut up.—*Saratogian.*

"Are you acquainted with this?" asked Banks as he displayed an unpaid note to its maker. "No," replied Kyting, "I never met it."—*Puck.*

Dr. Killall—"Did the medicine I prescribed for you husband act properly?" Mrs. Gladwidder—"O, yes, very nicely, doctor. Thanks, awfully. And I had no trouble with the life insurance."—*New York Herald.*

Teacher—"When the wise men came to the King what did they say?" Boy—"They said, 'O King, live forever!'" Teacher—"Quite right; and what then?" Boy—"And immediately the King lived forever."—*Life.*

Watts—"Women don't seem to marry so early as they did some few years ago." Potts—No; they don't. The great number of 30-year-old widows with grown daughters is proof enough of that."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Briggs—"Wiggins must be making quite a fortune out of his non-loseable necktie fastener." Griggs—"What makes you think so?" Briggs—"I have bought three of them since yesterday morning."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

Bookkeeper—"If you are out when Mr. Owen comes in tomorrow to order a suit of clothes what shall I tell him?" Tailor—"How do you know he's coming in?" Bookkeeper—"He sent $10 today to apply on that old account."—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

Young Husband—"Here's the old chestnut about a rose being just as sweet by any other name. It's a lie; it wouldn't." Young Wife—"Pray, what difference could the name make?" Young Husband—"Well, here's your own case. Two months ago you were Miss Catchim, and, Moses! how sweet you were! and now you're Mrs. Gottum, and—Jerusalem!"—*Boston Courier.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Apollo Club gave its second subscription concert of the present season at the Auditorium last evening. The program consisted of ballads and part-songs, and while thoroughly enjoyable contained nothing to make the concert in any way exceptional. The absence of Sig. Del Puente—who, by some mischance, had "mixed engagements up and never knew it" until Jan. 31—made necessary the securing of another artist, and the managers of the club were fortunate enough to find Mrs. Arthur Nikisch disengaged and were enabled to have her fill the vacancy. It was the lady's first appearance in Chicago and the impression made by her was a most pleasing one. She possesses a voice which, while not powerful, is of agreeable quality, full of warmth and expression, and under excellent control. Her singing is in the first degree artistic and everything done by her last evening was satisfying and enjoyable. She is a welcome addition to America's concert vocalists and will certainly find as great favor with the American public as has her talented husband. Her numbers last evening were "Connais-tu le Pays," from "Mignon"; "Ojala" and "Meg Merrilies" by Margaret Lang; Bizet's "Pastorale"; Delibes' "Bonjour Suzon"; "Im Mai," by Franz; the "Vergebliches Standchen" of Brahms, and Meyer Helmund's "Zauberlied." Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, the New York violinist, played Wieniawski's "Fantasie on Russian Airs," "Reverie," by Vieuxtemps, and a Mazurka by Wieniawski. He handles his instrument with ease, revealing abundant technical facility, producing a tone small but pure, but comparatively cold. His playing cannot be said to lack expression or artistic finish, but that vitalizing warmth which moves and touches the listener is wanting. The choral numbers by the club showed the results of the careful drill and training Mr. Tomlins constantly enforces with such admirable results. The slow, moving, sacred numbers—such as Schubert's "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and Gaul's "Ave Maria"—were best given, although all the choral selections were beyond any save hypercritical fault-finding.

Central Music-Hall last evening was brilliant with flags and banners that draped balcony, organ loft, and stage, and there was the glitter of gold lace and bright uniforms in the audience. The occasion was the concert by the Second Regiment Band, an organization in high favor in Chicago and vicinity, and deservedly so. The players play admirably together and their work is spirited, tasteful, and worthy of praise. The program consisted of twelve numbers, but encores lengthened it to double. The players and the assisting soloists were in good trim and the audience in the merriest mood possible, so that the concert from first to last went with life and spirit and was in every sense a success. In addition to the selections by the band numbers were furnished by Miss Grace Jones, soprano; A. F. Weldon, cornetist; Malcolm McGregor, euphonium soloist; E. F. Borre, saxophonist; William K. Ziegfeld, the Lotus Male Quartet, and the Schumann Lady Quartet.

WALES TO BE A WITNESS.

ENGLAND'S CROWN PRINCE FIGURES IN A GAMBLING LAWSUIT.

The Aristocratic Card Shark Leaves the Army Under Pressure and Commences a Suit for Libel—English Newspapers Inclined to Poke Fun at Sir Julian Pauncefote—The Republicans of Barcelona Charge the Conservatives with Ballot-Box Stuffing.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Star* says the Prince of Wales will shortly appear as a witness in a court of law. From the various versions given of the affair it appears that during the St. Leger race week the Prince of Wales was staying at Mr. Arthur Wilson's house at Doncaster. During his stay the Prince seems to have played at baccarat with a wealthy military Baronet and about twenty other players. During the course of a certain evening the Baronet referred to was suspected of cheating. After some consultation among the other players the latter appointed a committee composed of two ladies and three gentlemen to watch the suspected Baronet. This committee, some time later, deputed Gen. Owen Williams and Lord Coventry to enter into communication with the Baronet referred to. Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry, without personally indorsing the charges, fulfilled the unpleasant duty which was assigned to them.

When the Baronet was informed that he was suspected of winning money at baccarat by unfair means he was extremely indignant and flatly denied the charges made against him. The Prince of Wales, dreading the unpleasant notoriety and disagreeable comments of the radical press which would be sure to follow if the scandal was made public, interposed in the dispute. The result of the Prince's interposition was that an arrangement was arrived at by which the St. Leger week baccarat scandal was to be hushed up and every precaution was to be taken to prevent the fact that the Prince of Wales had been connected with a baccarat dispute from reaching the ears of the public.

One of the stipulations insisted upon by the committee of the Prince's friends and, it is said, by the Prince of Wales himself was that the accused Baronet should give a written undertaking not to play cards for money in the future. On the other hand, the Baronet's accusers agreed to sign an undertaking that they would not mention the unfortunate baccarat dispute. These agreements or undertakings were duly signed by the parties interested, but it seems in spite of the silence imposed upon all concerned by the documents the accused Baronet found that the charges made against him were soon after the occurrence publicly discussed and commented upon in the aristocratic London clubs. The Baronet was therefore left with but two courses to pursue. He had either to say nothing and practically admit the truth of the accusations made against him or he must proclaim his innocence by taking legal action against his accusers. The Baronet chose the latter course, and it is now announced has served the members of the Committee of Inquiry who watched his actions while playing baccarat at Mr. Wilson's house with writs in actions for libel which he has brought against the committee. The Baronet in his suit has retained the services of Mr. Gill as his counsel, and the committee has retained the services of Sir Charles Russell, M. P., Q. C., Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General in his third Ministry, that of 1886, as well as those of Mr. George Pitt Lewis, M. P., Q. C., and a most interesting trial may be the outcome of the affair.

In the meanwhile the military Baronet's fellow-officers have in the kindest manner possible advised him to retire from the service pending the result of the trial. The Baronet after some hesitation concluded to adopt the suggestion made by his fellow-officers, and has voluntarily retired from the army, taking the ground for this step that he was guilty of a breach of military discipline in failing to report, as the military regulations hold that he should have done, to his superior officer that there was an accusation of a dishonorable nature against him.

GUYING SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

News Agencies and Newspapers Discussing the Ambassador's Interview.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The papers here are all talking of the Pauncefote interview in Washington, having great headlines and issuing posters. The newsboys are shouting: "The Ambassador and the interviewer," the interest in the importance of the controversy not being so much what Sir Julian said or did not say, but which of the two rival news agencies will get the better of the fight. Since the new agency started, Reuter, being unable to compete with it in the fullness of its news, has persistently contradicted everything issued by the new agency. Yesterday Reuter made Sir Julian say that he had never given an interview. Today this is denied by Sir Julian, who admits that he saw a reporter, but did not know he was being interviewed.

The papers print both sides of the controversy, and are highly amused by the frantic efforts of Reuter, who heretofore has been the dictator in the news field in England and is now throwing mud at his opponent.

The *St. James' Gazette* says: "Sir Julian Pauncefote says he did not deliver his official soul to the interviewing journalist on matters which are still the subject of diplomatic discussion; but he did meet a man in a tramcar, and he did enter into conversation with him upon public matters. If it is necessary for a British Ambassador to go about in tramcars and enter into conversation with affable strangers, may we humbly suggest that he should mind the business of his country by saying nothing at all about it?"

The *Globe* writes jocularly: "Sir Julian Pauncefote was accosted by a man in a public car, and, as he puts it, made a few commonplace observations, having not the least idea he was being interviewed, but the interviewer had."

RECEIVED STEWART'S BOUNTY.

Irish Relatives Who Lived Upon the Merchant's Charity.

BELFAST, Feb. 6.—At the Stewart inquiry Friday the first witness was Thomas Stewart, a man of 74 years of age, and at present an inmate of a charitable institution in Belfast. He said that he had lived nearly all his life in Belfast, and remembered seeing A. T. Stewart when he (witness) was 20 years of age. The witness had been a coachman at the Donegal Arms Hotel in Belfast, where the stage-coaches used to stop. One day, going into the inn yard, he saw A. T. Stewart standing at the door. Stewart knew the witness and asked him his name and who his father was. He also expressed a wish to see his father, and in consequence witness, with the permission of the landlord, went to Jenny Mount, a little way from Belfast, and brought his father to Mr. Stewart. They had a long talk together, but he does not remember what it was about, as his memory has failed him. Witness was for awhile owner of the Enniskillen mail-coach. One day he thought he recognized one of his passengers. When they changed horses at Monaghan he and the guard received each what they took to be a shilling, but one of the coins turned out to be a sovereign. Witness called the donor's attention, but was told that it was given on purpose. He found by the way-bill that the passenger's name was A. T. Stewart. The movements of A. T. Stewart appeared very mysterious, but witness had no doubt of his identity, and the fact that his father enjoyed an income from that time till his death corroborated this fact.

Sarah Branagh, plaintiff in the action, proved that her mother, Mary Branagh, was daughter to John Stewart, who was brother to A. T. Stewart's father. She supplied the connections between the various branches of the Stewart family and that of New York, and of A. T. Stewart himself, as also the connection of the claimants Begley with each of these, proving thereby the money supplied to the Stewarts and the Begleys in Ireland. In this her evidence has corroborated materially the other witnesses. At the termination all parties thanked the court for its courtesy and impartiality. The Hon. Mr. Ruby in reply said that he had only done his duty and Sir James Hazlett said that he was glad if the labor of weeks should result in winding up the litigation. The plaintiffs are confident of victory, and this appears to be the opinion of the Commissioners themselves. Lawyer Holmes of New York, who is here to represent the defendant, Hilton, will return to America as soon as possible. The Hon. Mr. Ruby will forward his official report tomorrow. Next week Mr. Secor, a New York lawyer who is instructing Gen. Butler for Begley, is expected in Belfast to consult his client and to advise further steps in the event of failure in the commission just closed. Branagh and Begley scout the idea of requiring the commission to be opened later on, holding that only people whose claims are not valid want such a proceeding, being only distantly related to A. T. Stewart by marriage.

TIPPOO TIB GOING TO ENGLAND.

The King of the Slave-Dealers to Be Lionized in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Society is very much fluttered at the promise of a fresh lion. At this time of the year speculation is always rife as to who will be the bright particular star of the coming season, and the candidates are discussed in much the same sort of way that obtains with the list of entries for the Derby. And when one considers the matter from a real point of view it becomes a question whether something of an injustice is not done to the horses. The new specimen who in all probability will be trotted out for the edification of Mrs. Tuft Hunter and her friends belongs to the species dubbed Africanus by social naturalists. It is an animal whose name has long been in men's mouths and who has been frequently brought up by association of ideas with the mention of another lion from the same sunny spot—Stanley Africanus. This one's name is none other than Tippoo Tib. Should he decide to come to England his own object will be two-fold: First, in order to satisfy his curiosity with regard to the extent of the English nation, and in the next place to lay before Lord Salisbury several of his grievances. He is undoubtedly very angry with Stanley.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Barcelona's Republicans in a High State of Excitement.

BARCELONA, Feb. 6.—The Conservative candidate for member of the Chamber of Deputies has been elected, defeating Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader. This victory has greatly elated the supporters of the Government. The Republicans are enraged at the result of the electoral contest, and accuse the officials who had charge of the election with tampering with the ballots. The Republicans insist that Salmeron is duly elected. The Conservative victory has caused popular discontent, which has been smoldering for a long time, to break out in all directions. The cafés and clubs are crowded with people who excitedly discuss the situation.

Yesterday evening two large petards were exploded in a public thoroughfare, causing a panic among the people who were in the neighborhood of the explosions.

The Government officials are thoroughly alarmed and are making preparations to resist a popular uprising. The military authorities in this city and in other large towns have been ordered to hold the troops on the alert. It is also understood that the military authorities have been instructed, in the event of disturbances, to act with promptness and vigor. In other words, any revolutionary movement is to be sternly suppressed by the troops.

Humbert Opposes Economical Measures.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Cabinet crisis in Italy becomes more serious every day. Upon King Humbert's refusal to consent to large economical reductions of the naval and military budgets, the members of the Right Center have withdrawn from the Cabinet. A combination which will result in dissolving the chamber, is expected.

In a decree published today King Humbert accepts Sig. Crispi's resignation and intrusts the Marquis A. di Rudini with the task of forming a Cabinet.

It is stated that the Cabinet which will be formed by the Marquis di Rudini will include Sigs. Nicotera, Bianca, Colombo, Pelloux, and Arcos.

The formation of a cabinet is not yet completed, but everything will probably be completed tomorrow. The Marquis di Rudini insists upon large economies in the military and public departments and the adoption of a policy of early dissolution of Parliament, abolition of the Scrutin de Liste, and better relations with France. The Marquis di Rudini himself assumes the foreign portfolio, while Sig. Pelloux is assigned to that of war. The other members, including Sigs. Luzzati, Saracco, and Morin, are variously allotted.

Has Two Husbands on Her Hands.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the divorce court today Marion Amelia Churcher petitioned for the nullification of her marriage with a Roman Catholic gentleman named James McDonald. They were married while both were under age, clandestinely, at the Protestant Church of All Saints in Birmingham, and under false names and descriptions. Fifteen months after the marriage McDonald enlisted in the marines and she went on the stage. During a tour of the United States she became acquainted with a man named W. F. Tritton, and after consulting a Roman Catholic priest they were married, she assuming that her first husband was dead. Subsequently she saw McDonald in the street, but lost sight of him immediately. Tritton, being uneasy about the affair, made inquiries, got the address of McDonald, and wrote to him. McDonald came to them in London and made a statement of the circumstances of the marriage. The plaintiff testified that she had gone through the first ceremony under the belief that it was not genuine. The Judge decided that the plaintiff's statement, that she knew the first marriage was not valid, was not satisfactory, and refused the petitions.

Worrying About the Copyright.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons today Sir Ropes Lethbridge (Conservative member for North Kensington) asked if the Government's attention had been called to the American copyright bill and to the effect it would have upon the British printing and publishing trades, and whether the Government would facilitate the introduction of a bill into the House which would enact similar conditions for British copyright, with extension to all countries adhering to the Berne convention. Mr. William Henry Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, said that the copyright legislation had been before the American Congress for three years, and that it was unnecessary to consider Sir Ropes Lethbridge's suggestion until the act had been passed and the shape in which it had been passed became known.

Finding Fault with O'Brien.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Judging from present appearances the meeting of anti-Parnellites on Thursday is likely to cause some surprise. Most of the members who left Committee Room No. 15 with Justin McCarthy are loud in their expressions of disgust at the Boulogne parleying, and O'Brien's conduct is condemned in outspoken terms. Any proposals emanating from him which involve Mr. Parnell's retirement from power at any time, however remote, will be strenuously opposed by the majority with Healy at the head. The so-called Cabinet of eight members, which was elected to confer with McCarthy on the policy to be pursued, has been little more than a nonentity and has never been consulted at all.

Speaks Slightingly of Stanley.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—In the Reichstag today Chancellor von Caprivi warmly repudiated the charges brought against the Government by the Liberals, who declare that the Government had neglected to protect German interests abroad. Herr Keudell (Imperialist) commended the English agreement on the ground that it put an end to the idea that no friendship was possible between Germany and England as colonizing Powers. It also ended the effervescence of popular feeling aroused by private persons, notably by Henry M. Stanley. After some further discussion the credit asked for by the Government to carry out its foreign and colonial policy was granted.

Inheriting an Unexpected Fortune.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Duchess de la Torre, the widow of Marshal Serrano, has lately came into a fortune under sensational circumstances. The lady has just been notified that it had been discovered that her grandfather, a wealthy Cuban planter, deposited a large sum in the Bank of England. The Cuban was a miser and first buried his wealth in a garden near London in the presence of two slaves who disappeared. The Duchess will receive £400,000, the entire amount brought to light being £3,400,000. The Countess of Caithness, being also a granddaughter of the Cuban millionaire, will also receive nearly $2,000,000.

Buried by an Avalanche.

BERNE, Feb. 6.—News of a terrible disaster comes from the Village of Rueatti, Canton of Glarus. A large number of woodcutters were at work cutting wood on the side of a mountain near that village when suddenly a rumbling, crashing sound was heard, and before many of the poor men could escape a huge avalanche thundered down upon them, burying twenty-two of them beneath a mass of snow, ice, rocks, and trees. Every effort is being made by the neighboring villagers to rescue the men who may be alive and to recover the dead. Up to the present, however, only three bodies have been recovered.

Panic in Brazilian Securities.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A number of forged telegrams bearing the name of M. Camondi, an eminent banker of Paris, were received here today ordering the sale of large quantities of Brazilian securities. The result was that until it was discovered that the telegrams were not genuine a panic prevailed in those securities on the Stock Exchange. When the fact was made known that M. Camondi had sent no such dispatches the market for Brazilians recovered. A number of brokers were victimized by the plot of the forgers.

A Respite for the Russian Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—M. Vyschnegradsky, Minister of Finance, has obtained a suspension of further oppressive measures against the Jew by pointing out to the Czar the vexatious financial results which such measures might involve.

Insurgents Cutting Telegraph Wires.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The Arnaut insurgents in the neighborhood of Pristina have taken possession of the telegraph lines and have cut the wires. The foreign agents in Pristina are unable to communicate with their Governments.

HARD LINES FOR IRELAND

PROSPECTS OF PEACE BETWEEN THE FACTIONS NOT FLATTERING.

Mr. Parnell Wanted So Much That the McCarthyites Could Not Meet Him—"United Ireland" Discusses the Objects of the Nationalist Movement—The Marquis de Leuville Gets Into Trouble in a Libel Suit.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Perfect unanimity has not been arrived at between the parties to the negotiations respecting the future leadership of the Irish party. Up to the present no arrangement has been made for another conference at Boulogne, but it is not improbable that Mr. Sexton may again cross the English Channel before the anti-Parnellites assemble to consider their position. Whatever new developments may arise in the meantime a decision will be arrived at at next Thursday's meeting, which will be regarded as final by the McCarthyite section of the Nationalist party. It is stated that one of the conditions put forward by Mr. Parnell during the earlier stages of the Boulogne negotiations was that he should have the nomination of the whole of the Nationalist candidates at the next general election, and Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien refusing to entertain this suggestion, Mr. Parnell is said to have claimed that at any rate he should be permitted to nominate a majority of the candidates.

WHAT IRELAND REALLY WANTS.

Mr. Parnell's Organ Outlines the Needs of the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Great curiosity exists here as to the promised revelations of the result arrived at through the Boulogne conferences. Both sides claim that they have won a substantial victory.

In this connection an article appearing in *United Ireland*, now Mr. Parnell's organ, is significant. It asks:

Is a mere Parliament the end we are aiming at—the goal of Ireland's aspirations—is this the thing for which we have striven so long and so bitterly? Is an assembly with a Prime Minister, a mace, and a Sergeant-at-Arms to satisfy the yearning and longing of the Irish heart? No, fellow-countrymen, we are struggling to make Ireland a nation. Has not Jersey a Parliament and a Constitution? Has she not command over her own Judges, her own police, her own revenue, and her own industrial resources—nay, over her own State militia, and yet who thinks of Jersey as a nation? Is nothing more than a native Legislature needed to give us more potatoes and cheaper traveling? How can these things make Ireland a nation? Parliament is not nationality. It is only the means by which nationality is fostered and nourished. Give Ireland the best Parliament you can imagine—one that would plant the peasant firmly on the soil, develop the resources of the country, drain its rivers, and make the land blossom like a garden, but at the same time would encourage English ways and form our morals and manners after the English standard—why, it would be a thousand times better that we remained forever as we are than that this should come to pass.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—The McCarthyite committee of this city has issued a circular for the purpose of counteracting the appeal recently made by Mr. Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., to the members of the National League in Cork to reorganize in view of the coming general elections. The McCarthyite circular warns the members not to allow the league to become an entirely Parnellite body.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Archbishop Walsh in a circular-letter to the clergy says Mr. Harrington took a mean advantage when he issued his appeal and advises the clerical members of the National league to combat such Parnellite "packing" by refusing to join in the trickery.

DE LEUVILLE WANTS DAMAGES.

Suing an English Newspaper for Writing Up His Escapades.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Marquis de Leuville, the quandam accepted lover of Mrs. Frank Leslie, was in court today as plaintiff in a suit against the Oldham *Chronicle* for libel in saying that the Marquis was the originator of the clique in England, followed by one of those picturesque descriptions of the Marquis that have so frequently interested the students of daily journalism in almost every part of the world. To add to the offense the *Chronicle* expressed its hopes that the innovation would never become either popular or prosperous. The paper then followed up the statement of fact with a reminiscent recital of the Marquis previous peccadilloes, his love scrapes, his Leslie largesses, his escapades, and finally his appearance in court on the occasion of the well-remembered Jack Barnes case, when the Marquis endeavored to break up the performances at the Princess Theater. It was an exceedingly breezy article and naturally aroused the irritable temper of de Leuville.

When the case was called today the Marquis wanted it postponed, but the defendant refused absolutely to listen to such a suggestion. Then the Marquis offered to pay the costs for the day if the defendant would only consent to the delay. The Judge being appealed to fixed the costs at £50, which amount had such a depressing effect on the Marquis that he demanded the case should proceed. He would rather take his chances than shoulder a certain loss. After hearing the alleged libel the jury intimated an intention of deciding for the defendant, but the Judge said both sides must be heard and adjourned the case until next week.

Spread of the Influenza.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The influenza has made its appearance on the Riviera, causing, it is said, the great recent mortality from pneumonia. Mr. Alfred Stevens, the well-known artist, is now worse than he has been at any time since he was attacked, his wife's death having been a great blow to him. Mrs. Stevens caught the disease while nursing her husband, and died after a brief illness. She was buried today, and Mr. Stevens was only apprised of her death yesterday. Mr. Stevens is now in his 62d year.

Entertaining Austria's Crown Prince.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, arrived here today from Warsaw in the Russian imperial train. He was met at the station by the Czar and cordial greetings were exchanged. They entered a sleigh and drove off together to the palace, receiving a popular ovation. The streets were crowded with an admiring and enthusiastic throng.

Worried About Crispi's Troubles.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The *Gaulois* publishes a Berlin letter which states that the frequent visits of Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, to Emperor William are in connection with providing credits for contemplated defense measures of vast extent regarded as necessary in the uncertain situation arising from the resignation of the Italian Premiership by Sig. Crispi.

Devoured by the Wolves.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—News of a terrible tragedy which happened in the Government of Kieff has been received here. While a girl and her lover were out walking they were attacked by wolves. The man vainly tried to beat them off and took refuge in the limbs of a tree, whence he saw his affianced devoured. The sickening sight caused him to faint, he fell to the earth, and was also devoured.

Guatemala's Peaceable Declaration.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Guatemalan Legation here has received a cablegram dated this day from the President of the Republic stating that the news published in Europe that the Republic has declared war against the State of San Salvador is absolutely false and its object was to injure the credit of Guatemala.

Cable Brevities.

After twelve years' absence Patti sang last night in Berlin.

Marquis de Brives has presented Cardinal Lavigerie $3,200,000.

The Chinese Government is trying to raise a 4½ per cent silver loan of $8,000,000 at 95.

A rumor is just now current in London that it is the intention of their royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, to pay a visit to Ireland during the course of the present year.

Mrs. Sheldon is busily engaged in preparing the equipment for her African expedition. She expects to leave London for Zanzibar before Feb. 20.

The Queen has sent Sir Arthur Sullivan a letter written by her own royal hand congratulating him on the success of his opera, "Ivanhoe," and recalling the fact that it was at her Majesty's suggestion that he undertook to write a grand English opera.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Timothy Healy are at present the guests of B. Walter Foster, at the present member of Parliament for the Ilkestone Division of Derbyshire.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who has been for years one of the stand-bys of the caricaturists, has just served them a bad turn. He has made his appearance in the House of Commons with a beard.

Lady Edith Ward, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, is once more being talked about. Her reputation for beauty grows daily. The gossips have it that she is engaged to be married to a rich Russian named Narischkine, who is descended from the mother of Peter the Great.

The French Tariff Committee has rejected the subcommittee's proposition for a sugar tax of seven francs on colonial and foreign sugars and has substituted three francs as the amount. The Budget Committee has decided to reject the Government sugar bill and will propose that the Chamber maintain the status quo.

The steamship Mongolian, which has just been completed for the Allan Line, was given a trial trip on the Clyde yesterday. During the operations the steering gear of the vessel got out of order and she became unmanageable. The steamship finally grounded and despite all attempts to float her again she remained fast.

Lavrenius, the Nihilist, who early in July last was sentenced in company with Reinstein, Nakachidze, Katchintseff, Levoff, and Orlowski to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs for conspiring in Paris against the Russian Government, has been released from prison on the ground of ill health. Previous to his release Lavrenius undertook not to return to France. He subsequently sailed for the island Madeira.

The British steamer Knudsford, Capt. Harrison, which arrived here Feb. 1 from Galveston, collided in the River Mersey yesterday with the steamer Drumhendrie, injuring the latter vessel to so great an extent that it soon filled and sank. What added to the particularly dangerous circumstances of the collision was the fact that the Drumhendrie had on board a cargo of dynamite. Had the dynamite exploded the result would have been terribly disastrous.

BELLEVILLE MINERS GAIN THEIR POINT.

They Return to Work at an Advance in Wages—Labor News.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The coal miners' strike inaugurated here last Tuesday came to an end today. The operators were quick to arbitrate when they saw the determination of the men to hold out for an advance, and thereby prevented the trouble from spreading. They offered the strikers a uniform rate of one and three-fourths cents per bushel, which was accepted this morning.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The threatened danger of a strike on the Canadian Pacific railway has been averted by the company meeting the men half-way in their demands. After a conference lasting eight hours yesterday and six hours today between the management of the railroad and the men the management agreed to raise the wages of its employés by about 10 per cent. This was considered satisfactory and all trouble is over.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—All the miners employed in all the coal mines along the line of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railway between this city and Huntingburg, Ind., with the exception of B. Menden's mine at Chandler Station, have gone out on a strike. The prime cause of the trouble is that it is impossible for operators who mine their coal by manual labor to compete with machine mining. They were compelled in the face of this competition to reduce the scale of wages, which resulted in a strike.

LEAVENWORTH POLICE IN BAD ODOR.

The Arrest of a Soldier Almost Precipitates a Riot.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A policeman arrested a soldier this afternoon for drunkenness. The man showed no evidence of liquor and broke away from the policeman, running fleetly for a square, where he was stopped by two other policemen. The chase drew a crowd of sympathizers, who interfered. The policemen resisted forcibly, and for a time a riot appeared imminent. At the station Henry Shindler, a newspaper correspondent, and John Hannon, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, requested the soldier's release. This angered Policeman Robinson, who attempted to club the correspondent. The crowd outside was becoming more demonstrative and the doors of the station were locked. The soldier was finally permitted to depart after putting up a bond. There are much excitement and indignation. Yesterday the troops were paid off, and the police seek to make as many arrests as possible for the sake of the fines.

DEAN OF AN ART SCHOOL IN TROUBLE.

Prof. Wells Charged with Sending Obscene Pictures to a Young Lady.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mollie Roach, the young lady who was said to have received an obscene card from Prof. Newton A. Wells, dean of the school of art of the Western Reserve University, was asked this morning in regard to the truth of the charges. She replied that she had received a picture from Dean Wells. When asked whether there was anything improper about the picture she replied: "Nothing unless you held it up between yourself and the light. Then it showed another form which was not as nice as it might be." The investigation will proceed tomorrow, when Prof. Gottwald, who filed the charges, will object to the presence of the Rev. Dr. Hayden and the Rev. Dr. Campbell on the ground that they are friends of Wells, and, not being members of the committee on investigation, have no right to be present.

ORGANIZED UNDER A STATE CHARTER.

The City Trust and Savings Bank No Longer a Private Institution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts today issued to William Holgate, E. Jennings, F. B. Burgett, J. W. Byers, and A. Longstreet a permit to organize the City Trust and Savings Bank, at Chicago, with a capital stock of $300,000.

This company has been conducting a successful private banking business in Chicago for a long time, but has now organized under the State law, with an increase of capital stock, and will do a general commercial business. Heretofore it has dealt largely in mortgages.

This is probably one of the results of the failures of the Kean and Prettyman banks, which had a tendency to bring private banks into disfavor with the public. It is understood that several other firms will soon follow the example of this concern.

MUSICALE BY SENATOR AND MRS. SPOONER

An Informal Affair at Their Residence in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator and Mrs. Spooner entertained an invited company this afternoon at an informal musicale at their residence on Capitol Hill. The feature of the occasion was the charming singing of the Senator's young son, Philip. The initial song, "Row Swiftly," a trio, was sung by Mrs. Spooner, Miss Fougner of Wisconsin, and Miss Lore of Delaware. No. 2—Violin solo by Mr. Maish to piano accompaniment of Mr. Xauder. No. 3—Solo, Mrs. Spooner. No. 4—Solo, Miss Lore, "The Wanderer." No. 5—Solo, Miss Fougner, "Robert le Diable." No. 6—Violin solo, Mr. Maish. No. 7—Solo, Philip Spooner, "With All Her Faults I Love Her Still." No. 8—Quartet, "Sparrows Twitter," Mrs. Spooner, Miss Lore, Miss Fougner, Miss Main; Mr. Xauder, accompanist.

CHILEAN DEPUTIES SENT TO JAIL.

The Port of Valparaiso Blockaded by Revolutionists Since Jan. 16.

LIMA, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 6.—The latest passenger from Valparaiso states that those members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies who are not imprisoned are in hiding. Valparaiso has been blockaded since Jan. 16 by three gunboats. The revolutionists have taken the steamers Itato, Amazonas, and Aconcagua, belonging to a Chilean company, also the new cruiser Almirante Lynch, which arrived from Europe, and also, it is believed, the Abtas, by which they provided themselves with ammunition, which they badly needed. On the 19th the revolutionists intended cutting off all the bridges south of Valparaiso to cut off supplies of coal and wheat. The wheat harvest is lost, there being no hands to work it.

The diplomatic corps met at Santiago to consider the right of blockade by the revolutionists. All the members except British Minister Kennedy did not recognize such a right.

The Government has 28,000 men. Serena has been taken by the revolutionists. On the morning of Jan. 16 the Blanco fired on Fort Andes in Valparaiso. The shore returned the shots. On the 23d a fight occurred in Taltal between the regulars and the revolutionists in which the former were defeated.

The Government force at Iquique numbers 1,000 men. It is expected that they will surrender on account of lack of provisions. Pizagua is in the hands of the rebels and the merchantman, Hardstone, anchored off Pizagua, was fired upon, the ball entering the vessel near the water line. There are seven steamers at Caronel unable to leave for want of coal.

An attack on Valparaiso was expected daily. It is reported that Caronel has been bombarded. The jails are crowded. Many newspaper men have been arrested. Many soldiers are deserting with their arms. The Government proposed a loan, but the banks did not favor it. There is great emigration from Valparaiso.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A dispatch received here from Chile by way of Lima, Peru, states that the Port of Iquique when the dispatch was sent was momentarily expecting to be bombarded by the Chilean insurgents.

WILL SHOOT THE SPOOK.

ARTHUR WRIGHT'S GHOSTLY VISITOR WEARS OUT HIS WELCOME.

The Young Man Arms Himself and Will Try the Effect of Powder and Ball on the Offending Spirit—Sentence on Murderer Crawford Deferred Until After the Motion for a New Trial Is Made—Woodruff's Connection with Mrs. Mathias' Death Being Investigated.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Young Arthur Wright says that Louis Boston's spook came to him again last night at Wright's barn. Wright carries a gun with him and was on the point of shooting when the spook began to cry. The Bostons say they are getting tired of the ghost business and are being bored by letters from cranks all over the country. Young Wright is more positive than ever about the spook. He goes armed all the time and says the next time it appears he will shoot.

CRAWFORD'S SENTENCE DEFERRED.

The Defense Given Time to Prepare Arguments for a New Trial.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Judge Vail today deferred sentencing W. H. Crawford to hang in order to give the counsel for the convicted murderer reasonable time to prepare arguments and affidavits in support of the motion for a new trial. The police are now investigating William Woodruff's alleged connection with the murder of Mrs. Mathias. He was Crawford's chum and testified at the trial that he often carried notes to Mrs. Mathias from Crawford when the latter was in jail on a charge of burglary. It is charged that on the morning that the body of Mrs. Mathias was discovered in the field and before Crawford was suspected Woodruff told a man at Atwood, Ill., twenty miles east of Decatur, that his chum had killed a woman in Decatur—that was before the news of the murder had reached Atwood. Woodruff is also suspected of having assaulted a little girl in Decatur last winter. He is now in jail for perjury.

ARSENIC IN THE WHEAT CAKES.

A Whole Family Poisoned in Kansas City Yesterday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ernst Steinhart, wife of a traveling agent, her 18 months old babe, a little girl named Katie Lewis, and a colored servant named Emma Nichols partook of a poisoned breakfast this morning. All are very ill. The little girl and the colored servant may not recover. Robert Nichols, husband of the colored servant, is under arrest on suspicion of having committed the crime. He has been heard to make threats against his wife, and other circumstances are strongly against him. Mrs. Steinhart and the colored woman became ill last night after drinking some coffee, and it is now believed the coffee was poisoned. This morning after breakfast they became deathly sick and sent for a physician, who soon discovered the cause of the illness. Arsenic in a large quantity was found in the wheat cakes.

Six Years for Robbing the County.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Jay P. Davis, the Deputy Clerk of Court, who secured $30,000 to $40,000 from the County Treasury by an ingenious forgery of jury certificates, appeared in Judge Kerr's court this afternoon, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State prison for six years. A sensational episode in connection with the affair is the fact that R. T. O'Connor, Clerk of the Court, when he learned of the stupendous steal, savagely attacked Deputy Davis, and after unmercifully pounding him, forcibly took from his pockets certificates of deposit amounting to $19,544.44. These certificates were produced in court today and it was stipulated that they should be turned over to the court for use in recouping the County Treasury for the big steal.

Wrote His Wife an Obscene Letter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the United States District Court today Lewis H. McLean of Alton, who pleaded guilty to sending his wife an obscene letter through the mails, was sentenced to a year in the Chester Penitentiary. McLean betrayed a young girl in Jacksonville, who caused his arrest on the charge of illegitimate parentage. His wife stood by him in this difficulty, accompanied him to Jacksonville, and furnished him with funds for his defense, but, notwithstanding all this, he arranged with the complainant to elope with her to Denver, deserting his wife, and wrote the latter a filthy letter which he hoped would disgust her so that she wouldn't make him any trouble.

What Wisconsin Farmers Want.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The State Agricultural Society adjourned today. A resolution advocating the management of the Wisconsin exhibit and the dispensing of the money by the Presidents of the various agricultural and commercial organizations of the State was defeated. Resolutions were adopted recommending a cash tax to be raised for road improvements, in favor of maintaining the State Dairy and Food Commission, and in favor of farmers' institutes. The Farmers' Alliance branch passed a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver and invited others to join and help them secure it.

A Street-Car in Evidence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the trial of a damage suit in the United States Court today a street-car was introduced in evidence. The suit was against the company, and the point on which the case was based was that the driver while turning the brake struck a revolver in his pocket causing it to discharge with fatal results. The testimony related so largely to the construction of the car that the Judge finally ordered that it should be brought to the court-house to be offered in evidence, which was done.

Charged with Poisoning Her Husband.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Kane County grand jurors, who have just completed their labors, found indictments against William B. Seibert and Mrs. Edward Kelchner for the murder of Edward Kelchner. Seibert's indictment was expected, but the indictment and subsequent arrest of Mrs. Kelchner have created considerable surprise. Last fall Mr. Kelchner was taken suddenly sick after eating the contents of his dinner-pail, and a day or two after died.

Swindled by a Forger.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A clever forger has swindled a half dozen business houses out of about $600 each. He sent a boy in the evening with a check made payable to Postmaster Grener and indorsed by Grener, with a note signed by Grener, all forgeries, asking the firm to cash it, as the post-office had been drained of cash by paying money orders. The checks were cashed last Saturday night, but as yet there is no trace of the boy or forger.

Harris, the Faster, Likely to Die.

NEWBERN, Ill., Feb. 6.—George Harris, the faster, notwithstanding his change of purpose to try and save his life, after thirty-three days' abstinence from food, may possibly lose his life. Yesterday a change for the worse took place and his friends now fear that he cannot recover. While his attendants were moving him last night he fainted, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was restored.

The Asylum Management Exonerated.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the case of Mrs. Jennie Barth, the insane patient scalded to death at the asylum Tuesday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict today that her death was due to shock from the burns, and while Rosa Smith, the attendant, who turned on the water, was not criminally careless, yet her discharge is recommended. No blame is attached to the asylum management.

Small-Pox in Macoupin County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Dr. Rauch of the State Board of Health went to Macoupin County this morning to see about the small-pox. There were two deaths yesterday. It is expected that one man, who vaccinated himself unsuccessfully and was then exposed to the disease in his brother's house, will die. There are no new cases. Every possible effort is being made by vaccination and revaccination and quarantine to prevent the farther spread of the disease.

Bob Ingersoll Lectures for Charity.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Col. R. G. Ingersoll lectured here tonight to one of the largest crowds that ever assembled at the opera-house. The lecture was given for the benefit of the two little children left penniless by the death of A. C. Witter, member of the Legislature, and his wife. The orator would not accept a cent for his services and even bought several tickets of admission.

Tar and Feathers for Claim Jumpers.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 6.—Complaints are again being made here because of the trouble caused by claim jumpers in the country west of the Missouri River lately ceded by the Sioux. The settlers on Beaver Dam Creek have been bothered of late, and, becoming tired of the trouble caused them, have laid in a supply of tar and feathers, which they will use on the first claim jumper caught.

Aluminium Deposit Discovered.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 6.—Clarence G. Le Blond of Chamberlain, S. D., was interviewed last evening as to the aluminium deposit discovered near Chamberlain of which he is part owner. He has just received word from an Eastern aluminium company that it will pay $50 a ton for the raw material on board the cars at Chamberlain, and ordered twenty car-loads shipped immediately.

Accused of Killing His Mother.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 6.—Late last night neighbors found Mrs. Jane Weiser dead in her room. There was a heavy mark across her temple and her face was severely bruised. The body was still warm. A club two feet long and an inch thick was beside the body. She was about 50 years old and highly respected. John Weiser, son of the murdered woman, is locked up pending a Coroner's inquest. Three distinct blows appear on the head. The son was with her during the evening.

Northwest Notes.

A. M. Parsons, one of the leading Democrats of Northern Indiana, dropped dead at Goshen, Ind., last evening.

The fourth annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute of the Sixth Congressional District closed at Warren, Ill., yesterday.

There is a mad-dog scare among the people of Franklin, Ind., and the City Marshal has been ordered to kill all dogs running at large.

The Rev. David Gay of Decatur, Ill., will leave the Illinois Methodist Conference to become a Presiding Elder at Fort Worth, Tex.

At Wabash, Ind., yesterday part of a wall in one of the Diamond Paper-Mill's buildings fell down. The workmen had a narrow escape.

The Kansas City Packing and Refrigerator company was sold yesterday to the Phoenix Packing company for the consideration of $1 and other valuable considerations.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop K. Flasch is sick at La Crosse, Wis., but not at the point of death, as the impression has gone abroad. He is at his own house and able to do some work.

Last night at Oskaloosa, Ia., James Barrett caught James Brown in his house in compromising circumstances and put an aggregate of eight feet of stabs in his body. Brown still lives.

Mrs. George Ermaine attempted suicide yesterday at Bloomington, Ill. She aimed a pistol at her head and discharged it, but the bullet failed to strike a vital organ and she may recover.

People at Bloomington who are conversant with the facts in connection with the murder of Aaron Goodfellow do not believe Nellie Brown's story making Patsey Devine innocent of the crime.

The Piatt County (Ill.) grand jury returned an indictment yesterday against Noble Randall for the murder of John Gebbard. Perry Randall, a son of Noble Randall, was indicted as an accomplice.

The machinery of the Monitor Works at Aurora, Ill., recently closed by the Sheriff, was bid in by Emanuel Listenwalter of Chicago for $4,260. The purchaser says he will start up the works again.

The three highwaymen, Williams, Watkins, and Williard, who recently robbed and attempted to murder Jake Handenshield, the driver of a beer wagon, at Dubuque, Ia., were yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of ten years.

The will of the late Mrs. Abbie Lougee of La Porte, Ind., was probated yesterday. Among the bequests was one of $11,000 to the Orphans' Home, a public charity located at Mishawka, Ind. The institution owns no building of its own, and this money will be used to erect one and an endeavor will be made to change the location to La Porte.

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It is hardly necessary to enter into any descriptive detail regarding the remarkable attractiveness of Mexico and how decidedly prominent and popular that country has become as a tourist resort within the past two years, for artist and writer have made it a household word. It is pre-eminently the most conspicuous field today for exploration, observation, and study; and Americans who go to Europe in search of the antique and marvelous turn their backs on a much more astonishing civilization adjoining the southern boundary of their own country. Such grand mountain scenery and towering, eternally snow-capped peaks, with rich, fertile valleys and tropical foliage, fruits, and flowers at their feet; glistening lakes and sparkling rivers; rainbowed cataracts and brilliant cascades; prehistoric ruins and relics of early centuries abounding everywhere, coupled with a climate whose geniality is in keeping with that of its people, is attracting the attention of people everywhere, and calls forth the admiration of everybody who visits that charming country.

The most comprehensive Excursion ever arranged; luxurious and refined in its appointments, and limited as to the number of persons who can be accommodated. To the business men desiring to cultivate trade with the sister republic, to the artists wishing to examine marvelous sculpture and paintings of past centuries, and to those seeking relaxation from business cares and brainwork these tours are especially presented for their consideration.

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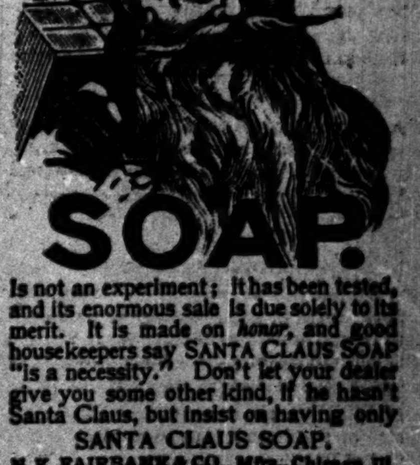

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BOODLE BY WHOLESALE.

NORTH DAKOTA WHISKY MEN RAISE A BIG CORRUPTION FUND.

It Is to Be Used in Persuading Legislators That Resubmission Is an Imperative Necessity for the Welfare of the State—Gov. Boyd's Address to the Legislature—Indiana Railroad Taxes to Be Increased—Assault on the Michigan Liquor Law.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The largest corruption fund ever raised in this State excepting that furnished by the Louisiana Lottery company last winter is now on hand to secure the passage of the Resubmission bill. A majority of the saloonkeepers and liquor-dealers in this State have been assessed and immense contributions have been made by the brewers and whisky-dealers of other States.

A crisis has now been reached in the fight for prohibition in North Dakota. The State and the Legislature are about evenly divided in sentiment on this question. The Constitution adopted in 1889 and the laws of 1890 established prohibition, but the enactment was set at defiance and liquor has been sold throughout the State almost as openly as ever pending the decision in a test case before the Supreme Court. The finding of that tribunal is again against the liquor men, but still they do not give up the struggle. A very strong element in the Legislature will push resubmission. The probability is that the measure will be defeated. The latest canvass of both Houses shows a clear majority in favor of the present iron-clad prohibition law. The developments may be sensational as the fight progresses, but there is not likely to be any great scandal, most members being so emphatically committed on one side or the other that the boodle of the whisky men will not be used effectually.

GOV. BOYD'S FIRST MESSAGE.

He Advises the Nebraska Legislature to Pursue a Conservative Course.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Representative Hall was well filled this morning and the galleries were overflowing with those anxious to hear the new Governor's inaugural address. The message was listened to with respectful attention. Gov. Boyd counseled wisdom, patriotism, economy, justice, and fairness in the work of the legislative body, and pledged his hearty support to any legislation in that line. He advised against any reduction of the interest rate on account of the fact that this was a new State and in need of capital to aid in its development, but urged radical legislation against usury. He strongly advocated a reform in the system of voting, founded on the so-called Australian ballot system, advising against the enactment of sumptuary laws, and advised the Legislature to take the people at their word in the late defeat of the prohibitory amendment. He discussed the railroad question at some length, and presented the great need of regulation of the rate question so that cheaper rates might be secured, but rather advised against a maximum rate law, and thought that a railroad commission elected by the people could handle the question better. He recommended a liberal appropriation for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He suggested that Presidential Electors be elected, two at large, and the others by Congressional districts.

WILL INCREASE RAILROAD TAXES.

A Plan for Raising More Revenue Discussed in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The bill providing a new system of taxation for Indiana was before the Lower House of the Legislature today, and was discussed at length. Its most important feature relates to railroad taxes, which will be largely increased and must be paid directly to the State instead of to the different counties. As a recompense to the counties for taking this away from them it is proposed to repeal the 12 cent tax levy on all property for State purposes. At present the State revenue is $1,400,000 annually, while the expenses are $1,900,000. Under a new appraisement the revenue will reach $2,500,000. It will be necessary to make a large loan to meet expenses until the new law becomes operative.

The officers of the State benevolent institutions have protested against the final enactment of the bill compelling all State institutions to purchase native live stock for their meat supplies. Warden Patten declares that it would cost the southern prison $2,000 more a year and would be proportionately expensive to other institutions. It is improbable that the bill will become a law.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate requiring that the benevolent institutions of the State in the matter of appointing employés shall be managed on the civil-service system. Senator Hubbell has introduced a bill which gives women the right to vote at municipal and township elections. An attempt by the Republicans to get a report from the House Committee on Temperance was defeated today by the Democratic majority. The Chairman has declared that there will be no temperance legislation. The bill for a new charter for Indianapolis, embracing the best features of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago forms of government, has, after a hard fight, in which the whole city has been involved, been engrossed in the House.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Indiana Legislature visited the Northern Insane Asylum at this place today on its regular junketing tour. The members were entertained with a banquet and this evening a dance at the hospital is given in their honor.

TO MODIFY MICHIGAN'S LIQUOR LAW.

A Bill Reducing the Tax on Spirits Introduced in the Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Legislature made its first assault on the existing liquor laws today, Representative Orth introducing a bill providing that the present tax of $500 on spirituous liquors shall be reduced to $300, the same as the present tax on malt liquors. The liquor interests strongly demand that the Democratic majority shall reduce the tax and in other ways weaken the effect of the strong temperance measures adopted by the last Legislature. A bill introduced in the Senate today provides for the repeal of the present system of imposing a specific tax upon the railroad corporations and substitutes in its place local taxation. The bill requires that the depots, grounds, and other stationary property of the roads shall be taxed in the townships where it is located on the same basis as any other property, and that the rolling stock shall be taxed wherever found when the assessment is made. A bill was also introduced arbitrarily fixing the transportation rates to be charged by telephone companies.

WISCONSIN'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

A Bill Making an Appropriation of $250,000 Introduced.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A measure that comes from a more official source than any previous one of a similar character was introduced in the Legislature today to provide for Wisconsin's exhibition at the World's Fair. It was introduced by Senator Woodnorth and appropriates $250,000. A State board of five members is provided for, to be appointed by the Governor. The board is authorized to elect an executive Commissioner and appoint local boards in the cities of the State. The World's Fair Commissioners and the ladies of the Woman's Commission of the State are to be ex-officio members of the board.

It is likely that this bill will come most nearly to meeting the ideas of all members than any of the other Fair measures.

BRICE'S RIGHT TO THE SENATORSHIP.

The Question of His Residence Not to Be Investigated.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Democrats took snap judgment on the Republicans in the House today by referring the resolution offered by Mr. Holliday of Lawrence, questioning the right of Senator-elect Brice to a seat in the Senate, to a committee of one (Mr. Geyer), who will never report it. The move was made early in the day when but few Republicans were present, and means the death of the resolution. Mr. Geyer is Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. This action was taken at the instance of Brice, who is now at Lima, and proposes visiting the Legislature next week.

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Sixty members of the Ohio Legislature, together with representatives of the State Penal and Charities Board, came to Mansfield this morning to look over the $1,000,000 intermediate penitentiary now building here. They all left at noon over the Erie for Elmira, N. Y., to investigate the New York State Reformatory. The Mansfield committee loaded into the Pullman refrigerator almost everything that goes toward making life pleasant.

WILL DIVIDE THE SPOILS.

Gov. Hill and Some Republican State Senators Strike a Bargain.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A story coming from good Democratic authority was told in a quiet way tonight, which is rather a political sensation. It is thought that Tuesday next Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell, who was appointed in January, 1885, by Gov. Cleveland, will be removed from office. His term expired in January of last year, and Gov. Hill has been very anxious to secure the place ever since. But Mr. Maxwell will not gratify him by resigning. Then, too, Gov. Hill and his friends have been in constant fear that when he (the Governor) assumes the office of Senator Lieut.-Gov. Jones, who succeeds him, will turn everything upside down in his endeavor to secure the nomination for Governor next fall. Gov. Hill has fixed matters, his friends think, so that Mr. Jones will come out at the little end of the horn. The story goes that a combination has been formed whereby Republican Senators will vote for such names as Gov. Hill and they may agree upon when sent to the Senate for confirmation. In return the Republicans are to receive a division of the patronage of the Insurance Department, in which there are thirty clerks, and the three State Assessors. There are several other offices whose heads of departments are holding over. It is the policy to fill these with Democrats and Republicans alternately.

AFTER SENATOR DUBOIS' SEAT.

A Combination of Republicans and Democrats Trying to Annul His Election.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the State Senate this morning a concurrent resolution was passed providing for a joint session to elect a United States Senator in place of Dubois, already elected for the term commencing March 4, 1891. The resolutions state that grave doubts exist of the legality of the election of Dubois, and provide for another election for that reason. The Democrats acted with the Claggett faction and carried the resolution by one majority. The Claggett faction claims tonight that that resolution will pass the House and that enough Republicans who originally voted for Dubois will vote for Claggett, and that he will receive the united Democratic vote, thus insuring his election. There is much excitement over the affair. Rumors of bribery and corruption are rife. Friends of Dubois are in no wise alarmed, as they have an exact precedent in the Florida case of 1868, where the member at first elected was unanimously declared entitled to his seat. Claggett claims that several Republican Senators in Washington have already promised to seat him in case the Legislature elects him. Friends of Dubois persistently deny these statements, and claim they are made only for the purpose of influencing the Legislature to take action.

ACCUSE MELVILLE OF TREACHERY.

Republicans Charge Him with Bargaining with the Independents.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—Today three ballots were taken for Senator, the last one standing: Campbell, 52; Melville, 51; Tripp, 27; Moody, 14; Mellette, 7; Martin, 3; Kyle and Crose, 1 each. A furor has been raised in the Republican party by the charge made that Melville had signed a secret agreement with the Independents in which he promised to turn all official patronage over to them and support their issues in the United States Senate if they would throw their support to him. Two Republican daily papers today openly made this charge, while a third secured an interview with Melville in which he pronounced it absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He admitted he had made a written statement giving his views on certain questions, among them silver, currency, Union Pacific railroad, etc., which he said were favorable to the Independent platform and in line with true Republican doctrine. Pending a settlement of this difficulty Melville still insists on remaining in the field.

REACHING OUT FOR MINNESOTA.

Democrats Preparing Their Plans for the Campaign of 1892.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Minnesota Democrats are holding a protracted meeting here to draft a plan of campaign for 1892. C. D. O'Brien, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Organization, has the plan in readiness for submission to the Committee of Twenty-five, but will give out nothing further than to say that the Democrats propose to carry the State in 1892, but do not care to give the Republicans any information as to how they are going to do it. The most perplexing question before the committee has been the probable action of the Alliance party in the next campaign, some prominent Democrats present favoring immediate steps toward fusion. Among the suggestions made was that Ignatius Donnelly be made the candidate for Governor and Thomas Wilson sent to the Senate in case of the success of the fusion ticket. It is also learned that if the Alliance places a National ticket in the field next year there will probably be a Democratic-Alliance fusion on the Minnesota electors, five being given to the Democrats and four to the Alliance.

Both branches of the Minnesota Legislature have adjourned until Monday and spent today visiting the State University at Minneapolis.

FOR A COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A Meeting of Delegates from Western States to Be Called.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator Kelly introduced this morning a resolution calling a commercial congress at Kansas City of all States and Territories west of the Mississippi and the following other States: Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The resolution was introduced at the request of prominent citizens of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. The object of the congress will be to urge upon the National Congress such legislation as is deemed necessary for Western agricultural and mining States. It is to be strictly non-partisan. As a basis of representation the resolution suggests that each State be allowed delegates equal to the number of its Congressional delegation and that the Territories shall be represented by five delegates. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the Executive of each State entitled to representation.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 6.—The Legislative Assembly this morning passed an act appropriating $10,000 for the detection, arrest, and conviction of the two men who attempted to assassinate Catron, Archulta, Stover, and Perea, Republican Councilmen, last night in Catron's office. Gov. Prince has issued his proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 in the case of each of the two men who attempted the assassination. No clew as yet to their identity. Archulta is resting easily and it is believed will recover.

ELLISVILLE, ILL., ALMOST WIPED OUT.

The Business Part of the Town Destroyed by Fire—Other Losses.

CANTON, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The business part of Ellisville was almost destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started in Fisk's furniture store. The losses were: Fisk's store and stock, $1,000; Hogsett's drug stock and building, $3,500; C. F. Robinson's law office, $500; Sullivan's barber shop, $200; Bays' photograph gallery, $300; Mrs. Bays' millinery store, $300; Alter's meat market, $500; Irons' implement store, $500. The total insurance is only $2,500. M. Bays was severely burned during the fire.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—By the burning of M. E. Mosher's stock-barn this morning the imported stallions Royal David, Ally Sloper, and Sir Wilfred were destroyed. They were valued at $5,000. Other property burned brought the loss up to $7,500, with no insurance.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Last night fire entirely destroyed the handsome High School Building of the Town of West Lafayette. The building cost about $12,000.

READING, Pa., Feb. 6.—J. Henry Sternbergh & Son, bolt and nut manufacturers of this city, were burned out tonight. The plant covered several acres of ground. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The large rolling mill and several smaller structures were saved by hard work. The loss to the firm is estimated at over $275,000; insured probably two-thirds. The firm employed 200 hands.

Gummey's Comment.

Mrs. Gummey (reading)—"A man in Chester, Pa., has insured his horse for $250 and his wife for $75."

Gummey—"H'm! He must be awfully fond of his wife."—*Judge.*

OVER THE GARDEN WALL.

MRS. SKINNER'S ANSWER TO MR. M'CORMICK'S BILL OF COMPLAINT.

She Goes into the History of Her Attempted Construction of a Barricade Between Her Homestead and His Big Apartment Building and Defends Her Action, Incidentally Using Plain Language Concerning the Complainant—The Full Text.

Elizabeth W. Skinner has a life interest in the homestead of her late husband, Mark Skinner, at Rush and Ontario streets, where she resides. Leander J. McCormick owns the corner of Rush and Ohio streets. The properties adjoin.

When Mr. McCormick began the erection of a ten-story apartment building Mrs. Skinner protested on the ground that it would throw her sunny south side-front into deepest gloom and destroy the privacy of her apartments. Mr. McCormick, it seems, was deaf to her appeals. Then Mrs. Skinner, on the ground that the windows of her big neighbor were a nuisance, began the erection of a brick wall forty-five feet high and ninety-six feet long close to the windows in the north wall of Mr. McCormick's building. Then Mr. McCormick represented to the court in a bill of complaint that Mrs. Skinner was acting out of pure malice with the purpose of cutting off light and air from his tenants. The wall, the bill said, was not intended for any useful or ornamental purpose, and would greatly reduce his rents and injure his business. Light and air, the bill contended, were free and unconfined and the common property of all; nor did the light and air which passed over the premises of said Elizabeth W. Skinner belong to said Elizabeth W. Skinner.

Judge Tuley granted an injunction and brought the wall to a stop when ten feet had been constructed.

Mrs. Skinner's reply uses plain Saxon and does not hesitate to call a spade a spade whenever necessary. The full text, which contains considerable matter of interest to residents in that part of the North Side, is as follows:

Mrs. Skinner's Answer.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, A. D. 1891. Elizabeth W. Skinner ads. Leander J. McCormick. In Chancery. The answer of Elizabeth W. Skinner, defendant, to the bill of complaint of Leander J. McCormick. This defendant, reserving to herself all benefit of exception to the errors and imperfections in the said bill of complaint contained, for answer to so much thereof as she is advised she ought to make answer unto, says:

That she admits it to be true that the complainant is the owner of the southeast quarter of Block 28 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, a tract fronting 109 feet on Rush street, toward the east, and 150 feet to the south on Ohio street; and that this defendant is the owner of an estate for her own life in the northeast quarter of said Block 28, also fronting 109 feet on Rush street, toward the east, and 150 feet on Ontario street, toward the north, and that these premises do lie contiguous each to the other and adjoin.

And this respondent avers, upon information and belief, that the said complainant McCormick is also the owner of other property in said block than that described in his bill of complaint, and that long before he commenced the "large apartment hotel building" upon his premises above described he had become the owner of the southwest quarter also of said Block 28, so that he owns the entire south half of said Block 28, extending from Rush street to Cass street; and the land on which said McCormick has built—namely, the southeast quarter of said block—was equally "so adapted and arranged as to derive a benefit or advantage from the light and air passing over the" southwest quarter of said Block 28 as over the land of this respondent, and equally "such light and air was of a continuous and obvious character," whatever that may mean.

This defendant, further answering, says that the lands in which she has such life estate were purchased by the late Mark Skinner, the husband of this defendant, in the year 1865, and were sold and conveyed to him, together with a dwelling-house then standing thereon, by one Edward I. Tinkham, who has since deceased, and that the said Mark Skinner with his family occupied said dwelling as his residence until Oct. 9, 1871; that in the great fire which then occurred said dwelling house was entirely consumed and destroyed, as were all other dwellings then standing on said Block 28; that at that time the tract of land lying next south of the property of said Mark Skinner, fronting fifty feet on Rush street with a uniform depth of 150 feet, being the north fifty feet of said southeast quarter now owned by complainant, was not owned by the said Mark Skinner nor by said McCormick, but was owned by one J. M. W. Jones, who had a long time before purchased the same from one Stanley H. Fleetwood, and had built thereon a dwelling-house which he occupied as his residence, the north wall of which was solid, without windows, and stood on the north line of the lot; that about a year after that fire, in the month of November, 1873, the said Mark Skinner purchased the premises from said Jones, and afterwards, on or about March 1, 1875, sold them to the said complainant McCormick; so that said premises and the lands purchased by the said Mark Skinner from Tinkham as aforesaid were never united in any common use or occupation, nor ever "constituted one heritage" (according to the phrase of said bill of complaint), except that while the entire block lay open and unbuilt upon, and for about two years, they were both owned by the said Mark Skinner under titles separately derived.

Her Air and Sunshine.

This respondent says, therefore, that the important averment of said McCormick in his bill that "previous to the sale and conveyance of said fifty feet to him, said Mark Skinner erected and built a residence on the north portion of said northeast quarter of said Block 28" is not true, but that said fifty feet which had been owned by said J. M. W. Jones were conveyed to said McCormick on or about March 1, 1875, and that long afterwards, and not until about the year 1879, the said Mark Skinner built a residence upon the land which he had originally bought from Tinkham, and that the residence is the property in which this respondent now has the life estate mentioned in the bill of complaint; that the dwelling house then erected was a large and costly structure built at the corner of Rush and Ontario streets; and that it is true, as alleged in said bill, that as said dwelling-house was placed it stands back from Rush street a distance of about thirty feet and about fifty feet north of the north line of the Jones land sold to and then owned by said McCormick, and that said "south fifty feet is entirely open and free from all buildings or structures of any kind"; that said dwelling was so placed by said Mark Skinner in order that he might have the advantage of the air and the sunlight coming to the south side of his house over his own ground; and that for that purpose also he constructed his house so that all its principal rooms and apartments, its large reception-hall, which is the living room of the family, and the large library, and all the principal chambers and sleeping-rooms of the house open to the south, that they might have the air and sunshine coming over this ground left open and unbuilt upon; and that it was at considerable expense, and with a view to secure such light and sunshine for the chambers and living rooms of his own house that the said open ground was provided, and not to tempt the greed of said McCormick, to seize for himself upon these uses of said land, and to do so in gross indifference to the fact that he thereby destroyed them for this defendant by modes of building peculiarly encroaching and offensive, which created a nuisance to the domestic life of her family, diminished the value of her property, and defeated for her the purpose for which said open ground was originally at much cost provided.

Her Appeals Disregarded.

This respondent answering says that the allegations of said bill are true, that the complainant has erected a large apartment building upon the southeast quarter of said Block 28, but whether its rooms and tenements "have been elegantly finished and furnished in a superior manner" this respondent does not know and (if it be important to this case) cannot answer; nor can she answer whether they "are adapted to the wants of families accustomed to living in fine style," for she does not know the ideas of complainant as to what constitutes "fine style" in flats and lodgings (if that also be important to the case); but she recalls the statement of President Eliot of Harvard University in a late article in the *Forum*, that "the human mind can scarcely attribute dignity and social consideration to a family which lives in a hotel, or which moves into a new flat every 1st of May." But this defendant says that the allegations of said bill are true as to the dimensions and situations of said building, that it extends to the sidewalk and occupies the whole frontage of complainant's lot on Rush street, that it is 150 feet in depth, and, rising ten stories or more, at the height of 125 feet, overshadows and darkens her dwelling; that the foundation of the north wall of said building is laid fully up to the complainant's line along the property of this defendant, and that the wall itself is built as close to the edge of said foundation as safety in construction would permit; that the allegation of said bill is true that in the construction of said building the complainant "has placed windows in the north wall thereof from the basement to the top story"; that this defendant believes that there are about 180 such windows, and that they all look out upon and into the south windows of her dwelling; that before said building was so constructed she, by her representatives, appealed to said complainant upon all the considerations which she could hope might be available not to injure her property and dwelling by putting such enormous and overshadowing construction upon his own lot, and particularly after the construction of said building had begun that in this matter of windows he would respect the ordinary amenities that should obtain between neighbors, and that he would respect the privacy of her home and not fill his wall with windows looking directly into the living-rooms of her house. But this respondent says that her appeals and requests in this regard were met with perfect indifference and were wholly disregarded by said complainant; that, moreover, he adopted a mode of construction the most obstrusive and injurious to this defendant's dwelling that could by ingenuity be devised; that at a point in the said north wall sufficiently far back from the street to come about opposite the center of her house, and opposite the windows of her library and principal living rooms and principal chambers, was left a broad but not very deep recess or opening above the first story, the east and west sides of which, and the angles of the walls which are cut off so as to make additional and diagonal faces for that purpose, are filled with windows, while the south side of the recess, facing this defendant's dwelling, has been entirely inclosed with glass, behind which, as she is informed, are stairways, and a series of pantries or service-rooms of some sort for the apartments or lodging-rooms of the various stories, and servants' passageways up and down, and several elevators; so that he has constructed a tremendous battery of windows staring directly into all the principal rooms of this defendant's house, and constituting an intolerable invasion of all the decency and privacy of her home; and this defendant admits the allegation of said bill that the said complainant has offered said rooms and lodgings to tenants for rent, and that very many of said apartments and lodgings looking out upon her dwelling are occupied, and she supposes it to be true that this enormous building is swarming, like a huge ant-hill, from the bottom to the top.

The Right to Suit Herself.

This defendant, further answering, says that in complainant's bill is the following averment—to wit:

"And your orator further alleges that he is informed by counsel and believes that he has a legal right to open and keep open his windows towards the north in said building overlooking the premises of said defendant until such time as said defendant may use said premises for some useful or ornamental purpose, and by means of which use your orator may incidentally be deprived of some portion of such light and air."

As to that part of said complainant's bill this defendant says that she does not deny his legal right to build his wall upon the extreme boundary line of his own land, nor does she deny his legal right to open and keep open windows in the north wall of said building within the limits of his own proprietorship; nor that he may lawfully receive through them light and air coming to them over the premises of this defendant while she permits them to remain open and unbuilt upon; but she denies that he has any "legal right to open and keep open windows overlooking the premises of said defendant until such time as said defendant may use said premises for some useful or ornamental purpose, and by means of which the complainant may incidentally be deprived of some portion of such light and air"; and denies that he has any "legal right" at all in light and air over defendant's premises, or any legal right to the same for any time or under any conditions whatever; and she denies that he has, beyond the territorial limits of his own proprietorship, any legal right over premises of this defendant, either in the soil, or over it, or in the light and air above it. And she asserts for herself, and insists upon it, the legal right upon her own land which he asserts for himself upon his land and which he concedes; and this defendant asserts the legal right to build upon her own lot whenever and whatever she pleases, conforming to the municipal regulations; and she denies the existence of any condition that such building shall be useful to said McCormick, unless a similar condition controls the building upon his land, or that it shall be ornamental according to his judgment; and she insists that whether it is useful to her or not, or is ornamental in her eye, is of no affair of his; and while denying the allegations of the bill as to her motives for those allegations are false, she insists as a matter of "legal right" that all aspersions upon the motive which might induce her to build upon her own premises are irrelevant, for the complainant has no legal right upon or over her land, and "where there is no right the motive is immaterial."

Why the Wall Was Begun.

But for better information to your Honors this defendant says that it is true that this defendant has obtained a permit from the City of Chicago to erect a wall upon the south line of her lot along the line of land of the complainants; that said proposed wall commences at a considerable distance back from the front of complainant's building on Rush street, and extends westward along the middle portion of the north wall of his building, far enough to pass the south windows of this defendant's dwelling and between them and the windows in complainants wall which are directly opposite thereto, and in front of the said recess or courtway which he has filled with windows and glass as aforesaid; and that she has commenced to erect said wall intending to carry the same to such height merely as is necessary to protect her windows from direct gaze and from intrusion from the multitude of complainant's windows which he has opened directly opposite to her; and says that neither in length nor in height does it go beyond that purpose; and she admits the averment of said bill that the length of said wall and the height to which she proposes to erect it are insufficient to give to the privacy of the dwelling of herself and daughters the shelter and protection which they desire and which they need, but says that it is nevertheless sufficient to greatly mitigate the nuisance which complainant has constructed and to reduce in a considerable degree the annoyance to which she and her family have been exposed and are actually subjected. And this defendant insists that in so far as said wall covers the concentration of windows which the complainant has put opposite the central portion and the principal rooms of her house, and decently protects the privacy of the rooms inhabited by this defendant and her family, it is built for a decent purpose, and that no purpose could be more useful to herself and her daughters; and moreover that it is essential in so far as it screens from public observation the unneighborliness of complainant's intrusion upon her family life and of his destruction of the privacy of her home.

This defendant further answering denies the complainant's averment that she has "threatened to erect" or that he believes she will erect "a wall for the sole purpose of cutting off access of light and air" from the complainant's lodgings or tenements; and she asserts that she has never proposed to erect a wall except to shelter and protect her own dwelling and the privacy of her family life, or with any other motive; and she denies the averment that "the intention of this defendant to erect such wall is malicious on her part," and she says, as she has before said, that she appealed in advance to the complainant, but without avail, and the complainant well knew her great solicitude on the subject when he adopted the peculiarly injurious mode of building to which he has subjected her dwelling; and she insists that when he introduced into his bill of complaint said averment of malice and of an affirmative purpose to injure him and caused them to be sworn to by his son, neither of them believed for one moment that the averments were true.

The Ownership of Light and Air.

And as to that part of complainant's bill wherein he states "that an abundance of air and light are necessary to the health and well being" of his tenants, and "that air and light are free and unconfined, and are the common property of all," and "that the light and air which pass over the premises of said Elizabeth W. Skinner do not belong to said Elizabeth W. Skinner," and "that the wall being constructed by this defendant, if erected, would cause his tenants to move out, and would prevent and hinder him in securing tenants for his apartments, and would greatly reduce the rents which he might otherwise receive," this defendant says that however much it may be regretted that said McCormick is impeded in getting more rent for his tenements than they would bring if restrained within the confines and to the use of his own property, it is nevertheless a misapprehension on his part that the care of his health and that of his lodgers, or the promotion of his rents, is a public or private charge upon others; and that he is not justified in depositing himself for care and maintenance upon the doorstep of his neighbor; and she says that if his averments above set forth are true, they are the consequence merely of his own mode of building. He was not constrained to build as he has done, and he could have used his own lot lying on the west as he seeks to use that of this defendant. The situation he describes is the result of an attempt to save his own property by an aggressive appropriation of that of this defendant, and she says that whether the light and air over her own lot in space preserved and provided for her own use "did not belong to her" or whether they did belong to her is not material to this case, for they certainly "did not belong" to the complainant.

And while she does not deny his legal right to construct the wall on his own lot as he has done to the height of 127 feet, and so to overshadow and darken her dwelling, she thinks it is ungracious that in the same act by which he so overshadows and darkens her house, and so is refusing her any benefit of light or air from his side, he should seek to enforce against her his appropriation of the uses of her own premises and to preclude her by coercion from her only defense of the privacy of her house, because he thinks her premises are already built upon and improved by buildings of such a character and such cost that they cannot be changed, and that thereby she is rendered, as he supposes, helpless against his aggression. But this defendant insists that neither her helplessness and inability to change the character of the improvements on her land, nor the indifference of the said McCormick to the destruction of all the privacy of the home of herself and daughters to increase his rental at her expense, nor the general dullness of his sensibilities upon such subjects can possibly be made the basis of a "legal right" in him to enforce a servitude of light and air upon her premises for the use of his lodgers and tenants.

And this defendant denies that the complainant is entitled to the relief or any part thereof in the said bill of complaint demanded, and prays the same advantage of her answer as if she had pleaded or demurred to the said bill of complaint; and having fully answered said bill prays to be dismissed with her reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

ELIZABETH W. SKINNER.

ISHAM, LINCOLN & BEALE, Solicitors and of Counsel.

Will Investigate Woodruff's Accounts.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—The Senate Tuesday last passed a resolution instructing the joint committee appointed to investigate State Treasurer Woodruff's bonds to report at least five days before the adjournment of the Legislature. This resolution came up in the House today, and Speaker Rector called Mr. White of Nevada to the chair and offered a substitute for the resolution which instructed the committee to begin its investigation with Woodruff's first term and continue it through the five terms Woodruff has been in office. The substitute was adopted, all the Republicans voting for it. This is the first admission publicly of a shortage.

The Seal of Wyoming.

The seal for the State of Wyoming contains the figure of a woman, from whose uplifted arm hangs a broken chain, while the motto of the State is "Equal Rights." This seal was adopted by the first Legislature, and is emblematical of the political status of a State which is different in the respect symbolized from every other in the American Union.

CLIFTON GIVES IT UP.

COLLAPSE OF THE WINTER RACE TRACK IN NEW JERSEY.

There Was No Money in It Without Betting—Chairman Davol of the L. A. W. Racing Board to Step Down and Out—How J. Palmer O'Neil Passes His Time—Mike Wilkes, the Famous Pacer, Dead—General Turf and Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Race-goers were astonished this morning when it was announced that the races at Clifton had again been postponed. The reason given was the one that had done duty so often lately—"a bad track." No one believed this, however, for the sun was shining brightly when the time for starting to the track arrived. The true reason for the postponement was that the Engemans have become tired of losing money every day, and, after making a good fight to carry on racing without betting, have been compelled to acknowledge defeat. It is a bitter dose for them to take but it is unavoidable.

With the collapse of Clifton the Guttenburg association has the field of winter racing to itself. A number of influential racing men have advised the Guttenburg authorities not to race every day, as that would draw renewed attention to the track, and would in all probability arouse a degree of opposition that it would be impossible to overcome.

Whether the Guttenburg management will heed this advice or not remains to be seen, but the probabilities are that it will not, and that next week the flags will be flying over the Guttenburg track every day.

DAVOL WILL RESIGN.

The Chairman of the L. A. W. Racing Board Will Step Down and Out.

THE TRIBUNE is in possession of information which points to the early retirement of Mr. Charles Davol from the Chairmanship of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen. It is said that his resignation will be handed in before the National Convention to be held in Washington Feb. 16. The resignation is the result, it is said, of Mr. Davol's unwillingness to admit that he acted contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the L. A. W. in making the recent sussuspension of riders so general. In one or two instances the proof was strong that the men had disposed of their prizes for a money consideration, just cause, of course, for suspension. In other cases the charges were not so clearly defined. The loss of Mr. Davol to the league will be keenly felt, as he is one of very few men who have the time and ability to fill the thankless position.

Northwestern Trotting Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The organization of the Northwestern Trotting Association was completed here this afternoon, with seven Wisconsin and Minnesota cities represented. A. C. Bruce of Minneapolis was chosen President, and F. J. Machette of West Superior Secretary. The meetings will last from June 16 to July 31, taking in the cities of Winona, Rochester, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, and Eau Claire. The St. Paul purses and stakes will amount to $15,000, those of Minneapolis to $10,000, and those of the other cities to $6,000 to $8,000.

Mike Wilkes, the Pacer, Dead.

STILLWATER, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The celebrated pacer, Mike Wilkes, owned by Abe Rohrbach of this city, dropped dead this afternoon while being speeded on Lake St. Croix, driven by his owner. Heart disease was the cause. He was 10 years old, had a record of 2:16, and at one time was sold for $15,000.

Fine Horses Sold.

At Berry's combination sale Thursday the principal sales were: Patience, by Gen. Knox, $1,275; On Top, by Onward, $850; colt by Norvel, $2,800; Vacation, by Onward, $1,525; Tantary, by Onward, $1,200; Prosperity, by Onward, $1,250; Hazelhurst, by Onward, $700, and others. The sale will close today.

O'NEIL WASTING TIME.

He Is Signing Chicago Players Just to Pass Leisure Moments.

J. Palmer O'Neil must have plenty of time to waste in these dull base-ball days. The following from the Pittsburg *Dispatch* shows this fact conclusively. It says:

An attempt was made to sign Ad Gumbert yesterday for the local club. He was offered $2,500, and had almost made up his mind to accept that amount when he shifted and asked for a little more. This means that Gumbert can play here if he so desires or that he can play in Chicago. Anson states that if Gumbert does not want to go to Chicago he can stay away, and if he wants to go he can do so. It is likely that Ad will sign with the Pittsburg club before the week is out. At any rate President O'Neil might do better by spending a little time with him than on a railroad train.

President Spalding smiled when shown the article yesterday. "We have given O'Neil no authority to sign Gumbert," he said, "and he will be a member of our team next year. O'Neil asked for his release half a dozen times, but it was always refused him."

OFF FOR MILWAUKEE.

The Cream City Will See Indoor Base-Ball as It Should Be Played.

The Marquettes and La Salles will leave on this evening's 5 o'clock Chicago and Northwestern train for Milwaukee, where they play an exhibition game tonight. Manager Tucker has leased Farwell Hall for this purpose and the indications are that the spacious structure will be packed. The teams will travel in special cars and have their own dining-car attached. Following is the list of the players and their positions:

Marquette.	*Position.*	*Ashland.*
W. Pelouge	Catcher	Powell.
L. Pelouge	Pitcher	Mitchell.
Smith	First base	Pfeffer.
Halsted	Second base	W. Powell.
Thompson	Third base	Deane.
York	Shortstop	Plamondon.
Maxwell	Right field	Buckley.
Jenney	Left field	Dwight.
McVoy	Center field	Hildebrandt.

Among those who will go are:

Messrs.—		
F. E. Jack,	W. K. Mitchell,	W. Harrington,
J. Ryan,	C. H. Gentry,	R. Oglesby,
J. Nichols,	D. Jantzen,	C. S. Kehler,
S. Spalding,	G. A. Wheeler Jr.,	J. W. Lewis,
F. Tucker,	G. A. Wheeler Sr.,	W. F. Monroe,
J. P. Stewart,	W. Hackney,	W. E. McQuiston,
F. Teefle,	H. Burns,	W. K. Ide,
C. George,	L. Stevens,	T. Barrett.
I. G. Betts.		

The Inter-Collegiate League.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The American Inter-Collegiate Base-Ball Association held its annual meeting at the Quincy House tonight with these delegates in attendance: Neil Sullivan and J. P. Woodruff, Amherst; C. G. Dubois, J. J. Rollins, and John Abbott, Dartmouth; C. G. Russell and A. B. Hotchkiss, Williams. Mr. Woodruff was chosen President and Mr. Russell Secretary and Treasurer. Amherst was awarded the championship for 1890. Following is the schedule: May 6, Williams at Amherst; May 13 and 14, Dartmouth at Williamstown; May 22 and 23, Dartmouth at Amherst; May 30, Amherst at Williamstown; June 3 and 4, Williams at Hanover; June 10 and 11, Amherst at Hanover; June 22, Amherst at Williamstown; June 23, Williams at Amherst.

The New York Club Incorporated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The final incorporation papers of the New York Base-Ball Club were signed today and were then immediately forwarded to Trenton, N. J. The gentlemen who used their pens today were John B. Day, E. B. Talcott, James E. Sullivan, Frank Robinson, and J. W. Spalding. The papers will be returned next Thursday, when officers will be elected. The name of the new organization will be the National Exhibition company, with a capital stock of $250,000. The old National and Players' League clubs will be disbanded.

To Reorganize the Western League.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—President Krauthoff of the Western League, in a letter to one of the officials of the Milwaukee club, suggests the reorganization of the Western League with Indianapolis and Grand Rapids, Mich., in place of Sioux City and Lincoln. A meeting to effect the reorganization and the arrangement of a schedule will be held at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago Thursday next. Manager Cushman of the Milwaukees today signed S. N. Durgan, who led the California League in batting last season. He is a six-footer and will probably be played on first base.

City League Masquerade.

The masquerade ball of the City and Boys' Leagues at Battery D tonight promises to be a most interesting affair. The funds will be used in fitting up two new parks for the coming season. The leagues have lost the North and Northwest grounds and must fit up new ones.

Oppose Changing the Game Law.

The Chicago Produce Exchange is opposed to any change in the present game law of Illinois. A number of sportsmen throughout the State desire a change which will allow them to kill game earlier in the season. The exchange was crowded yesterday by its game-dealing members. President John B. Lynch presided with Col. Littler as Scribe. The sentiment gleaned from speeches and resolutions was to the effect that to set the killing date earlier would fill the market with immature game and tend to the extermination of that source of food supply. A committee consisting of Col. E. S. Bond, John C. Ender, and Geo. S. Sloan was appointed to watch legislation and oppose any change in the law. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to legislators and the State Game and Fish Commissioner.

Elliott vs. Brewer.

Champion Wing-Shot Jim Elliott passed through the city Thursday on his way to the Clinton (Ia.) shoot. He is expected back here today and will remain for some days at least. Capt. Brewer, the noted English wing shot, is expected in the city today or tomorrow, coming from the East. He is anxious for a match with Elliott, and the result will no doubt be that the pair will meet in this vicinity for a large stake.

The Shoot at Clinton, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The shooting tournament continued today. O. P. Ankeny of Clinton and Reese divided first money, killing fifteen birds each. Tomorrow there will be a fifty-bird shoot for $100 a side between Budd and Elliott. Quite a number of the crack shots will attend the Forester annual to be held in Davenport in a week.

Trap Shots Going South.

The Northern and Illinois trap-shooting teams organized by John Robbins of the *Sporting Review* will leave today at 3:30 on the Illinois Central for New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and other points to contest for the sectional championship with representative Southern teams.

Duplicate Whist.

At the Commercial Hotel Thursday evening the Chicago Duplicate Whist Club and Hyde Park Whist Club played the first of a series of match games. Sixteen members of each club participated in the contest, which commenced at 8:30 and ended at 11 o'clock, during which time thirteen original and duplicate hands were played. The game was won by the Chicago Duplicate Club by the narrow majority of two points.

The second game of the series will be played at the Hyde Park Hotel Feb. 19, and in all probability there will be twenty-four players on each side.

Football.

Wanderers and Chicago Cricket Club teams will play their third match in the Chicago Football Association challenge cup competition today at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. The Chicago team, as at present composed, will be: E. R. Odgen, goal; Ramsey, Davis, and MacFarlane, backs; F. R. Kelly, T. Bulford, J. W. McLuckie, half-backs; T. Gibson, center; W. Balster, J. W. Lewis, right; A. C. Goodyer, R. Webb, left wings. Kick-off at 3:45.

Ned Hanlon in Town.

Ned Hanlon, the manager of the Pittsburg team, arrived in the city yesterday to commence arguing where J. Palmer O'Neill left off anent the release of Van Haltren and Gumbert to Pittsburg. He talked to Mr. Spalding, but was referred to Anson, who is expected home today from Clinton.

Curling at Montreal.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 6.—At the big Manitoba Curling bonspiel today the contest between All-comers and Manitoba rinks was won by the All-comers, represented by two St. Paul rinks and Flavelle's crack rink from Lindsay, Ont. St. Paul and Lindsay will play for the final possession of the tankard.

Gallagher Will Not Participate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Thomas J. Gallagher, the newspaper billiardist, is ill in this city and will be unable to participate in the Chicago shortstop billiard tournament for which he was entered.

General Sporting Notes.

C. A. Sampson, England's strong man, sails for this country Monday.

Fitzsimmons has signed a contract to go on the road with Otto Flate.

Billy Dacey comes to the front with an offer to fight Austin Gibbons.

Only twenty spectators will be allowed to see the Burke-Pritchard fight in London.

John Pickett is in the city still. He does not know where he will play the coming season.

Fitzsimmons and Carroll have dissolved partnership. Carroll has left for San Francisco.

Herman Long, the Boston shortstop, who is wintering in the city, leaves for Hot Springs Tuesday morning.

John B. Day has sent word to Richardson, Roger Connor, Ed Crane, and O'Rourke to report at New York the coming week and sign.

The team of the Commercial National Bank defeated the Chicago National team at indoor base-ball last evening in Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street, by a score of 15 to 12.

The second tournament for the Foley gold medal closed last night in a play-off game between Champion Thorne and McHugh. Thorne played lucky from the start and finished one of the best played games by a score of 100 to McHugh's 66. The winner's average was 3¼.

PRESIDENT M'GRATH EXONERATED.

The Washington Council Disposes of the Charges Against the Kansas Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The council of the Presidents of the State Farmers' Alliance which has been in session here several days, has finished its work and adjourned subject to the call of the President.

At the meeting today Frank McGrath, the President of the Kansas State Alliance, who is a member of the council, rose to a question of personal privilege. He referred to the letter purported to have been written by Congressman Turner of Kansas to him, recited the circumstances and said he thought that the matter should be investigated by the council, and he requested the President to appoint a committee to make a thorough investigation of the matter and report the result to the council. The committee subsequently reported it was of the opinion that Mr. McGrath was fully exonerated.

DEATH OF EX-CONSUL GENERAL MORSE.

The Career of a Once Prominent Official Brought to a Close.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—An American died at Surbiton today whose name is almost unknown to the present generation, but who during our Civil War was in the closest confidence of Minister Adams and engaged in spotting the privateers set afloat by the hostile British shipbuilders. This was ex-Consul-General Freeman H. Morse, from Bath, Me. He came here in 1861 as an appointee of Lincoln. He remained in the office of the Consul-General till 1870, when he was succeeded by Adam Badeau. Morse never returned to America after his removal from office, but lived a retired life in England. He died today of sheer old age, having reached 84 years. Maj. Frigout, who has been associated with the Consul-General's office in London for a quarter of a century, was Mr. Morse's only companion in his dying hours.

The body of Mrs. William J. King was, in compliance with her wishes, cremated today at the Woking retort. The funeral will be held tomorrow at St. John's Church. Mrs. King, who was the daughter of the late Capt. Gordon of the Royal Highlanders, was very well known in New York and by the Americans in London. She married William J. King of Buffalo here in April, 1889. Her death Wednesday was very sudden from acute peritonitis.

James C. Clement.

James C. Clement of the wholesale clothing firm of Clement, Bane & Co. died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 69 Warren avenue, after an illness of some duration.

James C. Clement was born in Hartland, Vt., in the year 1812. He was the youngest of a family of eight, of whom three are still living. He came West to Charleston, Ill., and in 1867 settled in Chicago, where he entered the wholesale clothing business. He was a member of the firm of Clement, Morton & Co., later changed to Clement, Bane & Co., which house is still in existence in this city. He was also largely interested in real estate in Chicago, and contributed considerably to the extensive growth of the West Side. He retired from active business in 1878 and devoted the remainder of his life to the improvement of his real estate.

Within the last five years his health has been failing. He has been a patient sufferer and his death did not come unexpectedly. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Anna and Belle. The remains will be interred in the family lot at Adrian, Mich. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Mortimer C. Misener.

Mortimer C. Misener, one of the oldest printers in Chicago, died at midnight Thursday at Root and Halsted streets, in Lake. Misener was a compositor in the *Daily Sun* office. At 11:30 o'clock he was found unconscious on the walk near the Ross Hotel. He was placed in the patrol-wagon and died almost immediately after. Misener was 65 years old and had been in the newspaper business since 1849. During the war he was one of the war correspondents of the Chicago *Times* and some time later was news editor. Of late he had been afflicted with neuralgia. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He leaves a sister at No. 715 Chestnut street, Englewood.

The Alliance Grip and Password.

"Do you know the grip and the password of the Alliance?" asked Senator Ingalls among a crowd of friends in the Copeland Hotel Wednesday afternoon. Then he showed the grip. "When an Alliance brother grips another that way," he continued, "the brother that gets it then asks: 'Where did you get it?' and the gripper replies: 'In the field.' Then they come together, and when they separate the salutation is: 'Keep in the middle of the road.'"—*Atchison Globe.*

LAKE VIEW TAKES HOLD.

SCHEME TO CONNECT THE NORTH AND WEST SIDE PARK SYSTEMS.

A Movement on Foot to Make a Boulevard of Wellington Avenue and Open It Through—Other Contemplated Street Improvements—Sheriff Gilbert's Dieting Bill Disallowed by the County Board Finance Committee—A Test Case to Be Made Up at Once.

An important movement for the connection of the park systems has been in progress in Lake View for some time. Ex-Ald. P. F. Haynes is the leader in the matter, and he is being ably assisted by Ald. Weber and Sexton.

It is proposed to make Wellington avenue, which runs east and west midway between Diversey and Belmont avenues, a boulevard, thus connecting Lincoln Park with Humboldt Park. A majority of the property-owners have already signed a petition in favor of boulevarding the street. The Lincoln Park Commissioners are quite willing to take charge of that portion of the boulevard lying within Lake View. The West Park Commissioners propose to take up the work of improvement within their jurisdiction. Only one obstacle stands in the way—there is little doubt that the Council will act favorably on the petition to turn over the street to the Park Commissioners for boulevard purposes.

Wellington avenue is not opened throughout. Charles Fullerton owns an eighty-acre tract of unsubdivided land in the western part of Lake View extending into Jefferson. The street has not been condemned through the property. Until that is done, of course, the boulevard cannot be completed. It is believed, however, that Mr. Fullerton will have the street made or condemned. Then everything will be clean sailing. The North and West Side park systems will have a much desired connection.

In this connection it may be observed that the latest plan which Mr. Burnham has submitted in connection with the Lake-Front-Illinois Central controversy contemplates the widening of Central avenue from Adams street north to Rush street bridge; the connection of that thoroughfare, either by widening Rush street bridge or making a new bridge, with St. Clair street on the North Side. This is meant as an attempt to connect the North Side boulevard system with the boulevard and park system of the South Side. Mr. Burnham's plans contemplate only a sixty-six-foot wide street, however. This is objected to as too narrow, and it is believed that for certain concessions to the railroad company south of Park row that corporation would yield enough property for a 100-foot wide boulevard along the line of Central avenue, north of Jackson street.

So the North and South Side park systems are likely to be connected by a fine wide boulevard. The improvement of West Jackson street for boulevard purposes will soon commence.

DISALLOWED THE DIETING BILL.

The Finance Committee Acts Upon County-Attorney Walker's Opinion.

The Finance Committee of the County Board decided yesterday to disallow Sheriff Gilbert's bill for dieting the jail prisoners during the first four days of the present year. The committee took this action on the strength of the following opinion submitted by County-Attorney Frank Walker:

In regard to the communication of James H. Gilbert, Sheriff, dated Feb. 2, 1891, and the bill of Jan. 28, 1891, accompanying it, referred to me by your committee, I would respectfully submit that as to any arrangement between W. G. Ewing, late County Attorney, and Mr. Bliss, attorney for the Sheriff, I have no knowledge whatever. As regards the bill for dieting the prisoners for the first four days of January it is evident on its face that it purports to be for food and supplies furnished the jail by the Sheriff himself. This is directly contrary so the method provided by your honorable board in the resolution adopted at your meeting of Dec. 15, 1890, for the furnishing of food and supplies to that institution, in which the Sheriff is directed to make application to the Superintendent of Public Service for the necessary food and supplies for the jail. If it is the desire of your honorable body to test the validity of that resolution it can be done by refusing to pay the bill. Respectfully yours, FRANK WALKER.

This gives a chance of testing the Sheriff's rights and duties in the matter of dieting the jail prisoners. A case will be made at once for the Supreme Court. In the meantime, pending a settlement, it is understood that Mr. Gilbert will be paid for jail dieting at the same prices as under Sheriff Matson.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING POOR.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society Asks Contributions from the Charitable.

THE TRIBUNE has received the following communication:

To the Public: The Chicago Relief and Aid Society again makes its annual appeal for the contributions to carry on its work among the poor. We have no agents or solicitors and depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of our citizens. The recent annexation to our city's territory has greatly increased the expenses of our work, and we have this winter a large number of applications from women with large families of children (usually self-supporting) who, by reason of sickness or death in the family, are compelled to ask assistance and who ought not to be sent to the poor house and thus permanently pauperized. Our visitors report many cases of great hardship among the worthy poor of this class. Another source from which comes an increased demand upon this society is from the large numbers who have come here within a few months expecting to get work on the World's Fair buildings, and after exhausting their slender means must be assisted to return to the country or become a permanent charge upon the community.

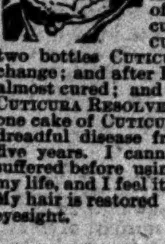
The previous history of this society, with its organized and discriminating methods of visitation, affords the charitable a safe and economical agency for the dispensation of their charity among those who are temporarily in want. It will need about $20,000 besides what it has on hand to do the work this winter. Contributions may be sent to Byron L. Smith, Treasurer, at the Northern Trust company, Washington and La Salle streets. Applicants may be sent to the following places: Central office, Nos. 51 and 53 La Salle street; Southern office, No. 3132 State street; Western office, No. 151 Ogden avenue; Northern office, No. 442 Lincoln avenue.

JOHN M'LAREN, President.
HENRY W. KING, Chairman Executive Committee.

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out in my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using



two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

CONGRESS UNDER DURESS.

BULLDOZED INTO PASSING ALL SORTS OF CLASS MEASURES.

So Says Senator Reagan During the Discussion of the Eight-Hour Bill—Senator Ingalls Calls the Pending Measure a Quibbling Evasion of the Real Question at Issue—Other News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Senate today resumed the consideration of the House bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law, and was addressed by Mr. Morrill in opposition to it. Mr. Stewart argued in favor of the bill.

The amendment reported from the Committee on Education and Labor was read. It strikes out of the House bill the proviso that it shall be operative whenever the Court of Claims shall find that the work or service was performed under any contract, express or implied, and the workman has been paid therefor the amount agreed upon.

Mr. Sherman said that he would vote for the bill as it passed the House. He considered it an excellent bill, recognizing as it did the general principle that eight hours were a full day's labor, but not denying the right of men to work more hours if they chose.

Mr. Vest moved to amend by inserting the words "without duress or coercion of any sort by any officer of the Government."

Mr. Blair opposed the amendment and suggested the substitution of the words "undue influence."

Mr. Teller spoke in favor of the principle of the bill and opposed Mr. Vest's amendment because it could not be shown that, the men had worked under duress or coercion. But if the Eight-Hour law had been observed by the officers of the Government the workmen who labored more than eight hours a day would have been paid in proportion. He was in favor of paying them now as a rebuke to the Executive officers of the Government, who thought that they could ignore the plain provisions of the law.

The bill having been laid aside informally, Mr. Edmunds offered the following order as a privileged one and asked that it be agreed to:

Ordered that, unless otherwise directed, on and after Monday next, during the residue of the present session, a recess shall be taken (except Saturdays) from 6 o'clock p. m. until 8 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Cockrell—Let the order lie over. I will explain my reasons.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to amend the act forfeiting certain railroad land grants were presented and concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Wolcott offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to request from the Nicaragua Canal company a list of stockholders since its organization; to ascertain whether the work already done on the canal has been done by a construction company, and if so to obtain lists of officers and stockholders of such construction company and copies of the contracts.

Amount Involved in the Eight-Hour Bill.

The consideration of the Eight-Hour bill was then resumed. Mr. Ingalls inquired whether any estimate had been made of the amount involved in the bill.

Mr. Cockrell said that an estimate, made by a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, gave the amount as $30,000,000. Mr. Vest said that Mr. Morrill had given his estimate as $8,000,000, and that ex-Secretary Whitney had stated that for the Navy Department alone the amount would be $3,000,000. He knew it was not a pleasant duty to oppose what was called a labor bill. It was not a popular thing, considering the present condition of the country, but whenever the time came that legislators were to give up their judgment on account of any consideration of popular favor that would be the end of the Government and the end of sound legislation. He was not prepared to come to it.

Mr. Reagan complained that the Senate was absolutely without information as to the amount involved in the bill. The Senate was asked to pass an act blindly, without even an attempt having been made to ascertain what the liabilities of the Government would be under it. As to the talk of duress it was his impression that Congress itself was habitually under duress—was habitually coerced by classes to do things that honest conscience forbade to be done.

An Evasion of the Real Question.

Mr. Ingalls characterized the bill as a paltry, quibbling evasion of the real question at issue.

By unanimous consent Mr. Blair withdrew the committee amendment and offered as a substitute for the House bill the one passed by the Senate last Congress. It directs payment of a day's pay for every eight hours' work of Government employés since June, 1868, when the Eight-Hour law was enacted. The Court of Claims is to adjust the claims on that basis, and no statute of limitation and no receipt for money shall bar the right to recover.

Mr. Dawes moved a substitute for that offered by Mr. Blair. It directs the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to readjust the accounts of Government workmen on the basis of eight hours for a day's work and appropriates the amount necessary for their payment.

It was agreed that the bill should be voted on tomorrow. Mr. Dawes modified his amendment by striking out the appropriation and instructing the accounting officers of the Treasury to readjust the claims and report the result to Congress.

Protest Against the Conger Bill.

Mr. Paddock presented a resolution of the Nebraska House of Representatives against the passage of the Conger Lard bill, for the reason that its passage would inflict great losses on the cattle industry of Nebraska, and in favor of the passage of the Paddock Pure-Food bill. In doing so he alluded to some statements circulated in reference to his position on these measures and denounced them as false.

A conference report on the bill to provide for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona was presented and agreed to.

The Naval Appropriation bill was reported with sundry amendments, and Mr. Hale gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take it up tomorrow, or, at farthest, Monday.

Mr. Hawley offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the President for the correspondence in reference to the conduct of the senior naval officer present at San José de Guatemala on the occasion of the arrest and killing of Gen. Barrundia and the action of the Navy Department.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in support of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua maritime canal. He argued in the affirmative the question whether Congress had the power to loan its credit to the Nicaragua Canal company. The conclusion of his reasoning on that point was that the proposed subvention was as clearly within the powers of Congress as the grant of the original charter of the company was.

BLAND AND BARTINE DISSATISFIED.

They Think the Silver Bill Has Been Smothered by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Chairman this morning laid before the House Coinage Committee a request from the Chamber of Commerce of New York for a hearing on the Silver bill next Thursday. The request was granted. The chamber proposes to send here a committee consisting of Abram S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, and others.

A vote was then taken on the motion pending yesterday to strike out that part of Mr. Bland's resolution directing that hearings close Thursday next. It resulted adversely to Mr. Bland by 6 to 4, and the same fate awaited amendments to fix Friday and Saturday of next week. Mr. Bland stated his object to be to come to a determination for some day when final action should be taken. A motion made by Mr. Walker to hold evening sessions Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week was then carried, it being suggested that the early meeting of the House precluded morning sessions. Mr. Bartine said it was not his intention to impugn any member's motive, but he was entirely satisfied from the course of procedure that there would never be any report made by the committee in time for action by the House during the present session. For that reason he would not bind himself to appear here and fritter away his time. It was simply that much time and labor lost. He gave notice that he should consider himself absolutely at liberty to take advantage of every opportunity to bring the matter before the House. Mr. Bland said he considered the bill as smothered now. Of course, if it were not reported by the last of the week, there was no use in making a report. Mr. Bland's remarks evidently annoyed his opponents, for there was a chorus of dissenting ejaculations from Mr. Vaux, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Walker, and others.

Mr. Bland, without taking notice of the interruptions, repeated his declaration and said: "I say the bill is now smothered by a vote of this committee."

He then picked up his coat and left the room, and Mr. Bartine, a moment later, did the same.

Mr. Williams of Illinois said that as long as there was life there was hope, and he therefore would attend the meetings. He made a motion that the Chairman ask unanimous consent from the House for permission to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Williams' motion was carried by the vote of every member of the committee except Mr. Walker, who gave notice that he should object in the House to unanimous consent being given.

Before adjournment a protest against further silver legislation, signed by seventy-nine members of the Chicago Board of Trade, was presented. The protestants say they believe further legislation would be injurious to the business and commercial interests of the country and tend to retard the increasing confidence of the business world. A long letter signed by E. Bach of Aberdeen, S. D., was also laid before the committee. Mr. Bach's conclusion is that the more silver the Nation acquires the poorer we will be. He asserts that there is no reason for the demand for silver, and that our finances are all right and only need to be let alone.

The next meeting of the committee will take place Tuesday evening.

LAND-FORFEITURE ACT AMENDED.

Other Work of the National House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks of Boston delivered the prayer in the House this morning.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill providing that nothing in the Tariff act shall be held to repeal or impair the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Bland of Missouri thought that the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Kinley moved that the House go into committee for that purpose, but withdrew his motion when he found that it was impossible to limit the time for debate.

The Speaker laid before the House Senate bill amending the land forfeiture act of Sept. 29, 1890, so that the period within which settlers, purchasers, and others under the provisions of said act may make application to purchase lands forfeited thereby, when such period begins to run from the passage of the act, shall begin to run from the date of promulgation by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the instructions to the officers of the local land offices for their direction in the disposition of said lands. The bill was passed with verbal amendments.

The Senate bill was passed referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the administratrix of George W. Lawrence, growing out of the construction of the vessels Agowan and Pontunsic in 1862.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported the post-office appropriation, and it was placed on the calendar.

DENIED OWENBY'S STATEMENTS.

Cashier Donald Before the Silver Pool Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—J. M. Donald, cashier of the Hanover National Bank, was recalled by the Silver Pool Committee. He denied much of Owenby's testimony, and especially the statements of Owenby to the effect that witness had stated to Owenby that Congressmen were interested in silver speculation, and further declared that he had never had a silver transaction in his life.

As to the letter from a Senator, described by Owenby, witness testified that one day Owenby was in his office and saw a Senate envelope. Owenby eyed it, and remarked: "I know the handwriting. It is that of the Secretary of So-and-so." Witness did not say whose writing it was, but did say to Owenby that if he dared ask the Senator he would tell witness all about the Silver bill. Witness explained his statement to Owenby by saying that he had previously asked the Senator several questions, and did not feel like taking up his time with further inquiries. This was in June. The letter from the Senator did not relate to speculation, but was a response to a request for information as to the progress of the Silver bill.

GEN. RAUM EXONERATED.

The Republican Members of the Investigating Committee Sustain Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Representative Morrill, Chairman of the Raum Investigating Committee, has made a report, which has been agreed to by his Republican colleagues. The Democratic members of the committee will present a minority report. With regard to the refrigerator branch of the investigation the report says:

There was entire absence of any evidence showing, or intending to show, that any refrigerator stock had ever been offered for sale or purchased by any of the employés of the Pension Office, or that there was any stock held by any one for the benefit of the employés or any of their families, the only exception claimed being Bradley Tanner.

The committee finds that Mr. Tanner spend four days while he was on his regular yearly leave of absence on the company's business, and wrote a few letters for the company, but that he was never interested in the Universal Refrigerator company, directly or indirectly, and that his promotion was due to Commissioner Tanner, who appointed him. The committee finds that there is no evidence to show any favoritism to Mr. Lemon or any other attorney and no truth in the charges that Mr. Lemon procured situations in the Pension Office for his former employés.

AFTER THE PENSION SHARKS.

The Attention of the Commissioner Called to Certain Delusive Circulars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Assistant Secretary Bussey today sent a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, calling his attention to a number of printed circulars sent out to pensioners by certain "pension attorneys" which he designates as false and delusive. The methods adopted by these attorneys he regards as unprofessional and illegitimate and says:

I respectfully submit, in order to restrain and if possible to extinguish this obvious evil that you notify all attorneys who are prosecuting pension claims before your bureau that henceforth they must forward to your office copies of all circulars that may be prepared by them for distribution through the mails or otherwise in soliciting pension claims, and any attorney who shall be guilty hereafter of such publications as are indicated here should be promptly reported to the Secretary for disbarment from practice before the department. The veterans must be protected from such illegitimate methods of business.

The circulars referred to generally tell the pensioner that his pension is rated too low and that a speedy and handsome increase can be obtained by communicating with the attorney.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Additions to the Naval Appropriation Bill—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Some of the additions to the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, are: An appropriation of $25,000 to enable the President to cause soundings to be made between San Francisco and Honolulu for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying a telegraphic cable; and an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of a site for and of $200,000 for beginning the work on a new dry dock to be located on Puget Sound or the Columbia River, the limit of cost of the new dock being placed at $700,000, and discretion being left with the Secretary of the Navy as to the exact location.

Democratic Caucus Called.

A call has been issued for a caucus tomorrow evening of the Democratic members of the House. The request for the caucus was signed by about twenty Democrats, headed by Messrs. Bland and Enloe. The call does not state the object for which the caucus is called, but it is understood that the silver question will be the principal matter discussed and that there will be a general interchange of views as to the course of procedure for the remainder of the session. Judge Holman, the caucus Chairman, said the Democrats were so nearly united against the Shipping bill that he did not think that matter would figure in the caucus, and that there was no disposition on the part of the Democrats to delay the appropriation bills.

Postal Telegraph Bill Killed.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads today the Postal Telegraph bill was laid on the table by a vote of 6 to 4. Mr. Caldwell came in after the vote was taken and asked to be recorded against the motion, to which consent was given. This made the vote to lay on the table 6 to 5.

Wants a Testing Machine for Rock Island.

Senator Cullom today introduced a bill appropriating $800,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase a testing machine for tensions and compressions for use at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The Concord Accepted.

The gunboat Concord has been accepted by the Government, and is now being fitted out at New York.

ORDERED TO BE SHUT OUT

WESTERN ROADS TO BOYCOTT THE JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN.

Chairman Finley Gives Notice That Tickets Issued by That Company Must Not Be Honored, Because It Persists in Cutting Rates—Probability That the Santa Fe Will Withdraw from the Western Passenger Association—Palatial Sleeping Cars Put in Service by the Alton.

Chairman Finley has not granted the demand of the Alton to be permitted to place on sale 1,000-mile tickets at two cents per mile to meet the competition of the Jacksonville Southeastern, which, in connection with the Santa Fé, is accused of manipulating passenger rates between St. Louis and Chicago, but instead he has issued the following notice to General Passenger Agent Kent of the Jacksonville Southeastern:

Notice is hereby given that tickets or other evidences of transportation of the issue of your company sold subsequent to Feb. 18, 1891, will not be honored by the companies represented by the subscribers hereto.

The subscribers are the General Passenger Agents of the Santa Fé, Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash.

Mr. Finley has not been authorized to sign the notice by the Santa Fé, but he claims to have the authority under the agreement to sign the names of the roads interested to such documents. The Santa Fé could not well join in such action, as the Jacksonville Southeastern does its St. Louis-Chicago business over that line. General Passenger Agent White of the Santa Fé says he has telegraphed to President Manvel and Vice-President Springer, who are in California, asking instructions as to what he should do in the matter. He says he has no knowledge of the manipulation of rates by the Jacksonville Southeastern. His company has a traffic contract with the latter which provides that the Santa Fé is to get full proportions of tariff rates and it always has exacted such rates. If the Jacksonville Southeastern shades its own rates the Santa Fé has nothing to do with it nor has it any power to prevent it.

The Santa Fé, under existing circumstances, will either have to go back on its contract with the Jacksonville Southeastern or withdraw from the Western passenger agreement. It is the general opinion that it will do the latter.

Appended to the notice Chairman Finley sent a communication to the General Passenger Agent of the Jacksonville Southeastern setting forth his reasons for issuing the order for discontinuing interchange of business with that line. He says the continued contravention of the rules of the association by the Jacksonville Southeastern has resulted in the demoralization of the passenger revenue from certain traffic under the care of the association, notably that moving north-bound from St. Louis to Chicago, and the course pursued by him was made mandatory by the terms of the Western passenger agreement. He cites the following instances of the demoralizing effects of the contravention of the rules of the association by that company:

First, in the reduction of the rate from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago from $7.50 to $5.75. Second, in the withdrawal of a reasonable minimum charge established for the running of special trains north-bound from St. Louis to Chicago. Third, in the various reductions produced by the sale of mileage tickets on the basis of a flat rate of two cents per mile.

Mr. Finley further says he has endeavored to ascertain any grievances the Jacksonville Southeastern might have against the association lines, but could draw no encouragement to hope for the inauguration of any policy on the part of that company looking to an impartial investigation and determination thereof.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

Magnificent Sleeping-Cars Put in Service by the Chicago and Alton.

The Chicago and Alton was the first railway which placed sleeping-cars on its line. Ever since it has been its endeavor to surpass any other railway as regards the excellence of its cars and to keep pace with the latest improvements in sleeping-car service. The new compartment sleepers just turned out of the Pullman shops for the Chicago and Alton, which will be on exhibition at the West Side passenger station this afternoon, are said to be ahead of anything that has ever been put on wheels. The two cars which will be on exhibition are named the "Majestic" and "Teutonic," after the celebrated ocean steamships. They are seventy feet long, weigh 100,000 pounds, and cost $40,000 each; mounted on Pullman standard six-wheel trucks, with thirty-eight-inch Allen paper wheels; provided with Blackstone couplers and platforms, vestibuled at each end, and fitted with Westinghouse triple breaks and air signals. The trimmings are bronze metal. Each car is divided into four parts—a drawing-room, six sleeping sections, four private compartments, and a large and commodious smoking and toilet-room for gentlemen.

The cars are illuminated throughout with patent gaslights. Each drawing-room and private compartment is provided with a complete toilet, hot and cold water, and the washstands are of white metal. The ladies' toilet is much larger than those in ordinary sleepers, and provided with all modern conveniences. The drawing-room has a brocade finish of ivory tint and gilt, and the upholstery, draperies, and panels are of steel-gray plush. The six sleeping sections are finished in Mexican mahogany, Spanish red glace plush upholstery, with plush panels and draperies to match. Each compartment is finished in different colors. Compartment A has a brocade finish of ivory tint and gilt, the upholstery being in ashes of roses, with plush panels and draperies to match. Compartment B has a brocade finish of light green tint and gilt, on white mahogany, with upholstery, etc., to match. Compartment C has a brocade finish of rose tint and gilt on white mahogany, the upholstery, etc., to match. Compartment D is finished in white mahogany of light old gold plush, with furniture and hangings to match; the ceiling in this room is of an ivory tint.

The gentlemen's smoking and toilet room is entirely inclosed, and is finished in Mexican mahogany, with red glace plush upholstery and draperies, embossed and decorated leather panels. Each car is supplied with a buffet finished in the highest style of art. The new cars will be placed in service between Chicago and St. Louis.

JIM HILL GETS ANOTHER ROAD.

He Is Said to Have Obtained Control of the Pacific Short Line.

It is reported that a deal has lately been completed whereby the Great Northern railway (J. J. Hill's road) is soon to secure full control of the Sioux City and Ogden railway, better known as the Pacific Short Line. About 100 miles of this road have been completed and put in operation, and several hundred miles are graded. Its objective point is Ogden, Utah. A quarrel between the Sioux City and New York stockholders caused the road to be put in the hands of a receiver last December. Last week the Sioux City parties, who hold $1,000,000 in the road, effected a contract, it is said, to buy the interest of the New York parties. The James J. Hill syndicate is said to be backing the Sioux City parties, and will put up the money to complete the road. This would give Mr. Hill's Great Northern two direct through lines from Duluth and St. Paul to the Pacific coast—one by way of Helena, Mont., to Puget Sound and Portland, Ore., and the other by way of Sioux City to Ogden and thence by the Central Pacific to San Francisco. The Sioux City and Northern, which is virtually controlled by J. J. Hill, affords the Great Northern an outlet from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sioux City.

To Protect Drovers' Tickets.

The General Freight Agents of the various Western roads centering in this city yesterday issued the following joint circular regarding the issue of drovers' tickets:

On and after March 1 and until further notice the following rules must govern in the issue of drovers' return tickets at Chicago:

No live-stock contract shall of itself be good for return passage from Chicago to any point on these lines, or over these lines to any point beyond. Live-stock contracts issued by agents of connecting lines with which these lines have no arrangement for the issue of joint drovers' tickets may be returned to the holder after indorsing thereon the transportation issued over these lines.

A non-transferable punch-descriptive signature drovers' ticket shall be issued only upon surrender of the live-stock contract (except as provided in rule 2) and identification of holder as entitled to return transportation under the rules now in effect or hereafter agreed upon.

Drovers' tickets shall be good to leave Chicago only on date of issue and by train designated on face thereof.

No baggage shall be checked on return drovers' tickets except when specially indorsed by the general freight agent. The new form of drovers' tickets and these rules governing issue of same shall be effective by all lines parties hereto on and after March 1, 1891.

Muscatine, Rock Island and Peoria.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Recorder today for the Muscatine, Rock Island and Peoria railroad, with a capital stock of $300,000. The incorporators are Andrew Henry, Peoria, Ill.; William Wilmerton and F. H. Caldwell of Preemption; L. J. Hodge and George O. Hodge of Wenona, Ill. The purpose of the company is to construct a railroad from a point in Illinois opposite Muscatine to Rock Island and thence to Peoria. The principal business office is to be at Peoria.

Railway Notes.

On and after Sunday the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will stop all suburban trains at Forty-seventh street. Hereafter the Nashville train will leave Chicago at 4:15 p. m.

Secretary Smith of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents has issued a call for a special meeting to be held in this city Feb. 17 to consider such subjects as may be brought before it.

All there is to the report about the formation of an alliance between the Chicago and Alton and the Mobile and Ohio railroads is that a close traffic agreement has been entered into between the companies for the interchange of business east of the Mississippi River to points in the South and Southeast to compete with the Illinois Central for Southern business. It is probable through passenger trains between Chicago and Mobile and New Orleans will be run, but this has not been definitely determined.

Messrs. Tucker, Ristine, and Smith, the arbitrators appointed some time ago to decide whether Chairman Finley was justified in demanding that the Santa Fé must furnish the Western Passenger Association with a statement showing the amount of commissions it paid on transcontinental passenger traffic originating in the East, met yesterday and considered the arguments submitted last week. It is expected the arbitration will promulgate this decision Monday.

LIKE BRAVE YOUNG LOCHINVAR.

Mr. Eaton Carries Off an Old Man's Intended Bride.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 5.—Walter Eaton, who is said to be a dry-goods merchant of New York, and Miss Maud Lilienthal of Yonkers, on the Hudson, are the leading actors in what may now be called a comedy, since all's well that ends well. Some time since the young people met and loved. At first, so it is related, the mother of the young lady gave her sanction, only withdrawing it later when an old man with millions entered the lists as a suitor. The daughter, however, refused to consider the proposed change of lovers. The mother brought her to Sewickley for a visit about ten days ago, and has since been staying with a friend, Mrs. McMillan of Edgeworth.

Mr. Eaton obtained a hint of his lady-love's whereabouts and followed them to Pittsburg, and finally to Sewickley, where he has been for the last week endeavoring to communicate with her, but it was not unil Monday he was successful. By the aid of Will Dryman, a young plumber, who was doing some work in the McMillan house, a note was finally delivered to the young lady, making an appointment for that afternoon. Unfortunately for the course of true love, the mother observed her daughter's departure and followed her to the trysting-place in a meadow that slopes gently away from Quaker avenue, just below "Sand Hill." There she found her daughter and Eaton, while a carriage stood on the roadside.

The mother expostulated and begged, but the young folks were implacable. Suddenly the girl ran to the carriage, while the young man forcibly detained the mother. His sweetheart once safely inside, he released his hold on the elder lady and leaped into the carriage. The driver whipped up his horses and in a moment carriage, lovers, and all were lost to view.

The couple drove to Maysville, a point about two miles above and on the direct route to this city, where they boarded an accommodation train going west. In less than an hour they were out of Allegheny County and in that of Beaver. There, with little trouble, a license was procured and they were married. The bride and bridegroom returned to Sewickley on the Erie express that arrives in Allegheny at 11 p. m., and passed the night at the residence of Charles Cooper of that place, who had assisted them materially in carrying out the elopement. Yesterday morning they called at Mrs. Millan's for the bride's trunk, when the usual tears, reconciliation, and forgiveness ensued. The bride is well known in Pittsburg, having often visited at the residence of Judge and Mrs. McGee.

RAPID INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY

An Increase in the Last Twelve Months of Nearly $90,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Treasury Department monthly statement of changes in the circulation during the last month and year, issued today, shows a net decrease in circulation during January amounting to $3,179,692. During December there was a net increase of $24,199,340. Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was in January an increase of $11,792,170 in gold certificates, and $3,204,923 in silver Treasury notes. The decreases in circulation during January were as follows: National bank notes, $4,636,671; silver certificates, $4,445,377; United States notes, $3,799,877; standard silver dollars, $2,728,074; gold coin, $1,639,261, and subsidiary silver, $927,525. The total circulation of the country Feb. 1 is placed at $1,525,756,251, against $1,436,381,354 Feb. 1, 1890, an increase during the twelve months of $89,374,897.

The changes in circulation of various kinds of money in detail, during the last twelve months, together with the amounts in circulation, are shown in the following table:

Amount in circulation.	*Feb. 1, 1891.*	*Feb. 1, 1890.*
Gold coin	$409,441,336	$374,937,316
Standard silver doll's..	64,818,949	59,708,637
Subsidiary silver......	57,723,629	54,202,140
Gold certificates......	155,839,449	138,657,169
Silver certificates.....	303,844,086	281,331,771
Silver Treasury notes.	25,101,706	....
United States notes...	339,685,508	339,074,792
National bank notes..	169,301,588	188,469,529
Total.............	$1,525,756,251	$1,436,381,354

The general stock of money coined or issued and in the Treasury Feb. 1, 1891, is shown by the following table:

General stock.	*Coined or issued.*	*In Treasury.*
Gold coin	$639,384,021	$229,942,685
Sterling silver dollars.	391,566,005	326,747,056
Subsidiary silver......	77,696,840	19,973,211
Gold certificates......	175,731,499	19,892,050
Silver certificates.....	307,062,874	3,218,788
Silver Treasury notes.	28,804,000	3,702,294
United States notes...	346,681,016	6,995,508
National bank notes..	175,621,739	6,320,151
Total.............	$2,142,547,994	$616,791,743

HARDENING STEEL PLATES.

How Oil Is Used to Toughen Heavy Armor.

Experiments have recently been made to ascertain whether it can be confidently stated that oil-hardening and annealing, or some such process, is necessary for steel plates. Messrs. Brown and Messrs. Cammell, the two great Sheffield firms, makers of compound armor, are now satisfied as to this necessity.

A nine-inch plate of steel was manufactured and cut into two plates, each four feet square. One piece was left untreated and the other was oil-hardened and annealed. They were fired at by the six-inch gun with Firth steel projectiles weighing 100 pounds. The striking energy of the blow upon the untreated plate was 2,389 foot-tons, and the energy of the blow upon that which had been treated was 2,378.5 foot-tons.

In the latter case the projectile made an indentation of ten and one-half inches, so that light was just visible through the center of the bulge at the back of the plate. The projectile rebounded, broken into three pieces. The plate was cracked through, but was whole, and no material was splintered out either at its front or back. In the case of the untreated plate the shot passed through, and the splintering of the steel around the hole in front of the plate spread over a space of fifteen inches across. The splintering around the hole at the back of the plate covered a space of thirty-three inches across. The plate did not remain whole, but went into six pieces.

Free Coinage His Forte.

"On this financial question, are you in favor of the free coinage of silver?" asked a passenger on the Erie road of his neighbor.

"In favor of it! Why, sir, I've done seven years twice and five years once for it!"—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Always on Time

Is the motto of the Northwestern line, over which the finest vestibuled trains are run between Chicago and St. Paul in thirteen and one-half hours. For tickets to all points west and northwest apply at the ticket office of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, 208 Clark-st., and at passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

RECIPROCITY FOR ALL.

THE BRAZILIAN TREATY ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT.

Similar Arrangements Will Be Made with All the South American Republics, Cuba, Mexico, and Canada—A Policy Upon Which Republicans Can Go to the People in 1892—Talking About a Compromise on the Free-Coinage Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The announcement of a reciprocity treaty with Brazil which means an increase of our export trade at once of some $25,000,000 is only the opening chapter in this policy of the Administration. When it is completed there will be treaties with all of the countries on this continent, including Canada. It is not unreasonable to estimate this possible increase in our export trade at $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. The negotiations with Spain for trade privileges with Cuba are progressing favorably. Undoubtedly concessions will be made. Spain will be obliged to do something in order to retain her hold upon this most valuable property. The example of Brazil will undoubtedly be followed by all of the other South American countries. The prompt recognition of the new Republic established in that country brought about most friendly relations between the two Governments. As Brazil is the most important of the countries it was considered best to have a treaty made first with her. All of this has taken place during the last six months. Correspondence and personal discussion with representatives of the Brazilian Government have been the means employed. Spain and Mexico are the two countries which are at present the most active in the consideration of the questions involved in the reciprocity policy. The Canadian authorities have been stimulated by the loss of their trade under the McKinley bill to rush to the front and ask to be taken in, so as to enjoy the privileges of reciprocity in the new tariff measure. It is probable that the popular election now invoked in Canida will indorse this policy. Trade is languishing in Canada through the restrictions of its business relations with this country. Before this Administration reaches the close of its term treaties will be completed with all of the important countries on this continent. It will be a carrying out of the original policy outlined by Henry Clay.

The Republicans in Congress are ready to support with enthusiasm this policy. It means something. It is not a policy of empty words. It is in glorious contrast with the last Democratic administration of National affairs. Under Mr. Cleveland there was no encouragement given to our foreign trade, and apparently the policy of the Administration of that period never reached any higher plane of statesmanship than that involved in the vetoing of private pension bills. The Republicans will have for the coming campaign solid material for asking for a further vote of confidence. They will be able to show how the trade of this country with foreign nations has been increased at least $100,000,000. They will stand in contrast with the party which is at present associated with an organization known as the Farmers' Alliance, which has conducted campaigns in the West based upon a program of repudiation, and which has advocated financial schemes which would absolutely ruin the country.

Anything to Secure Free Coinage.

The silver people in Congress are beginning to show unusual activity. They have made a demand that the Democrats shall carry out the part of the compact made with them for the Election bill. Senator Gorman, who likes to carry out all compacts made by him, is not wholly indifferent to the claims of these people. He is such a good businessman that he does not think it good policy to break a compact once made, even if he has obtained all he wants for himself. Senator Stewart's attempting to place the Free-Coinage bill upon the Pension bill as an amendment was only an opening move. The failure to put it on the Sundry Civil bill today is the second step in the program which looks in the direction of some compromise. Nothing can be better given as an illustration of the character of the new combination in Congress. It stops at nothing to secure its ends. When anything is proposed not agreeable to it this combination threatens revolution. When the Election bill was killed it was done largely through threats of stopping entirely the public business. Now that that is for a moment out of the way the opposition has adopted another method of intimidation. That is to say, the majority in Congress is notified that if free coinage of silver is not permitted again public business is in danger of being checked. They justify their unusual action in attempting to force this bill on to the Appropriation bill by saying that the House Coinage Committee is against the measure, and that it is employing illegitimate means of delay to keep the Senate bill from being reported to the House. They say that this is improper means to employ to thwart the will of an alleged majority. It is the leaders of the very minority which has done so much to obstruct the way of the majority that is now talking so loudly about the will of the majority. The silver people claim that they have a positive majority in the House on the straight issue. This remains to be seen. If they have a strong majority there they have it undoubtedly in their power to force an extra session if need be. Through making some of the appropriation bills fail the responsibility will be with them and not with the President. This is clear, because an extra session if forced would have to be called at once and that would mean that free coinage would be rushed through by a vote that would be large enough to sustain it over a President's veto.

Those who are opposed to free coinage hope that some compromise will come out of it. A prominent opponent of the measure said to me last night that the anti-silver people in the House would accept the proposition to compromise on increasing the Treasury purchases so as to include the present stock in the market and perhaps they might even go to the extent of permitting the purchase of the products of the American mines. In other words, they are prepared to do the best they can in the face of the emphatic energy of the silver combination in Congress. The Treasury plan favors increasing the purchases by the month so as to take in the present outstanding supply in the market. The silver pool investigation does not appear anywhere as an element in the case. There has not enough been brought out to produce an impression one way or the other so far as the prospects of legislation are concerned.

New York Thought to Be Indifferent.

A prominent New York gentleman said today that one of the most significant facts in the whole case was that New York City had thus far made no protest. "I am informed," said he, "that current opinion in the City of New York is indifferent to free coinage. The bankers and merchants there appear to be at least negative. If this were not so and we are really threatening the interests of the country, would not the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the representative commercial institutions of New York be sending protests to Washington? We have not heard a word from the City of New York. We have heard that the Democratic members of the Albany Legislature, representing the majority of that body, have adopted a resolution advocating free coinage. If the people of the City of New York are really opposed to this measure and think that free coinage will do great harm they should begin at once to send in their protests and use all the influences possible to head off this movement, which is now very strong in the South and West and which has today a clear majority in Congress."

The representatives of the shipping interests who are watching the progress of legislation in the House hoping to get an opportunity for a vote upon this measure are very happy over the announcement of a Brazilian treaty. They say that the Shipping bill and the reciprocity policy go together. With the development of one must come the encouragement of the other. They say that the country will be pleased with the great markets which will be opened up for export trade, but that with this increased export trade it would not be good policy to have it all carried in foreign vessels. They hope therefore that Congress will be influenced in favor of encouraging the building of American ships and the establishment of American lines so that we can obtain all of the benefits for all interests attendant upon the development of this policy. The Republicans at Washington are very much encouraged. They say that now we have a National policy. It is broad, vigorous, and one that will be indorsed by the country.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

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Specific Directions.

IF A COLD IN THE HEAD, apply Pond's Extract (diluted one-half) by a nasal douche, or snuff it, or vaporize it over a lamp and inhale the fumes through the nose.

IF HOARSE, gargle with Pond's Extract several times daily.

IF THE THROAT IS SORE and NECK STIFF, rub the neck thoroughly with Pond's Extract, and, on retiring, wrap the neck in a woolen bandage saturated with Pond's Extract, and protected by an outer wrapping.

IF THE LUNGS ARE SORE, take a teaspoonful of Pond's Extract four or five times daily.

IF THE LIMBS ACHE and are sore, rub them vigorously with Pond's Extract.

FOR CHILBLAINS, bathe with Pond's Extract and bandage with cloth saturated with Pond's Extract. Itching quickly stopped.

BUT do not purchase some cheap substitute and expect it to do what Pond's Extract will. Be sure you have genuine article. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

FAVORS ONE AND OPPOSES THE OTHER.

Public Opinion on Two Bills Recently Introduced at Springfield.

Two bills introduced at Springfield Thursday created much discussion among those interested in labor matters. They were Representative Bryan's bill to provide for a "State Board of Labor and Capital," acquiescence in the finding of the board of arbitration to be secured by fine or imprisonment; and a bill introduced by Mr. Morris providing for the inspection of boilers and licensing of engineers by a State board.

Touching the proposed board of arbitration Judge Tuley said:

Under that provision of the Constitution which declares that all judicial powers should be vested in courts it might become a serious question whether the Legislature would have authority to lodge such power in any other body. I have studied labor questions somewhat closely, and it is my conclusion that boards of arbitration created by legislative enactment have been and continue to be failures. In England, where the system has been most thoroughly tried, it has been productive of no good whatever. I believe that the best way to settle labor troubles is by arbitration, the arbitrators, however, to be selected by the parties in interest. Until both sides are able to reach a point where, as a matter of honor, they will abide the decision of arbitrators it is useless to attempt to settle the matter by legislation. One man cannot be forced to employ another, nor can a man be made to work for another man unless he desires. Until public opinion becomes so strong as to force the contending parties to abide the result of arbitration no law that can be passed will have such result.

L. A. McGrath, engineer of the National Life Building—I have favored arbitration as the means of settling labor troubles all my life, but I am not certain that the appointment of a board by the Government would accomplish the best results. The proposition to establish a State Board of Boiler-Inspectors and Engineer Examiners I thoroughly approve, and you can scarcely find one in my line of business who does not. The license system is followed now in Chicago and should be extended over the State. It would get better and more competent men into engine-rooms and much of the smoke nuisance would be abated.

J. J. Monaghan, mason contractor—The arbitration plan is a good idea. I don't think much of the scheme to create a board of inspectors and examiners. We pay more inspectors now than we have any use for. There was a smoke inspectorship created some time ago, and the smoke nuisance has grown steadily worse ever since.

George Detwiler, editor of the *Rights of Labor*—I think this scheme to establish a board of capital and labor is what was known as the Bonney bill two years ago. This bill failed of passage at the last Legislature, as it ought. It was the production of theorists, and of its 149 articles not one was practicable. I doubt the ability of the Legislature to frame a law forcing two men to submit to arbitration against their will. The labor questions cannot be settled that way. Public opinion which forces both the contractor and the working-man to do right must be built up. In order to produce this opinion the men must organize.

James Sinclair, stone contractor and member of the Builders' Exchange—It is impossible to adjust labor matters by law. The questions must be settled between the employer and the employed. I have worked by the day in this city and see the situation from both sides. The Board of Arbitration utterly failed to be of benefit to any one in the New York strike, and would fail here.

D. Freeman, mason contractor, was opposed to the proposed law, for the reason that from its very nature arbitration should be voluntary.

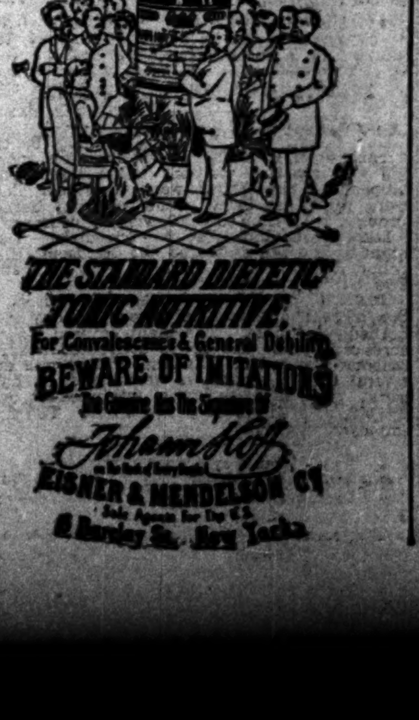
D. C. Murphy, Engineer of the County Building, favored the State inspection of boilers and licensing of engineers.

Snow-Slides in the Rocky Mountains.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—Two snow-slides were reported at the Wyoming division headquarters yesterday. Both were on Weber Cañon near Devil's Slide. One was 500 feet long and 10 feet deep, the other 300 feet long and 7 feet deep. The track was covered twelve hours, and all traffic was suspended for that time. There were no accidents.

TRIFLING WITH HEALTH.

Most people consider ailments like Hoarseness, Cough, Sore Throat, etc., not worth their while to look after, and they ought to pass away without any further notice being taken of them. This neglect is very often the cause of severe and protracted sickness, which undermines the constitution of the patient, and his general happiness. Use Soden Mineral Pastilles in time; they will effectually eradicate all the above diseases. Dr. Moreau B. Brown writes (*Southern Medical World*, June, 1890): "I have used the Soden Mineral Pastilles in the Chicago Policlinic, and find the results very satisfactory in Pharyngetis as well as in chronic catarrhal conditions of the upper air passages." The Soden Mineral Pastilles never fail to cure diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. For sale by all druggists. Price 50c.



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SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

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Mr. B. P. McAllister of Harrisburg, Ky., writes: 'Having been a terrible sufferer from catarrh, and being now sound and well, the question often put to me is, 'What cured you?' In answer to his oft-put question I feel it my duty to state that Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the medicine. I am such a true believer in the efficacy of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) that I can honestly and conscientiously recommend it to any one suffering from catarrh. Have recommended it to many, and am happy to say that those whom I have induced to use it can bear me out in this statement. I also believe that it will cure any case of catarrh if taken according to directions."

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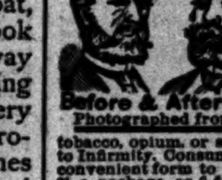

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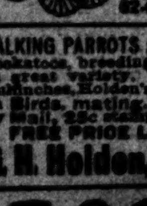

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ONLY A MILE A MINUTE.

THAT IS THE SPEED OF THE SLOWEST OF THE DUCK FAMILY.

Dr. Charles Macrum Says He Has Made a Study of the Subject—The Canvas-Back Can Fly Twice as Fast as the Mallard, Each Respectively Representing the Two Extremes of Speed—The Marine Band to Play Here.

Dr. Charles Macrum, a wealthy retired physician of Portland, Ore., who for the last three years has devoted his time to hunting and fishing and writing stories for sporting papers, is registered at the Tremont House. The doctor has made a study of the speed of the duck, and says the canvas-back can fly faster than any other member of the duck family.

"The canvas-back can distance any other duck," said the doctor. "It can fly two miles a minute and keep it up for hours. The mallard is the slowest, but with an effort can go a mile a minute. The gadwade duck is not found in the East often, but is numerous in Oregon. The members of this family can travel eighty miles an hour. The broad-bill duck is almost as swift as the canvas-back, but cannot keep the race as long as the other.

"You may think that geese fly slower than mallard duck. This is not so. With the slow movement of their big wings they do not appear to be flying rapidly, but they travel from 80 to 100 miles an hour and keep it up for a day."

The doctor tells some interesting stories about his hunting experiences. When hunting near Madison, Wis., last fall he had a narrow escape from being killed by the body of a duck which had fell at his feet, from the air about 300 yards above him.

"A duck sometimes when wounded will circle around in the air and try to get as high up as possible," said the visitor. "I had wounded a big mallard and it started to circle upward directly over my head. I had a charge of buckshot in the other barrel and before it got out of range I fired. One of the bullets must have struck a vital part, for it came down instantly. It was directly above me and had I not dodged my head just in time its body would have struck me square upon the head. It whizzed past my ear with terrific force and fell at my side. There was not a bone in its body that was not broken when I attempted to pick it up. I am certain the blow would have crushed my skull had the body struck me on the top of the head. A friend of mine named Bancroft, when duck-hunting in Florida, also had a close call. It was just getting dark, and we were waiting in our boats behind a pile of weeds for the ducks to appear. We heard something coming buzzing over the lake and my friend suddenly raised himself in his boat to see what it was. It was a teal-duck. The bird must have been going at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Just as Bancroft looked up the duck struck him in the forehead and knocked him over into the water. The blow was so hard it stunned him and had I not been there to pull him out he certainly would have drowned. The blow killed the duck. When I fished it out of the water I found the bird's breast-bone broken."

Mrs. Macrum is with her husband. She always travels with him on his hunting excursions. She is also an expert shot. One day in the lakes near Madison she killed forty-eight ducks.

"Chicago will soon be treated to some of the finest band music ever heard," said C. B. Lee, who is connected with one of the Government bureaus at Washington, yesterday. "The National Marine Band has been the pride of Secretary Tracy's heart ever since his connection with the navy, but he has always been so jealous of it that he never permitted the musicians to display their ability outside the Capital. The band's fame was world-wide years ago, and on special request frequently played for Mrs. Cleveland in the grounds in the rear of the White House, but it has been strengthened wonderfully since.

"John Philip Sousa has been the director. Mr. Sousa has devoted all his time in making the band what it is—the finest in the world. He has also succeeded in persuading Secretary Tracy to permit him to take the band on a tour throughout the United States. Chicago is to be one of the first cities visited, and if Chicago knows how to appreciate a good thing a treat is certainly in store for it."

Capt. Taylor of the United States army, who participated in the battle of Wounded Knee, has not much faith in the promises made by the Government to the Indians. He does not expect another outbreak among the savages, but if anything of the kind occurs the Government will be to blame, he says.

"If the Government keeps all the promises made there will be no more trouble," said the Indian scout chief while at the Leland Hotel yesterday. "The Nation means to do all right, but the wrong kind of men have the management of the Indian affairs. There are too many scheming politicians who care only for what they can make for themselves. Then if there does happen to be a conscientious man among the number, he perhaps doesn't know how to deal with the Indians. The Indian always tries to get ahead of the white man in a business deal, but always gets the worst of it. The Indian sometimes thinks he has done a smart thing and doesn't realize until some time afterward that he is the victim.

"The army might be able to manage the Indians better than any other department, but it has not the time to devote to them. They need considerable attention, you know."

Auditorium—S. M. Allison, Xenia; H. Littlefield, Cincinnati; C. K. Eston, Alton; D. B. Holt and wife, Lake Forest; E. A. Williams and wife, Minneapolis; Misses Isabella and Minnie Moore, New York; R. T. Barnes and wife, Canton, Ja.; H. A. Fuller, New York; James T. Gardner, Albany; H. P. Gilman, Topeka; Dr. H. R. Allen, Indianapolis; M. C. Palmer, Syracuse; John J. Kennedy, Pittsburg; O. P. Posey, Denver; E. Bernberg, Berlin, Germany; G. S. Turrice, London, England; E. R. Kirkland, Glasgow, Scotland; C. F. Beaudwain, Lyons, France; Thomas J. King, Baltimore; J. H. Ketcham, Toledo; Mme. Kichrich, Boston.

Palmer House—Thomas E. Eynon, Philadelphia; E. R. Laird, New York; C. A. Wright, Hancock; F. C. Cooley, Philadelphia; J. A. Wallace, Boston; E. W. Nelson and wife, St. Paul; F. C. Cooper, New York; C. W. Baker, Portland, Me.; N. H. Rice, Philadelphia; E. T. Cressy, Huron, S. D.; J. Y. Dupre, Milwaukee; R. J. Cuddy, New York; M. F. Sheppard, Penn Yann, N. Y.; W. B. Wright, Detroit; S. H. Stevenson, Minneapolis.

Grand Pacific—John H. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. M. Prescot, Boston; P. Bailey, St. Paul; C. F. McLain, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Hopkins, San Francisco; J. H. Bench, Watertown, N. Y.; M. Bonney, Boston; William Werner, Kansas City; J. R. Bergen, Sioux City; J. R. Chamberlin and wife, Brooklyn; William Julin, Boston; E. Barbeck, Detroit; W. S. Hopkins, St. Clair Springs; F. C. Judson and wife, Philadelphia.

Sherman House—B. A. Norrish, Morrisott; George J. Ketchum, New York; George Evans and wife, Denver, Colo.; Abram Baldwin and wife, Oberon, N. D.; R. N. Hoffman, New York; J. C. Petrie, Mankato; R. J. Maguire, Indianapolis; Samuel H. Fink, New York; Sylvester Hill, Indianapolis; George C. McFarland, Jacksonville, Ill.; T. E. Merritt Salem, Ill.

Richelieu—H. A. Parker, Cambridge; A. B. Fonda, Boston; W. Wood, Philadelphia; W. A. Draper, Duluth; B. L. Belknap, New York; William Golden, Boston; F. H. Weeks and wife, New York; J. Conger, New York; Paul Jones, Louisville; Mrs. J. Downing, Washington, D. C.; Gov. W. R. Merriam and wife, Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul.

Leland—W. H. Hopkins, Philadelphia; Charles H. Wengler and wife, St. Louis; S. W. Peregrine, Allan Cook and wife, Grand Rapids; S. S. Jones, St. Louis; C. Cornell, Hall, Batavia; E. E. South, Philadelphia; Louis Ferguson, M. M. Morrille and wife, New York.

Tremont—Mrs. C. Button, Mrs. D. Porter, Freeport, Ill.; P. C. Wood and wife, St. Paul; E. F. Peck, Philadelphia; A. P. Mooney, New York; Daniel Buck, Robert Beer, Philadelphia; E. H. Stewart, Troy, N. Y.

Wellington—John Tod, Cleveland, O.; John B. Rutherill, New York; T. J. Lyle, H. H. Porter, F. E. Lee, Dowagiac, N. Y.; J. H. Sheer, Sandusky.

EVERYBODY WAS THERE BUT THE GROOM.

An Omaha Man Disappoints His Fiancee and Marries Another Woman.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—A marriage in high society was announced to take place here yesterday morning. All arrangements were made and the groom, Frederick Simmons of Omaha, was to arrive at 7 a. m. Miss Porter, the prospective bride, and the assembled guests waited for his appearance until noon and then the party was dismissed. Last night a telegram was received announcing the marriage of Simmons to a young lady in Cincinnati. Miss Porter is prostrated.

Wanted for Passing a Bogus Check.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today issued a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the return to Illinois of F. W. Leonard, who is under arrest at Rochester, N. Y., on a charge of passing a bogus check. Leonard is charged to have secured a lot of jewelry from Field & Leiter by means of a bogus check.

MILWAUKEE'S GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

The Sports Claim It Is Too Severe—Cream City News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Attorney Toopey, appearing for Frank Schaefer and William McKinstry, the first two men arrested under the new gambling ordinance, made a strong effort today to have the case dismissed, claiming that the Council had exceeded its authority in passing such a stringent measure. Judge Wallber, however, overruled the objections. Schaefer was acquitted, while McKinstry was found guilty and fined $100. The new ordinance provides for the destruction of all gambling implements found where raids are made, and it also provides for a penalty of from $100 to $300 fine or imprisonment. The former ordinance was indefinite and uncertain regarding the disposition of paraphernalia, so that, while operating under it, the police nor Judges felt called upon to destroy or order it destroyed, while the penalty was so small that it virtually amounted to nothing, and when relessed gamblers could claim and heretofore secured their implements after cases were settled. As a result of the new law officers can enter any building in which they have reason to believe gambling is being carried on and arrest all inmates, while they can seize the implements used, no matter to whom they belong, and destroy them. Chief of Police Janssen says the new ordinance is working satisfactorily, and under it he believes he can entirely rid Milwaukee of gambling.

In a letter to J. G. J. Campbell William Plankinton positively declines to accept the Presidency of the Exposition Association. Since the announcement some time ago by Mr. Campbell that he must decline a reflection as President and manager Mr. Plankinton has been urged by the directors for the Presidency. His declination must now be taken as final, as Mr. Plankinton has gone East and Mr. Campbell's successor is to be chosen tomorrow night.

A large number of friends and business associates of the late W. G. Fitch attended the dead banker's funeral this afternoon. Services were conducted at the Fitch residence by the Rev. J. Sparhawk Jones, and the body was then borne to its last resting-place in Forest Home Cemetery. The active pall-bearers, all employés of the National Exchange Bank, were Frederick Kaston, William M. Post, Charles A. Graf, Frank Raab, H. C. Schweitzer, and P. B. Jobes.

Several hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Schwartzburg Station, nine miles north of this city, have been purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company. It is understood the purchase is in the interest of several large manufacturers whom the St. Paul company is anxious to have located on its line.

The Light Horse Squadron's annual ball last night was not the success financially that it was socially. The company is $800 loser, which is due to the extravagant decorations of the hall.

John J. Hunter, who was brought back from Niagara Falls on a charge of having robbed Joseph Dachbauer of $1,000, was today held for trial in bonds of $3,000.

James Mitchell, a clever hotel thief, was arrested this afternoon. He had stolen a $50 overcoat belonging to Frank H. Keen, a commercial traveler, from the Plankinton House.

MINNESOTA SETTLERS PANIC-STRICKEN.

The Indian Scare Drives Hundreds of Persons from Their Homes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Sheriff Youngren and County-Auditor Jadis of Kittson County have returned to Hallock from the Roseau Valley and Lake of the Woods and report to Gov. Merriam as follows:

The first night out on our arrival at the Two River Crossing we found the two stopping places crowded with refugees and wagons, and sleighs were passing all the time. The next morning we started for the Roseau Valley and met load after load leaving the country. We tried to persuade them to return, or at least to find shelter without going further, but with a few exceptions it was impossible to stem the tide. On our arrival at Jadis, on the Roseau River, we found the same state of things. Settlers were building a stockade to defend themselves and had organized a volunteer company. We reassured them, telling them that they were sure of aid from the State in case of any emergency and left them in a contented frame of mind. The whole business seems to have been started either by some idiot or by evil-disposed persons for their own purposes. The consequences have been lamentable. Between 300 and 400 people left their homes, most of them in a complete state of destitution, poorly clothed, and without the means of procuring sufficient food, which in the severe weather we are now experiencing means death and disease to many. All of them left their stock to shift for itself, and will doubtless lose many cattle.

ST. HILAIRE, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Several settlers came in this morning from the neighborhood of the Red Lake reservation more scared than ever. The Indians, they claimed, had carried on their orgies and gun firing all night. The impression here is that a certain squawman is responsible for all the trouble.

Word was received at army headquarters yesterday that Capt. C. G. Penney of the Sixth Infantry has been appointed Indian Agent at Pine Ridge. He succeeds Capt. F. E. Pierce, who has been relieved on account of ill-health.

DOESN'T BELIEVE HER HUSBAND ELOPED.

Mrs. Sherive Still Has Faith in Her Missing Spouse.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sherive, wife of Prof. George H. Sherive, who is reported to have eloped with a Milwaukee woman, still has faith in her husband. The story concerning him sent out yesterday by the press was the first news she had had since Dec. 29. She concluded her reading of it with the emphatic statement "I don't believe a word of it." She added: "Mr. Sherive is 39 years of age. He was the best and most loving husband and we lived happily together. He left here Dec. 14, telling me he was going to Chicago. That was the last I saw of him. Dec. 29 I received a letter from him stating that he had changed his plans and was going to New Orleans. He sent me money regularly up to Dec. 29. It was then that I advertised for him in a New York paper. I cannot believe that he has been untrue to me."

Mr. Bennison of the Egyptian Embalming Fluid company, for whom Sherive had worked, said: "Sherive had been employed by us for the last five years as a drummer and lecturer on the methods of embalming bodies. He traveled extensively through the West, and for the first four years he did excellent work. About one year ago he met this Miss Fleming, and then his methods became rather lax. He did not show the same interest in his business, and Sept. 28 of last year we were forced to discharge him."

Mrs. Sherive has a daughter 15 years old and has money by inheritance.

NEARLY BROKE THE PENSION RECORD.

The Widow of Col. John C. Whiting Receives $9,326 in One Payment.

The record of large pensions was almost broken Wednesday by Mrs. Laura B. Whiting of Carmi, Ill., who received $9,326 in one payment from the Chicago office.

Mrs. Whiting's husband was Col. John C. Whiting of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who died in 1866. As a Colonel's widow Mrs. Whiting is entitled to a pension of $30 a month and $2 a month for each of her children until they are 16 years old. She had never applied for the money due her until lately and the last confirmation of pensions by Congress resulted in her coming into a small fortune.

Only two larger pensions were ever paid in Chicago. One was the sum of $15,000, which was given to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln by special act of Congress; the other amounting to over $11,000 and due the widow of a Col. Kinsley under somewhat the same conditions that mark Mrs. Whiting's case.

POLITICAL CRIME IN NEW MEXICO.

An Attempt to Assassinate One of the Leading Republicans of the Territory.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 6.—Last evening at 9 o'clock while five Republican members of the City Council were holding a consultation in the office of T. B. Catron two men rode up to the window, which is on one side of the principal street of the city, and fired two shots at the men inside, seriously wounding J. A. Archulta, Councilman from Grant, Dona Ana, and Sierra Counties. The shots fired were from a shotgun and Winchester rifle. Archulta was hit five times by buckshot in the back of the head and neck. The would-be assassins turned and rode up the street out of town. The night was dark and the roads muddy, but they were tracker about seven miles out. The attempt at assassination is believed to have been caused by political motives and to have been aimed at T. B. Catron, one of the most prominent Republicans in the Territory.

SAYS HE WAS TEMPTED.

JUROR GEORGE E. TAGGART CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED A BRIBE.

He Alleges That Ex-Court Bailiff Harry Thomas "Approached" Him—Thomas Arrested, Tried and Discharged—Judge Scales Declares Him to Have Been the Victim of a Mistake—Evidence of a Thoroughly Contradictory Nature.

Harry Thomas, an ex-County Court Bailiff, was before Judge Scales yesterday charged with attempting to bribe George E. Taggart, a juror in the special assessment case for the construction of a sewer on Ninth street in Maywood. After hearing the evidence Judge Scales discharged the defendant, saying that the arrest was evidently the result of a misunderstanding of language, and exonerated the prisoner from any attempt to bribe.

The plaintiff in the case was Charles E. Pickard, attorney for the Village of Maywood. His complaint set forth that the proposed assessment for the improvement of Ninth street had met with many objections and a jury was selected to determine whether the assessment should be confirmed. Up to Thursday night the case had been on hearing eleven days, but that night a verdict was returned confirming the assessment. It was then that Juror Taggart informed Attorney Pickard and ex-Judge Prendergast, who were conducting the case for the village, of the alleged bribery, and yesterday at noon a bench warrant was secured. Bailiff Monaghan found Thomas at his office, Room 19, 159 Madison street, and took him into court at 2 o'clock, when a hearing was had.

George E. Taggart, the juror who claimed that Thomas attempted to bribe him, said:

"I was a juror in the Maywood special assessment case, and after court adjourned Jan. 27 I went to Wanamaker & Brown's, where I am a salesman. There I met Thomas, whom I knew as a fellow-employé about a year before. 'I understand you are a juror in the Maywood case,' he said. 'What's your opinion of it?' I said I hadn't any opinion yet. Then Thomas said: 'Judge Gary, who is trying the case for the objectors, is a first-rate little fellow, and if you will hold out against the village you can set the amount you want, and you and I and the Judge are the only ones who will know about it.' I refused to entertain his proposition, but he persisted and said: 'O, it's been done many a time before, and you might as well make something out of it as another. You think it over, and I'll come in later.'

"Thomas came in several days afterward and asked me if I had formed an opinion and I told him I hadn't. 'But all you will have to do will be to hold out for Gary's side,' he said. I refused, however, and he went away.

Taggart gave his testimony in a nervous, hesitating sort of way, but, though the defendant's attorney subjected him to a sharp cross-examination, he adhered to his story as first related. Just as Taggart concluded his testimony Judge E. H. Gary, to whom Taggart alleged Thomas had referred, entered the court-room. He indignantly denied that any reference could have been justly made to him, and affirmed his belief in Thomas' innocence of the charge against him.

Harry Thomas, the defendant, then took the stand. He denied meeting Taggart the night of Jan. 27. He did meet him on the street at another time, however. "He informed me," said the witness, "without my asking that he was a juror on the Maywood case. I told him I had been a bailiff for eight years under Sheriff Bradley and I knew something about the workings of the courts and that the bailiffs had often been approached during my time to bribe jurors. That's all there was to it. He referred to Judge Gary as being in the case, and I thought that peculiar, as I believed he referred to Judge Joseph E. Gary of the Appellate Court, whom I knew couldn't be trying a case in the County Court. I did afterwards go to Wanamaker & Brown's and gave Taggart some soap to give to his landlady to clean her carpet. You wouldn't catch me trying to bribe a juror. I knew too much about court proceedings and jurors to try it. When I was bailiff I was approached many times by parties who tried to get me to offer bribes to jurors, but I didn't do it."

In conclusion the witness said that ex-Judge Prendergast told him if he would tell who was "behind" him he "would let him off easy." Thomas said he told Prendergast that was impossible, for there was nothing to tell.

Judge Gary was exonerated from any complicity in the alleged offense by the attorneys of both sides, in rendering his decision. Judge Scales said that Taggart had either made an unintentional error or misconstrued Thomas' language; therefore he would discharge the defendant.

Thomas was formerly Judge Joseph E. Gary's court bailiff under the late Sheriff Bradley. He is now a soap vender. His reputation was said to be without blemish.

Some Day.

Hutchinson *News*: Some of these days Judge Gresham is going to surprise the country with the size of his woodpile. He has sawed for years, and made no sign while all the offices have flitted by him.

La Grippe in Chicago.

This Dreaded Disease Makes Its Appearance Again.

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of "La Grippe" are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy "La Grippe" had left us. Sir Morell Mackenzie highly recommends the Soden Mineral Pastilles as being the most effectual remedy for the prevention and cure of all catarrhal inflammations (of which La Grippe is the most aggravated type) for Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, and lung troubles. Whenever you enter from a heated room into the open air during the winter put one of these pastilles (troches) into the mouth and you will surely prevent any attack of the Grippe, Catarrh, or Cold. Whenever you suffer from a cold in the head or catarrh of any form do not trifle with yourself but use them at once.

* The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around each box.

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—OF—
1868—L. MANASSE—1890
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Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Scientific Opera and Theatre Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Drawing Tools, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

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BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

—WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR SALE OF—
BOYS' SUITS, KILT SUITS, SEPARATE KNEE PANTS and OVERCOATS
—AT—
UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.

Boys' All-Wool Two-Piece Kilt Suits, Spanish or Zouave styles, in neat patterns, 2 to 6 years, at $2.98 and $3.45, worth $4.95 and $6.45.

Boys' All-Wool Two-Piece Suits, 4 to 14 years at $2.95, worth $4.95.

Boys' All-Wool Two-Piece Blouse Suits, in neat patterns of Cassimeres and Cheviots, also Blue, Brown, and Green Jersey Suits, at $3.95, recently sold at $6.75.

Boys' All-Wool Three-Piece Best Suits, 10 to 16 years, at $4.95, good value at $7.45.

800 Pairs of SEPARATE KNEE PANTS in handsome styles and patterns in Cassimeres and Cheviots, 4 to 14 years, at 50c; recently sold at $1.25.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
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SPECIAL SALE TODAY.

2,000 PAIRS
Ladies' Fine Fancy Cotton
HOSIERY,
In Boot Patterns,
Fancy Stripes,
Broken Stripes,
Black Boot Patterns,
AT 25c PAIR.
30 Different Styles. *Worth 35c, 50c, and 65c.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

We are determined to CLOSE OUT every article in our
. . FUR DEPT. .
At once, regardless of cost or value, and have made
Immense Reductions
Which must be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing Seal Garments. We advise our patrons to EMBRACE THIS ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY.

WAIT
FOR THE GREAT SALE OF
ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS
COSTIKYAN FRERES,
Who during the past five years have enjoyed Chicago's liberal patronage, are pleased to announce to their many patrons that their spring importations, numbering over 2,500 Oriental Carpets and Rugs, valued at over $100,000, will be sold at auction by March next.
Our magnificent collection that was offered at auction last fall was admitted by the connoisseurs of Oriental Art to be the greatest and most select collection ever seen in this city. All we need say for this present collection is that it will even surpass both in quantity and quality all our previous efforts.
For all information call or address
ORIENTAL ART ROOMS,
17 East Congress Street,
(Opposite the Auditorium).

FURS | J. T. Shayne & Co., MANUFACTURERS, 191 & 193 State-st., CHICAGO.
ALASKA SEALSKIN GARMENTS and all FASHIONABLE FURS at prices much lower than value to reduce stock.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1 or $2.50 for a box of candy. FREE PAID by express from Chicago to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. J. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

By ELISON, FIERSHEIM & CO., 94 and 96 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS, and General Household Goods. Cigars, Pictures, And General Merchandise.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.
China Fast Black COTTON HOSE
"WARRANTED PERFECTLY FAST BLACK."
To emphasize how *low* some of the prices at the Hosiery Counter are we offer:
LADIES' Black Cotton Hose, 25c Pair. Double Heel and Toe.
LADIES' Black Cotton Hose, 35c a Pair 3 Pairs for $1. Extra Value.
CHILDREN'S Ribbed Cotton Hose, Sizes 5 to 7½, 25c Pair. Regular 40c Quality.
THE UNDERWEAR DEPT. has reduced:
LADIES' IMPORTED Fancy Wool Vests, 85c Each. The Regular $1.50 Quality.
LADIES' ALL-WOOL Union ☆ Suits $2.00. The $2.85 Quality.
LADIES' Pure Silk Vests, —Gold —Sky —Black $1.50. The $2.00 and $2.50 Quality.
Also offers a Magnificent New Line of SILK VESTS, just received, in Pink, Cream, White, Black, and Sky, each at—— 98c
We Are Sole Agents for P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S "Perfection of Fit" KID GLOVES.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.
LADIES' JACKETS.
The Balance of our Wholesale Stock
To be sold at prices which rival the *extreme reductions* made at our last "Colossal Jacket Sale."
—Plain Cloths and Cheviots,
—English Walking Coats,
—Vest Jackets and Reefers,
—Finely Finished,
—Tailor Made,
—Exquisite in Every Particular,
$3.95 Worth $7.00 to $9.00.
$4.50 Worth $10.00 to $13.50.
$5.00 Worth $14.00 to $20.00.
The Values are Unquestioned.
They will be double these prices next fall.

Sales for Week Ending Feb. 14th.
Tuesday—DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
INCLUDING
Two Attractive Bankrupt Stocks,
One of which consists of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
The other being
An Entire Retail Stock of General Dry Goods and Trunks.
Wednesday—BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS
INCLUDING
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Footwear.
Thursday—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Tinware, Toys, Hardware, Cutlery.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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WESTERN AGENCY.
GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1801-1803 WABASH-AV.
The object of asking is to take food and nothing else. Every household would be greatly benefited by the exclusive use of Health Foods, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most palatable. Send for pamphlet, free.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANE, MANAGER
On Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10 a. m.,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The Entire Stock of
W. H. DAY & CO., Peoria, Ill.
Inventoried Value, $40,000,
Consisting of
Carpets, Oilcloths, Draperies, Curtains, Upholstering Goods, Rugs, Trimmings, &c., &c.
Full particulars on Saturday, Feb. 14th. Goods on exhibition two days before sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUGBEAR OF PHYSICIANS.
The Dread Disease, Psoriasis, Which Baffles the Skill of the Profession.
Covering the Entire Body with White Scabs and Causing Intense Suffering.

Psoriasis, or Dry Tetter, is one of the most frequent of skin diseases, as well as one of the most obstinate. It appears in the form of scaly, white patches, generally of an oval or circular shape, varying much, however, in size, and usually appearing on the front surface of the knees or other surface of the elbows, though the entire body or any part of it may be covered. It is very disfiguring when it appears on the face, as it has a strong tendency to return unless thoroughly eradicated. Sometimes, though rarely, itching accompanies the disease. It appears especially in winter months, and is frequently hereditary in character. The usual treatment of it is dangerous, and leaving the skin stained a deep red. This is to be avoided. Acute chronic and all nervous diseases are cured by the staff of eminent physicians of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. The dread disease Psoriasis is not an exception, as witness the following remarkable declaration:

CHICAGO, FEB. 3, 1891.
Some two months ago I began taking treatment with the Specialists of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary for a long-standing and inveterate disease of the skin—chronic eczema and psoriasis. I had tried remedies in every direction, anything that I could hear of or that doctors could prescribe; but year after year it kept on just the same. Today, after two months' skillful treatment, I am wholly free from the eczema and the psoriasis is gone, only a small trace remaining near the ankle, and that is rapidly disappearing. When I began taking the treatment my forehead, scalp, and down my arms and legs were covered with the combined eruption, now my complexion and skin are as clear as I could desire, being wholly free from blemish. My system, which had been somewhat run down, was restored during the treatment to a healthy condition. I wish all to know where they can be treated successfully for skin diseases of the severest character, as I can personally testify in my own case, and for this reason cheerfully give this statement for publication. CHAS. KUNDE, 710 Fletcher-st.

There are thousands of persons suffering from the above and other diseases to whom health would be an untold blessing, yet they do not appear to comprehend how easy and how inexpensive it is to be fully restored to strength and vigor. Why suffer when help is so near at hand?

Rheumatism, Catarrh, Tapeworm, Cancer, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Impotency, Dyspepsia, Piles, Plies, Consumption, Kidney or Liver Trouble, Weakness.

And all other acute, chronic, nervous, and deep-seated diseases. These are all cured by the eminent specialists of the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, in cases of female weaknesses a positive cure is guaranteed.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY is a medical and surgical institute, founded with a full staff of EXPERIENCED and EMINENT SPECIALISTS for the cure of all diseases and deformities; like the great hospitals of Berlin and London they number among the numerous private LABORATORY in charge of EXPERT CHEMISTS. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. The charges are VERY LOW. A consultation and examination FREE to those taking treatment. MEDICINES FURNISHED.

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Patients at a distance successfully treated by correspondence.
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PHYSICIANS.
Psoriasis, Which
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GO, FEB. 3, 1891.
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Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

BIG NAUTICAL DISPLAY.

F. L. OLMSTED'S PLAN FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

He Would Have Transportation by Boat on the Lagoons and Inlets of Jackson Park —Would Make a Pretty Effect—Address to the Lady Managers—How to Secure Art Works from Italy—West Virginia at the Fair—Review of the Week.

Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape engineer of the Exposition, makes a number of interesting suggestions to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings as to the organization of a fleet of beautiful boats to ply on the waters of Jackson Park during the Fair. In making his suggestions he has disclosed how it is intended to make inland water transportation a great feature at the park. He assumes that the canal will be sixty feet wide, spanned by airy artistic bridges. After saying that he has given the boating features much study and advising against clap-trap arrangements Mr. Olmsted continues:

We should aim to make the boating feature of the Exposition a gay and lively one in spectacular effect. I have no doubt that the use of the boats, if they are made as convenient and attractive as practicable, will be great. We shall want to keep as many of them moving as we well can. The water will, in effect, be a street, at several points but sixty feet wide. The boats will have to be managed as vehicles in a street, but a boat cannot be managed as deftly as a horse and carriage and it cannot be guided as accurately. The safe course will be to allow no row-boats upon the interior waters nor any craft the guidance of which is to be with a man facing sternward. No paddle boats, no "swan boats," no sailing boats, nor any craft that cannot be turned and stopped very quickly and easily, none the appearance of which will not be graceful, ship-shape, and stylish.

As to what should be allowed I am seeking information from several sources, more especially as to actual experience in the use of electrically propelled boats, both in this country and abroad. I have written to London for this and have consulted Mr. Burgess and others. What we shall want is a regular service of boats, like that of an omnibus line in a city street. Our plan now provides for sixteen buildings, at each of which the passengers would go ashore and embark. Each of these landings would be as near as practicable to an entrance of one of the Exposition buildings, and we should have as many boats running at regular intervals as we could have without the necessity of bringing two boats at a time to the same landing. The method would be similar to that of the penny boats on the Thames. But the water being narrower, and for other reasons, the boats should be comparatively small, perhaps twenty-five feet in length, and adapted to carry rather more than an ordinary omnibus load of passengers, say, twenty at a time, with all seats filled. It is not desirable that they should be fast. A speed of not more than six miles an hour is all that I think should be required.

It is desirable that they should have some original features designed especially for the occasion, and they should be altogether of such a character that, after one year's use, they should be very salable, their attractiveness, convenience, and handiness having been thoroughly well advertised during all of the Exposition. It is Mr. Burgess' opinion and mine that they can be made a source of profit. They would probably earn their cost in fares during the year and in the end sell for nearly as much more.

I asked Mr. Burgess if he would be willing, upon a commission from the directory, to build a sample boat suitable for the purpose and provide all its outfit. He replied, in effect, that he would do so, with much interest and pleasure. The plan for such a boat having been prepared by Mr. Burgess, in conference with us, and approved by the directory, the boat would be built under the supervision of Mr. Burgess, and, after trial next summer, and, having been improved in any manner that trial should suggest to be desirable, would be the type and model in all respects of the entire fleet of omnibus boats for the Fair. Contracts would then be made with boat-builders and manufacturers of electric plants for furnishing them equal in all respects to the model. The cost of such boats would, Mr. Burgess thought, be under $1,000 each, or less than the price of a good hackney coach carrying four.

Small canoes, more especially of the type commonly used by our canoe clubs, of which there are now great numbers in the United States and Canada, might also be admitted to the waters? They would be small, would have but one, or at most two, occupants, would be propelled by the paddle, the paddler looking forward. But this would not be safe except with skilled canoemen. I should propose that no one be allowed to use the smaller canoes except members of the Canoeing Association. You know that this association meets every year, when large numbers of elegant canoes are brought together.

Venetian gondolas and any other curious and interesting boats to be propelled by sculling, not by rowing, would be admissible.

That is all I need say about the practical boat service of the interior waters of the Exposition, but I wish to add that it would seem to be most desirable to make a display of certain other marine features, especially to obtain from Spain a full-sized specimen of the kind of craft in which Columbus made his voyage. This would be to all men interested in maritime affairs an object of great curiosity.

It would be interesting also to secure an exhibition of various sorts of quaint foreign water craft in contrast with our own. I mean such as Malay proas, catamarans, Arab dhows, Chinese sampans, Alaskan war canoes, the hooded boats of the Swiss lakes, and so on. All these are small. They could be kept afloat near the big warship if desired without being in the way of our omnibus boats, and all could be procured readily and at no great cost.

Mr. Olmsted suggests that ten cents be charged for the round trip in the omnibus boats and twenty-five cents for the barks.

WORK OF THE LADY MANAGERS.

President Bertha Honore Palmer Issues an Address Concerning It.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, has issued her first "state paper" relative to the work of the board. It is addressed to the members of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, and is as follows:

Ladies: It is gratifying to be able to report that since the adjournment of the Board of Lady Managers, Nov. 26, 1890, considerable progress has been made in the great work which has been intrusted to us, notwithstanding the fact that our apprehension of a possible report by the Congressional committee recommending a reduction of our present number has made it seem wise to defer the appointment and announcement of the authorized committees until such time as the composition and status of the board should be fully decided.

The circular letter, warning the ladies of this peril, was followed by such prompt and forcible presentation of their case to their respective Senators and Representatives in Washington that it is believed that all danger from this source has been happily averted; Congress may yet, however, seriously embarrass the organization and render it partially ineffective by a failure to make adequate appropriations to defray the cost of meetings and other necessary expenses. A schedule of the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission for the coming year, in which is included the amount estimated as necessary for the Board of Lady Managers, has been sent to the World's Fair Committee of Congress and filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, and each member of this Board is urged once more to use her influence with the Representatives of her State or Territory at Washington, to the end that they secure the appropriations asked and especially that for the Board of Lady Managers. If each member of the Board will give this her immediate attention we shall obtain from Congress the funds necessary to prosecute the great undertaking which we have in hand. If we fail to secure this appropriation our power and influence in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition will be meager and limited. A combined and immediate effort, as above suggested, will probably assure our success.

Their Fair Bill.

In order to carry on the State work, which will be very extensive, it is desirable that the women control a part of the State appropriations, through a representation of women on the State boards, or if such representation is not conceded them, by having a sum specifically named and set aside for the use of the independent organization which they will then doubtless proceed to effect. A circular letter proposing the latter plan was sent out from this office. Subsequently the Director-General sent—by way of suggestion—the form of a bill to be adopted by the various Legislatures, and we took advantage of this fact to send to the ladies an amended bill, in substance the same, but with a provision added for equal representation of women on such State boards. This the ladies are urged to have presented to their Legislatures instead of the former bill sent to the Commissioners, Governors, and Legislatures of each State. In all cases where the ladies have representation on State boards accorded them a separate or distinct appropriation for their use will probably be unnecessary.

After Congress adjourns, March 4, we shall know definitely just how soon the Board of Lady Managers can meet to outline the plan and scope of its work. In the meantime it is urged that the ladies use every effort, both with their Legislatures and with Congress, in regard to appropriations and at the same time that they promote such a widespread interest among women in every State and Territory as to induce them to prepare their best exhibits for the Exposition.

The resolution passed during our meeting asking for a building was promptly presented to the directors. It met with favorable consideration, and our request has just been granted. We have great pleasure in announcing that the sum of $200,000 has been appropriated for the Women's building, for which competitive designs will at once be invited from the women architects of the country in order that their sketches may be ready in time to be submitted to the inspection of the board when it meets in April. The building will contain parlors where all women may rest and have refreshments; a bureau of information, with interpreters for foreigners; a club room for women exhibitors; ample space for the showing of all charity and reform work inaugurated or conducted by women; administration and committee rooms; an assembly hall for social meetings and such lectures and congresses as may be desired by any organization or association of women and approved by our house committee, etc.

Work of the Board.

It may not be inopportune to inform the members of the board that the officers of the National Commission and of the local directory have recently moved into their new quarters in the Rand-McNally Building, and that the President and Secretary of our board have been provided with pleasant offices, where they hope to greet the ladies at an early day. It is also encouraging to state that all the officers of the National Commission and of the local directory evince a most hearty desire to coöperate with the officers and members of our board in carrying out to the fullest extent not only the letter but the spirit of the act of Congress authorizing the creation of this board, and we have their assurance that everything will be turned over to us in connection with the Exposition that should be supervised, managed, or directed by women.

The work of the board will doubtless be planned in the broadest spirit, the object being to secure a full and complete representation of the best work of women in every field of endeavor. Letters, newspaper interviews, and circulars, which have been received from various members, assure us that the entire board realizes the great responsibility laid upon it and the necessity of making such a record that the report which we are required to make to Congress at the close of the Exposition may show woman's attainments and achievements in a very striking way, and call the attention of the world to her rapid advancement and increased usefulness since educational and other advantages have been accorded her. In view of this great responsibility, and the fact that our board will doubtless inaugurate in each State and Territory extensive auxiliary work, which will demand as much of the time and thought of our members as they can possibly spare, we beg that our ladies will not unnecessarily undertake or assume other duties and obligations which might conflict or interfere with their devoting their time and energies to the work of our board and its proposed auxiliaries.

Auxiliary societies, it is expected, will also be formed through the agency of our Ministers in foreign countries, by means of which we desire to secure a similar full exhibit of the art and handiwork of women abroad, and thus be enabled to present a complete epitome of the condition and opportunities of women throughout the world.

Foreign Exhibits.

It may be pleasing to the ladies to know that the Secretary of State recently expressed to your President his deep interest in the purposes of the board, and promised his hearty coöperation and aid in carrying out the plan above mentioned, so far as lay in his power. At her request he also promised to approve the appointment of three ladies to go, on behalf of the board, to South America, provided President Palmer's consent could be obtained. This has been most cordially given. In connection with the foreign exhibits, it may be stated that the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who have been detailed by the State Department to go to Mexico and Central and South America in the interest of the Exposition, were recently in Chicago, and, by direction of the State Department, reported to the President of the Board of Lady Managers. These gentlemen expressed the greatest interest in the exhibit of women's work and promised to be zealous in forwarding our purposes in the countries to which they are accredited, and to report to us from time to time.

Many of the ladies have failed to indicate upon which of the working committees they would prefer to serve, as requested at the time of our recent meeting. All such as have not yet done so are asked to carefully study the classification of exhibits prepared by the commission, and to state as soon as possible on the accompanying blank in which department their tastes, training, and experience would cause their work to be of the greatest value to the Board of Lady Managers.

Any ladies whose duties in life occupy them so constantly that they can give little of their time and efforts to the work of the board, are requested to state the fact.

We should be glad to hear from time to time as to the progress the ladies are making in their work in each State and Territory in the way of organization and otherwise, and to receive marked copies or clippings of any articles they may give to the press on this subject, for republication in the press of this and other cities.

BERTHA M. H. PALMER,
President Board of Lady Managers.
PHOEBE W. COUZINS, Secretary.

WORKS OF ART FROM ITALY.

D. K. Pearsons Thinks Steps Should Be Taken at Once to Secure Them.

How to secure pictures and statuary from Italy is being considered by the Exposition. In this connection D. K. Pearsons has handed Vice-President Bryan a letter from Col. Isaac R. Diller, formerly of Chicago, United States Consul at Florence, in which he says:

Much has been said and written about interesting France and her people in the Exposition, but Italy and her wonderful art collections seem to have been carefully ignored. To leave her out would be the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The great outcry about the effect of the McKinley tariff being detrimental to the success of the show does not, fortunately, apply to Italy, as it is treated most favorably in that measure, and the feeling of the people is rapidly converging toward making a decided showing of their products at Chicago, provided some encouragement is extended to them to do so. They know—none better—that they possess the world's art treasures, and they are fully cognizant of their value, and that the world, which will be represented at Chicago, only needs to see them to admire and eventually to purchase many of their beautiful artistic productions.

There should be competent persons selected who know this people and enjoy their confidence to present the advantages which would accrue to them not only during the season of the Exposition but in the future. Already some of the principal artists are thinking about preparing masterpieces of their works for transmission, but await fuller details and instructions. Some of these works are of a delicate and fragile character, and they naturally dread a long and dangerous land transit. I would be glad to do my utmost to help along the great enterprise, not inconsistent with my official duties, and would be pleased if you will put me in communication with the proper authorities.

WHAT WEST VIRGINIA WILL DO.

Great Preparations Being Made for a Creditable Exhibit.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The most important step taken by any Southern State, if not by any State in the Union, looking to providing for a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair has been taken by West Virginia, or rather by a number of her most enterprising citizens. A bill is now pending before the Legislature appropriating $100,000 for a State exhibit, and on the 12th inst. there will be given at the State-House in Charleston a magnificent banquet at which President Palmer of the World's Fair Commission, President Lyman Gage of the Illinois World's Fair Corporation, Mr. Jeffery, Vice-President Bryan, Director-General Davis, and Secretary Butterworth of the World's Fair, a number of Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio officials, and a number of Chicago and New York capitalists will be the guests.

In many respects it will be one of the most notable entertainments ever held in the country. Its object will be twofold. First, to impress the members of the Legislature with the importance of providing a creditable exhibit; second, to interest the managers of the Fair in West Virginia and its wonderful resources, just now entering on a remarkable period of development, and incidentally to impress capitalists with the riches of the State.

The City of Chicago, outside of its World's Fair, will be more directly interested in this banquet than might be supposed. Chicago and other Western cities are the markets for West Virginia's coke and hardwoods, and of late considerable Chicago capital is being invested here. It is proposed to present the finest hardwood exhibit ever seen, and to have on the grounds a sawmill with enough logs to keep it going throughout the Exposition.

Col. St. Clair, one of the World's Fair Commissioners, in a speech at Charleston referred to the interest Chicago people are taking in West Virginia. Among other things he said he was proud to say that a Southern State would take the lead in exhibits there; that Texas would do more than any other five States in the Union. Georgia's Constitution forbids any appropriation by the State, but her people had taken hold and by private subscriptions would raise the necessary amount for her exhibit. All other Southern States would have exhibits of which they might be proud, and West Virginia would be among the foremost. One thousand and eighty acres had been appropriated for the site of the Exposition and the National exhibit would be near the center, while West Virginia would have one of the best positions.

The resolution which passed the Lower House of the Legislature refusing to appropriate money for a World's Fair exhibit if the Election bill passes Congress, was happily killed in the Senate after an eloquent speech against it by Col. St. Clair, who, by the way, is a Democrat.

REVIEW OF WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

What Has Been Done the Last Week—Candler Committee Report.

During the week just closed there have been a number of interesting events. Two of the notable things were the yielding of the Michigan avenue property-owners in the matter of allowing temporary buildings to be placed on the Lake-Front and the appointment of architects to design the buildings. On the face of it this looked like a determination to use that portion of the World's Fair site. Still it is asserted that the Lake-Front will never be used for more than two buildings—the Art Palace and the building for electrical displays.

Barring the Lake-Front, however, everything connected with the Exposition is moving along with a reasonable degree of promptitude. Designs for all the buildings in Jackson Park will be prepared by the 20th of this month, and if approved there will be actual construction work begun in May.

The announcement of Director-General Davis that he would resign in case the Candler resolution pending before Congress should be passed has shown to World's Fair people how much damage to a great enterprise a small committee may make. The general opinion is, however, that Congress will listen to the advice of friends of the Exposition and not adopt the recommendations of the Candler report.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday President T. W. Palmer of the National Commission arrived in the city and started a discussion as to the advisability of giving Director-General Davis more power. He thought that the work of the Exposition would progress more rapidly if there were a greater concentration of authority in one man.

A meeting of the Commission of Architects was announced to be held Feb. 20. Chief of Construction Burnham has called this meeting in order to have all the preliminary plans for the buildings in Jackson Park presented. After the meeting contracts will probably be let.

Sunday the announcement came from France that that country would officially take a deep interest in the Exposition and cordially accept the invitation tendered by the Government of the United States.

Monday the question of transportation facilities came up before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. H. H. Porter and Benjamin Thomas, representing the railroads, were present by invitation and recommended that the Exposition build the $2,000,000 elevated loop, by which the railroads might enter Jackson Park. They urged that the railroads could never agree among themselves as to the proportion of expense to be borne by each. They thought if the Exposition would stand the expense and then assess the railroads so much for every passenger carried over the loop that all difficulties would be removed. The meeting broke up without reaching a conclusion, but the idea was generally favored and the consulting engineer was instructed to draw up another report. The cost, it is generally believed, has been overestimated.

The plans for the Illinois State buildings were revised by the architects, H. W. Boyington & Co., and Chief of Construction Burnham.

A petition was presented from colored citizens asking that no separate department for the exhibition of colored people's work be made.

The lady managers decided to ask the State Legislature for $50,000 for women's work.

William Steinway of New York was before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and suggested that the Lake-Front would not be a good location for the proposed music-hall. The noise of the railroad engines, he thought, would mar the entertainments.

Tuesday the Committee on Grounds and Buildings appointed architects to design buildings for the Lake-Front. The architects and their assignments are as follows: Treat & Folz, to design the building for electrical displays; Bauer & Hill, the music-hall; Charles S. Frost, the decorative art building. This looked as if the Lake-Front was to be used, but the committee, it appears, was only carrying out instructions from the Board of Directors, and the final disposition of the Lake-Front is still undetermined.

Thirty-four Lake-Front property-owners went into court and waived the rights to enjoin the Exposition from using the Lake-Front provided a decree were entered declaring that buildings erected south of Monroe street should be removed on or before Nov. 1, 1894. An exception was made in favor of an art palace.

The Queen Isabella Association selected a site for its pavilion in Jackson Park. It chose a location in the improved portion of the park near the lake shore. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings refused to grant the space but referred the matter to the Director General and he, in turn, withheld his decision.

Wednesday the estimates in the Congressional Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the expenses of the National Commission were telegraphed from Washington and caused some lively comment at Exposition headquarters. Estimates for salaries as presented to Congress by President Palmer were cut down in the bill from $70,000 to $55,000. As the cut was exactly equal to the salary of the Director-General it was taken to mean that Congress wished to dispose of that officer. When their meaning occurred to Col. Davis he declared that he would not serve as Director-General if his salary were paid by the local directory. He did not intend to be slapped in the face and legislated out of office.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, Treasurer Seeberger was authorized to issue a call for the first 20 per cent on the new series of stock in excess of the first $5,000,000.

The lady managers were officially recognized by the Executive Committee in a resolution passed recommending that all questions pertaining to the site for women's buildings, works, etc., be referred for advice to the Board of Lady Managers.

President Palmer issued a call for a meeting of the National Commission's Board of Control. The board will meet Feb. 16, and pass upon the plans prepared for buildings in Jackson Park.

Thursday a bill was introduced in the Illinois State Legislature calling for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for properly representing the State at the World's Fair. The bill recommends that the money be expended under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture. It provides for the employment of an executive officer.

Col. Davis organized three more departments. The appointments are as follows: Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard University, Chief of the Department of Ethnology; John P. Barrett, City Electrician, Chicago, Chief of the Department of Electricity; Capt. J. W. Collins, United States Fish Commissioner, Chief of the Department of Fisheries. Each appointee will assume the duties of his office at once.

The question of removing the Illinois Central tracks came up again before the Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds. There was a good deal of talk but no action.

Friday the Executive Committee let the contract for filling and dredging Jackson Park to McArthur Brothers for $400,000. The work will at once begin.

PENSIONING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Various Opinions on the Subject Apropos of Representative Morris' Bill.

Pensioning school teachers is a matter that has been given a good deal of consideration by many thoughtful people, and the bill which Representative Morris of Cook County has introduced in the Legislature on this subject is likely to attract attention. A number of persons interested in the advancement of public institutions were seen yesterday and they expressed themselves as follows:

County Superintendent of Schools Lane—I believe that all persons should receive sufficient compensation for their labor to enable them by economy and thrift to lay by a sum to provide for the future, but the Government places a limit on the amount its servants shall receive, and after a teacher has attained a certain position there is no farther hope of reward than the retaining of his or her position. No matter to what extent the teachers may develop ability, the hope of reward is not the same as in the other pursuits of life. The laborer should be worthy of his hire. Any teacher who has been employed in teaching in this city for twenty-five years is one of a small number, and those who give up their lives to this work ought to have an advantage somewhere. School-teaching is a department of the State Government, and everything relating to the advantage of the teachers is to that extent a public good. There ought to be an equalization.

City Superintendent of Schools Howland—I don't believe much in such a measure. It would probably relieve a few, and I do not think it would work a hardship to any. This bill would not help a teacher until he is through teaching anyway, and I rather believe in people taking care of themselves. All pay just a little for the sake of helping a few. Many of our teachers, I guess the most of them, who have been teaching twenty-five years are now principals, but the number of them is small. Three or four to every 100.

Franklin MacVeagh—I am in favor of such a measure. The profession is one in which, if justice is done it, practically excludes the teacher from any money-making vocation. It is not a highly-paid profession.

C. L. Hutchinson—I am heartily in favor of pensioning schoolteachers and have been for a long time. I do not know that this particular measure is the right one, as I have given no attention to its details, but it is due the teacher and right that he should receive a pension after serving twenty-five years. I believe such a law would result in more efficient service on the part of the teachers, and when the service is made better the children are benefited. The profession is poorly paid.

W. G. Beale—I have always believed that upon the average teachers were pretty well paid, and I do not see why they should be pensioned any more than any other class of public servants who have rendered long and faithful service. Upon the principle involved I will say it would be well in every department of the Government to have those who have served long and faithfully and been debarred from opportunities open to others receive a moderate pension the same as the police and fire departments.

ALL PRAISE MR. BLAINE.

THE BRAZILIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY GROWING IN FAVOR.

Every One in Congress Now Claims to Have Been a Friend of Reciprocity from the Start—Great Benefits That the New Treaty Will Confer on American Farmers and Manufacturers—Negotiations with Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Brazilian reciprocity treaty grows in favor. The more carefully the list of articles admitted free is examined the more comprehensive the treaty appears. The same is true of the articles on which the reduction of 25 per cent is made. Everybody in Congress now seems to have been for reciprocity, and the supporters of the tariff legislation of last session gravely point out that if it had not been for that legislation there would have been no chance for such negotiation of the treaty by Secretary Blaine. The friends of reciprocity who had such an up-hill fight in Congress are inclined to be generous. They know there is a broad field to be cultivated in the future and they want the opportunity improved. In diplomatic circles the treaty is discussed with special reference to its bearing on other countries.

Brazil is in area and population by far the largest country in South America. Its neighbors can hardly afford to keep from following its course in making a trade alliance with the United States. Had the monarchy of Dom Pedro continued it is possible the intrigues of the European Governments would have prevented the consummation of any reciprocity treaty. But the unfriendliness of the Old World monarchs and their tardiness in recognizing the Republic defeated its own purpose and made the Brazilian Government the more anxious to draw itself closer to the United States. In this country the treaty is looked on chiefly in the light of trade relations. In Brazil it is viewed more in its political light as effecting an enduring alliance with the most powerful Republic in the world. It means to Brazil that no reaction will ever restore monarchical institutions and no outside interference will ever be tolerated. It is for this reason that Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, is especially pleased. He was one of the ardent Republicans who from the first had faith in the revolution by which Dom Pedro was deposed.

Spain Must Come to Time.

The effect of the treaty on other countries will be most marked in the case of Spain. The rich Brazilian sugar plantations can now be worked profitably, and Brazil can supply a fair share of the amount consumed in the United States should the Cuban market be shut off. In the course of three or four years this country would become independent of Cuba for its sugar supply. Spain can never afford to permit that. The increased duty it laid on flour and other products of the United States nine months ago will have to be swept away and further concessions made. If this be not done Cuba will enjoy a free sugar market in the United States for nine months only. The arrangement with Brazil, in justice to that country, will make it necessary for the President to issue his proclamation directing the restoration of the sugar duty against such sugar-producing countries as have not come to time. With free sugar the consumption in the United States is certain to be enormously increased, so that there will be no lack of a market for the countries which are shrewd enough to take advantage of the conditions offered by the United States.

An attempt has been made to find a flaw in the Brazilian treaty on the ground that Germany would come in under the "favored nation clause." The favored nation clause is a sort of diplomatic football. It means much or it means little just as the parties to it are inclined to consider it. However, the German treaty with Brazil has no favored nation clause, and any conclusions based on that assumption may be withdrawn. It is not to be assumed that the European merchants will yield up so much of their Brazilian market without a struggle. They will undoubtedly seek the action of their respective Governments and will also undertake to give their Brazilian customers better bargains than they do now. But that is a question for American enterprise and American merchants to meet. Secretary Blaine has opened the way for the outgo of the surplus product of the Western farmers. He has also found a market for a great variety of manufactures. It is for the merchants and the manufacturers of the United States to take advantage of that market and see that their European competitors do not prove more shrewd.

Should Double the Flour Trade.

It is believed that by the free admission of flour the United States ought to double its trade with Brazil in that article. Last year the shipment from this country was about 475,000 barrels. There are large importations of potatoes, which have to pay a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem. The potato raisers in the United States, if they have a surplus, can now dispose of it without increasing the cost by a tariff duty. Hay is brought from the River Plate and oats from Scotland. With a free market the United States can pretty nearly meet that demand. Of late years the consumption of salt pork and bacon from the United States has been increasing. Now it ought to have a genuine boom.

The field for agricultural implements will have to be studied carefully, as specially made articles are required. The free admission of mining and mechanical tools ought to open a vast business for American manufacturers. In sugar machinery there are immense opportunities. Railway construction material ought also to prove a profitable opening, for no duty will be required on it and several railroads are projected.

Under the provisions admitting lard, hams, butter, cheese, canned meats, fruits, vegetables, and fish, manufactured cotton, iron and steel, leather, lumber, furniture, wagons, carts and carriages, and manufactured rubber at a reduction of 25 per cent on existing and future duties, the United States has secured an enormous advantage. There is a large consumption of lard. All the butter used comes from abroad, and heretofore principally from Denmark. The importation of cotton goods amounts to about $26,000,000 a year, and the United States last year supplied an amount worth only $813,700. England supplies an amount worth over $17,000,000.

In addition to this reduction of 25 per cent, it is provided that the Government of Brazil shall impose no additional charges; and this does away with the 5 per cent "expediente" charge which has heretofore been added to the regular duties. This tax was in the nature of a clearance charge.

Secretary Blaine's Work Appreciated.

In Administration circles the satisfaction felt over the successful conclusion of the negotiations is undisguised. It is believed that Secretary Blaine's work has been of the greatest importance to this country and the results will not be long in manifesting themselves. The idea is that the treaty will do more to stimulate the trade of this country than any other act of legislation could possibly do. Unofficially the fact that other treaties are being arranged is confirmed. The Brazilian one was attempted first because of the greater importance of the Brazilian markets to this country, as well as because it was thought necessary to feel the public pulse with one stroke before making an advance all along the line. The response has been instantaneous. Expressions of approval have come from every section of the country, particularly from the great commercial centers, which are quick to grasp an opportunity.

An idea of the sentiment in Congress may be gathered from the views of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Representative McCreary of Kentucky said that he had been for years an advocate of the policy of extending our trade with Mexico and all the Central and South American States, and had frequently favored reciprocity with those countries in the House and in committee. So far as this Brazil reciprocity agreement was concerned Gov. McCreary said that while it did not seem sufficiently broad and comprehensive to satisfy all his preferences in that direction he was in favor of giving it a fair and full trial before criticising it.

Representative Thompson of Ohio said he had great faith that the treaty would have a most beneficial influence on the business interests of this country, and he was glad to perceive from the published comments this morning that business-men all over the country were expressing their approbation of the treaty. No one who had not looked into the matter carefully could realize the recent vast development of trade in South America, and it was of the highest importance that the United States should secure, if not the entire control of this trade, at least a fair share of it; for our trade with Europe had already reached nearly its utmost possible proportions, and we must now seek to dispose of our surplus products in new fields. We could never hope to sell a barrel of pork or a bushel of grain in the South American markets until more favorable business conditions prevailed between this country and that continent, and the negotiation of this Brazilian agreement seemed to be an important step in that direction.

Representative Hooker (Miss.) expressed his gratification at the successful outcome of the negotiations. It would prove, he thought, a fortunate event for this country which now, by the system of mutual exchange outlined in the President's proclamation and the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Señor Mendonca, would probably be enabled to secure an appropriate market in South America, where hitherto Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy had enjoyed almost a monopoly. He considered the Pan-American movement a most important one in its entirety, and hoped that this Brazilian agreement might lead to similar agreements between this country and the other South American Republics.

Representative Ketcham of New York briefly but emphatically declared that the effect of the Brazilian treaty would be in the highest degree favorable to American interests. Chairman Hitt has been a warm supporter of Secretary Blaine's ideas, and he believes the possibilities opened up under the Brazilian treaty to be unlimited.

The Senators were a little more grudging in their approving comments, but they were constrained to admit that "Blaine had made a hit."

WILL HELP ALL CLASSES.

Exporters Talk About the New Reciprocity Treaty with Brazil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Exporting firms engaged in trade with Brazil were feeling happy today over the conclusion of the reciprocity treaty with that country. They say it will be a great thing for the United States, and as the bulk of the country's trade with Brazil flows through New York it will be a particularly great thing for this city and port. The custom-house statistics for 1890 show that the value of the exports to Brazil from New York were as follows by months:

January	$331,065	July	$708,518
February	544,769	August	472,671
March	395,730	September	570,449
April	613,492	October	289,552
May	509,844	November	603,529
June	708,518	December	780,218

This made a total export last year from New York to Brazil of $6,879,881 worth of goods, while the whole country only exported about $9,000,000 worth. The chief articles exported, according to the custom-house lists, were kerosene oil, lard, flour, cotton cloths, nails and spikes, wire, soap, butter, potatoes, lumber, furniture, bread and biscuit, candles, books and maps, marble, bacon, and onions. On the articles of chief export there is still a Brazilian duty, but it has been reduced from the former exorbitant figure by one-fourth.

Albert Falcon, secretary of the Sear Commercial company, supplied some figures illustrating the reduction on various exports. "There was a general increase of Brazilian tariff last November," said Mr. Falcon, "but this was increased further by a decree a month or so ago that all duties must be paid in gold, which is at a fluctuating premium. The exchange varies from 19¼ to 22½ pence in a few weeks. It is calculated in sterling money upon the standard of 1,000 reis Brazilian currency. This fluctuation makes calculations awkward, of course, but the currency may settle in the course of time to a fixed basis. The duties upon articles now on the free list, according to the last Brazilian tariff, were chiefly as follows:

"Wheat, free; wheat flour, 10 per cent ad valorem on a fixed valuation of 10 reis per kilogram; corn, 10 per cent on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram; rye, 10 per cent on a valuation of 20 reis per kilogram; potatoes, beans, and peas, 10 per cent on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram; pork, 10 per cent on a valuation of 40 reis per kilogram; dry fish, 10 per cent on a valuation of 20 reis per kilogram; canned fish, 30 per cent on a valuation of 300 reis per kilogram; turpentine, 10 per cent on a valuation of 40 reis per kilogram; resin, 10 per cent on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram.

"The old duties on the articles reduced by 25 per cent were chiefly as follows: Lard, 20 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 120 reis per kilogram; cotton clothing, as high as 30 per cent; stockings, 30 per cent upon a valuation of 2,000 reis per dozen; shirts, 30 per cent upon a valuation of 8,500 reis per dozen. On some dry goods the duty was as much as 30 per cent on a high valuation, while on different qualities of oil, machinery, and naval stores it was heavy.

"The method of calculating these reductions of duty will now be not to take off 25 per cent of the dutiable rate, as, for instance, 16 instead of 20 per cent upon lard, but to lower the valuation by 25 per cent.

"The treaty will have a very important effect, for two reasons," said Mr. Falcon.

"First, because it opens trade with Brazil, which is a large, rich, influential, and growing country; and secondly, because the action of Brazil will have considerable influence with other South American countries, all of which have high tariffs."

Charles R. Flint of the firm of Flint & Co., a prominent house in the South American trade, and Treasurer of the New York Commercial company (limited), which does an extensive business with Brazil, being the largest importers of rubber into the United States from that country, said that he looked upon the reciprocity convention just concluded between Brazil and the United States as an event of great importance, and likely to be of immense benefit both to this country and to Brazil.

"We import," said Mr. Flint, "$70,000,000 worth per annum of Brazilian products, and we send to Brazil only about $9,000,000 worth of American goods, thus leaving an enormous balance of trade against us, which has to be covered by remittances to European bankers and at times leads to gold shipments from this country and to the concomitant evils of tight money, etc. Such reciprocity arrangements should reëstablish to a great extent the equilibrium, and if Congress would give us the proposed international American bank we would make rapid progress toward emancipating ourselves from our present dependence upon English and other European bankers."

Mr. Flint further remarked that a glance at the list of articles admitted free or at a reduction of duty in Brazil would show the foresight and skill with which it had been made, as instead of covering a few articles, as had been proposed, it extended to almost every branch of our manufacturing industries besides our agricultural products, so that there was hardly a section in this country which would not feel the direct benefit of the new reciprocity arrangement. While the Western farmer and mill-owner would thus be given a new outlet for their goods, the manufacturer of cotton goods, for instance, in the South and East, would find himself enabled to compete successfully in price with the European manufacturers.

Brazil imports $20,000,000 worth annually of European cotton goods, while America has been shipping to that country the ridiculously small amount of $500,000 per annum. Mr. Flint thought that in this article alone our exports would increase twenty-fold under reciprocity.

NOW FOR CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Its Friends Encouraged by the Success of the Brazilian Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The matter of Canadian reciprocity is getting an impetus from the practical beginning made with Brazil. There is no provision in the McKinley law which will enable the executive departments to conclude an arrangement with Canada. Congress must first show a pathway. Then Secretary Blaine will undoubtedly soon find a thoroughfare. The unmistakable favor with which the Brazilian treaty has been received gives some hope that Mr. Hitt's resolution or something like it will be adopted this session. Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley were slow in finding out last session that some recognition would have to be given to Secretary Blaine's idea in regard to South American reciprocity, but in the end they had to yield. They may have to do the same this session in regard to Canada. Mr. Hitt's personal relations with the Speaker are so pleasant that he would dislike to make a fight, yet if he doesn't insist on the right of the Foreign Affairs Committee to have a day for its business, including the Canadian reciprocity resolution, he will lose much of the credit that his leadership on foreign relations has won him. His resolution is mild enough. It merely provides that when it is duly certified to the President that the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the Government of Canada to prepare a plan, which must be ratified by Congress.

Benjamin Butterworth, who had a reciprocity resolution buried by the Ways and Means Committee, thinks the time has come for action. He thinks the end desired can be secured directly and without the aid of Commissioners. In an interview Mr. Butterworth says:

"I could not induce the Ways and Means Committee to report the bill either favorably or unfavorably. I think the passing of the bill referred to will meet all the requirements of the situation. It is vastly better than to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a treaty.

"The success attending the negotiations with Brazil, conducted by Secretary Blaine, would form no precedent for and inspire no hope of attaining the benefit which would result from a liberal and just trade arrangement between our people and our neighbors on the North.

"If our people are suffering from any one cause more than another it is the fact that any benefit that results to the many is a mere incident to the positive advantage secured to the few by legislation which is general in its terms but partial in its operation. I believe the next Congress will pass a bill to remove the barriers which restrict our trade with Canada."

BLAINE AND MACDONALD.

A Canadian Paper Criticises the Conduct of the Premier.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 6.—The *Globe* this morning says editorially:

Our Washington correspondent states that the State Department at Washington is somewhat surprised at Sir John Macdonald's conduct in making public his proposal for partial reciprocity before it had been communicated by the British Government to Mr. Blaine. The question of diplomatic etiquette involved may be an important one for diplomats, but it is still more important, in our judgment, that the attention of the United States Government should be called to the gross deceit to which it is being made a party by the Ministers at Ottawa and their newspapers. The Canadian people are told, in substance, that the Government is willing to agree to a modified version of the treaty of 1854, and are asked to reëlect Sir John Macdonald on that understanding. Mr. Blaine's letter to Congressman Baker is sufficient to convince any intelligent person that the Administration at Washington will not entertain such a scheme. Nevertheless, the Ministers and their organs speak as if they knew better than Mr. Blaine, and are literally dragging the Washington Administration into the perpetration of a fraud upon the electorate of this country. We do not know whether the usages of diplomacy are regarded by Mr. Blaine as binding upon him even after Sir John has violated them in the manner described. It seems to us, however, that Mr. Blaine is almost in duty bound to take notice publicly of the course which our Cabinet is pursuing.

The meeting of the Cabinet yesterday was probably the last that will be held for some time to come. The election has increased the Premier's labors to such an extent that it is next to impossible to see him. One curious feature of the campaign, and one that will have far-reaching influences in the future, is that the Conservatives, having by permission of their leaders consented to taste of the forbidden fruits of reciprocity, find that they are not so bitter as they were told. It is the first step that costs, and it is easy to see that the country, having once made up its mind that reciprocity would be a good thing, may kick over the traces when it is told thus far shalt thou go and no farther. But even the most restricted form of reciprocity which is admitted to be possible is full of snares and pitfalls. The list of articles in the treaty of 1854 contains coal. The Conservatives of Picton, the constituency that Mr. Tupper represents, say that the coal-mining interests of the country would be ruined if the duty were taken off coal. *Flour* is also included in the list. The millers and their friends in the Commons and in the Senate, who fought tooth and nail for four years and finally got an increase of 25 cents a barrel, will naturally not be particularly hilarious at a prospect to take off all the duty. Will they be satisfied to lose their protection while the man who makes their machinery or their bags is enabled by law to charge his own prices?

Mr. Baker, the Congressman who wrote the letter to Mr. Blaine on the subject of reciprocity and received in reply Mr. Blaine's statement of his policy, has sent the originals to a Toronto paper. They are to be reproduced and circulated first in the paper and afterwards in sheet form for campaign purposes. Mr. Baker is taking great interest in the contest.

THE LATEST WONDER IN THE POLITICAL SKY.

All the Star-Gazers Are Studying the Meaning of the Recent Shake.

—*New York World.*

[The meaning of the recent shake is not difficult to read. It is a shake between two demogogues with the Presidential bee in their bonnets; a shake between a silver coward and a liquor advocate; a shake between a saloonkeepers' candidate and a mugwump candidate over a bottle of whisky at a meeting of convivial politicians. A shake between two such individuals is no great shakes, after all. Evidently the *World* was in a sarcastic mood when it designed the above cut. It plainly asks the question, Who cares for the shake between these two demagogues?]

FAIR VOLUME OF TRADE.

MONEY IS EASY AND THE COLLECTIONS GENERALLY FAIR.

Improvements in Business at Southern Points—An Immense Cattle Trade at Chicago—Failures of the Week—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review—Transactions on Wall Street—The Market Narrow and Almost Entirely Professional in Character.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Though at a higher level of prices, business continues to exceed last year's on the whole, and is in character more healthy and conservative than usual.

The disposition increases to count upon the future for this year at least with confidence, but speculative tendencies are held in check by the conviction that consumers' demands may not prove quite equal to last year on account of short crops. The average prices of commodities advanced nearly half of 1 per cent for the last week, but the advance is almost exclusively in products of which crops were short.

Reports this week from all parts of the country indicate a fair volume of trade for the season, easy money, and collections generally fair, though at a few Western points and in the grocery trade at Philadelphia rather slow. The South has the embarrassment of a further decline in the price of cotton, but receipts are large, and generally trade is somewhat better at New Orleans, though receipts of sugar are light. Trade is improved at Atlanta and fair in volume, but quite cautious at Memphis and dull at present, with bright prospects at Savannah. Business at St. Louis is of fair volume, but not so well sustained as before. At Kansas City a fair average for the season, at Denver improving, and at Omaha and Milwaukee quiet.

Chicago notes slight increase over last year in all grain, and good increase in cured meats, hides, and wool, heavy decrease in dressed beef, lard, and butter, larger sales of dry goods, clothing, and shoes, and an enormous cattle trade, 10 per cent greater than a year ago and the largest ever recorded in any month.

Detroit notes fair trade and orders, while Cleveland has good trade in hardware and dry goods, though country merchants are unusually conservative.

At Cincinnati general trade is quiet, but in tropical fruits there is much activity.

At Pittsburg iron is quiet, though a better demand for rails is seen, but a great strike of Connellsville cokeworkers is expected Tuesday.

Philadelphia notes prosperous spring business in shoes and leather and in dry goods, with the clothing trade healthier than for years, fairly satisfactory trade in groceries and chemicals, with liquors and tobacco quiet.

At Boston the feature is the good trade in wool, exceeding last year's, and leather and hides are firm, but many shoe factories are on short time, spring business being backward and buyers cautious. No especial change is seen in iron and steel, but resumption of work by some Alabama furnaces increases the excess of production over the present consumption. At many bar mills scarcity of orders is felt, and structural and plate iron are irregular. Heavy exports of copper are reported, 8,000,000 pounds Lake and 2,000,000 Montana, but domestic consumers hold off. Tin is lower, at 20.1 cents, and lead steady at $4.25.

The coal trade is still congested, the January output having been 2,525,000 tons, a quarter more than last year, and some mines are stopping. The cotton manufactures show no material change, though the trade in goods continues fair for the season. In the woolen manufacture signs of improvement multiply, and while trade in goods is cautious it is steady and large. The demand for wool of all kinds lifts the price a little, but especially for the coarser and worsted grades.

Wheat has advanced 1⅞ cents and corn and oats nearly a cent on moderate rates, lard and hogs being also 10 cents per 100 pounds stronger and oil 2⅞ cents, but cotton is a sixteenth lower. The exports from New York are now falling below last year's, especially in bread stuffs. There is no present reason to apprehend any unfavorable influence from foreign trade, and the treasury has in no way disturbed finances. The business failures occurring during the last seven days throughout the country number 266, as compared with 320 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 321.

WALL STREET MOVEMENTS.

Review of the Transactions of the Last Week—A Narrow Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—*Bradstreet's* in its weekly Wall street review:

The position of speculation at the moment is an interesting one. The market is narrow and almost altogether professional in character. Bear interests have met with little success since the beginning of the year, and there is a marked hesitation in regard to putting out heavy lines of shorts. At the same time it must be admitted that the appearance of increased public interest and foreign buying is necessary to give to the bull market any degree of stability. At the close the market was dull and heavy, although prices were firmer on the news that the silver advocates had met with defeat in the House of Representatives.

The principal factors during the current week were the advancing tendency in the Vanderbilts, Grangers, and Gould stocks. The rise in Lake Shore from 109 to 113¼ was accompanied by similar demonstrations in other stock of the same group. An advance in one of the specialties, Edison Electric, from 92 to 111 was also ascribed to Vanderbilt buying. The principal interest in the Grangers centered in St. Paul, Rock Island, and Burlington. In these stocks the short interest was extensive, so that the advances were proportionately large. The earnings of the St. Paul for January were the largest for the month in the history of the company. The Gould shares were led by Missouri Pacific, but Union Pacific showed renewed strength, and some interest was displayed in Western Union, due to the fact that an interview had occurred between Mr. Gould and the Postmaster-General, presumably in regard to postal telegraph matters. Manhattan made a sharp advance on the absorption of the suburban line. Mr. Gould's departure for the South to inspect the Richmond Terminal system draws some attention to reports that the prospects of that property are improving. Pacific Mail was weak on the uncertainty regarding the Shipping Subsidy bill. The Northern Pacific stocks were quite prominent, but acted in a way which created suspicions that stock was being marketed.

Advances were general among the specialties, in many cases on rather limited transactions. In the trust group the chief feature was lead trust, which rose to 20⅜ prior to the declaration of the dividend, but declined after that event and the appearance of the report. Sugar Refining company was somewhat unsteady.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT.

Secretary Hester's Weekly Report Something of a Surprise.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued this evening, was a surprise to the trade, inasmuch as the movements were expected to again show considerable excess over the corresponding seven days of last year, whereas the increase in the total brought into sight was only 7,683. A peculiarity of the movement is that while the seven days comparatives, including Jan. 31 to Feb. 6 inclusive, in both years show an excess of 7,683 in favor of this season, the movement from the 1st to the 6th of February, the last six days, indicates a deficit of 8,691. This is due to the fact that the amount brought into sight Jan. 31, the closing day of last month but the first day of this week, was 16,374 bales larger than the same day last year. Northern spinners continue to take sparingly, the total shipments to them for the week being 7,314 bales less than last week and 25,913 less than during the corresponding seven days of last year. This raise their aggregate for the season behind last season for the first time since the commencement of the commercial year.

The amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during the week ending tonight is 195,375, against 187,689 for the corresponding seven days of last year, and the total for the first six days of February, 135,373, against 144,064 for the same days of last season. These make the aggregate for the season to date 6,049,781, against 5,[illegible] as excess of 511,515.

Foreign exports thus far for the season have been 3,[illegible], against 3,076,610 last year, an increase of [illegible]. The total takings of American mills North and South thus far for the season have been 1,523,370, against 1,345,989 last year.

BULLION AND GOLD COIN.

A CORRESPONDENT ON ACTS PASSED AFFECTING THEIR VALUE.

How the New York Assay Office Practically Served the Purpose of a Local Mint—Difference in Value Charges—Effect of the Resumption Act—Benefit to Dealers in Exchange and Tax on Merchants and Business Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In 1854 the old United States Subtreasury Building on Wall street, in New York City, was converted into an assay office and opened for the receiving, refining, and ascertaining the value of gold or silver bullion. By paying, as soon as ascertained, the net value of the gold bullion, at the option of the depositor, either in coin or bars of the same metal the New York Assay Office has subserved, for the business interests of that city, all the purposes without occasioning the additional expense of a local mint.

Since the establishment of this assay office it has thus received and paid for over $700,000,000 of gold bullion, the greater portion consisting of foreign coin and bullion imported at New York. The charges for melting and refining bullion and separating the gold and silver contained were intended to cover the cost of those operations, adding a bar charge when the deposit was to be paid in bars, or an alloy and coinage charge when paid in coin. These additional charges created, as long as they existed, a difference in the value of gold in bars and gold in coin.

From 1853 to 1873 the coinage charge on bullion deposited for gold coin or silver dollars was one-half of 1 per cent of the value of the deposit. The bar charge was only from one-tenth to one-fifth of the coinage charge and usually less than the alloy charge. Gold coin therefore cost and was worth more than the same amount of gold in bars by the additional charge for converting the bars into coin. Gold in bars was ¼ of 1 per cent cheaper than gold in coin, and would on that account be taken in preference for any special purpose for which gold in either form would be alike available. Hence payment in gold bars would be desired and requested when they could be used for immediate export, because abroad they would be equally as valuable as the like amount of gold in United States coin. If there was no demand for gold for export or use in the arts, the bars must be held awaiting such demand or again deposited as bullion for payment in coin less the coinage charge. The larger portion of the gold deposits at the New York assay office were paid for in coin, and the bullion became the property of the Government, and could not subsequently be withdrawn for export, because required by law to be sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage.

Could Have Been Exchanged for Coin.

From year to year a large amount of gold bullion, thus paid for in coin, was sent to that mint and coined, although the gold bars into which it had been formed for transportation could readily, had it been authorized, have been exchanged at the assay office for the gold coin then being exported. The Coinage act of 1873 reduced the coinage charge on gold bullion to one-fifth of 1 per cent, and the difference between the values of gold in bars and gold in coin was consequently diminished to the same extent. Proportionately more gold coin and fewer gold bars were exported.

The gold exports for the fiscal years 1873 and 1874 were as follows:

Fiscal year.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.
1873	$8,510,175	$36,046,540
1874	2,878,543	25,509,183

When the coinage charge was one-half of 1 per cent about one-fifth of the gold export was bullion, but in the succeeding years, the coinage charge having been reduced, the bullion was less than one-tenth of the gold exported.

During the ten years including and immediately succeeding the passage of the Coinage act the exports of domestic gold were over $200,000,000 in gold coin and only $30,000,000 in gold bullion. The deposits of gold bullion at the New York assay office had received from depositors, besides other bullion, $166,000,000 in foreign gold coin and bullion, and had sent more than $200,000,000 of gold bars to the Philadelphia mint for coinage. The expenditure in and the loss resulting from coining it and the resulting coin each way was 25 cents per $1,000 value, equal to $500 per $1,000,000, and for coinage at least 1-5 of 1 per cent, the former coinage charge, equal to $2,000 per $1,000,000; so that to release the assay office from the gold bars with gold coin costs the Government at least $500,000. To allow these gold bars to be exported from New York in place of United States gold coin and thus save the expense of transportation and coinage as authorized June 25, 1874, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer gold bars from the assay office to the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York, to be used in redemption of gold certificates or in exchange for gold coin at more than par and the market value of such bars. But this act proved utterly ineffectual for the intended purpose because of the limitation upon the exchange, at not less than the market value of such bars, and of the subsequent legislation.

The Resumption Act.

The resumption act in January following repealed the coinage charge of 1-5 of 1 per cent on gold, but the charge on bullion deposited for bars continued to be imposed. Lest gold, therefore, after paying the bar charge, was delivered back to a depositor for payment in gold bars than for payment in gold coin. Few deposits were consequently made for payment in gold bars except for special purposes, and such gold bars became more valuable than and were quoted at a premium above gold coin. The market value of the gold bars was higher, by at least the bar charge, than that of the gold coin into which at considerable expense it might be converted. For export, however, aside from safety and convenience in shipment, United States gold coin which the annual assays show to have averaged at the Philadelphia mint for many years above rather than below the standard of fineness were in bulk in foreign banks or mints equally as valuable for bullion reserve or coinage as gold bars of the same weight and fineness. Gold bars were transferred more than once at the Assistant Treasurer's office, but exporters of gold would not offer their gold coin or present gold certificates to exchange for gold bars at a premium, although they sent abroad during the fiscal year (1875) over $2,400,000 of such gold bullion and $30,000,000 United States coin.

The gold bullion balance in the Sub-Treasury at New York, being these gold bars, was identically the same figures ($2,967,712) in 1875, 1876, and 1877 showing for a certainty that during the last of the two years not a dollar of the bars had been there exchanged. This was, however, of slight practical importance during the subsequent years as no gold of any character was being exported until February, 1879, when an outward movement of gold arose which took from New York within four months $34,000,000 of United States gold coin, sending abroad in the month of May alone $8,000,000 per week, and no gold bullion. The New York assay office held nearly $20,000,000 in gold bars which to have coined and returned to the assay office would cost the Government about $70,000. This expenditure could be saved by permitting the exchange at par for gold coin of the United States coin being exported. I called the attention of the proper committees of Congress to the subject and they unanimously recommended and Congress passed the act of May 26, 1882, authorizing the exchange of gold bars at par for the United States gold coin.

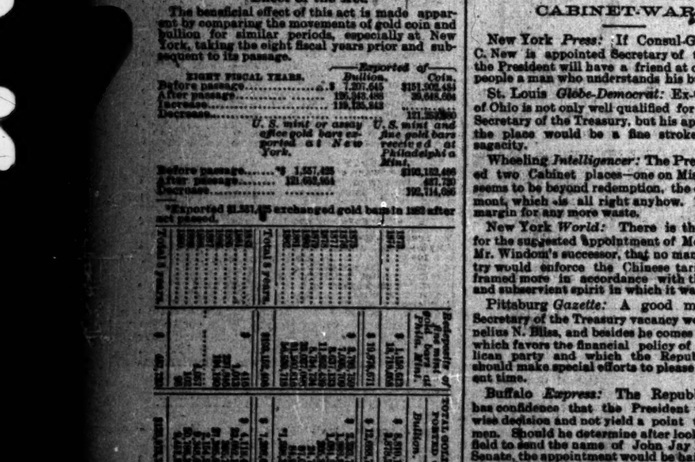
Effect of the Act.

The beneficial effect of this act is made apparent by comparing the movements of gold coin and bullion for similar periods, especially at New York, taking the eight fiscal years prior and subsequent to its passage.

EIGHT FISCAL YEARS.	Exported of— Bullion.	Coin.
Before passage	$ 7,207,645	$151,908,433
After passage	139,542,488	34,847,693
Increase	132,334,843	
Decrease		117,060,740

	U. S. mint or assay office gold bars exported at New York.	U. S. mint and assay office gold bars received at Philadelphia mint.
Before passage	$ 1,557,428	$102,132,466
After passage	491,732,000	97,600,000
Increase	490,174,572	
Decrease		4,532,466

*Exported $1,557,428 exchanged gold bars in 1852 after act passed.



*$1,000,000 of it assay office bars exchanged for coin.

†Assay office bars not distinguished from other gold bullion.

The exports of domestic gold are nearly the same amount in each period, but the relative proportion of coin and bullion are greatly changed. Gold bullion is exported in piece of gold coin; $139,000,000 of which in the latter period exchanged at the Assay office has been retained in circulation or as a part of the Treasury reserve, and replaced in the exports by a like amount of gold bars. It has accommodated the commercial business of New York by affording a more convenient and perhaps safer form for payment of balances required to be settled in gold, but it has saved the Government at least $300,000, otherwise necessary for transportation and coinage. Notwithstanding these facts bills have been introduced and are pending in Congress proposing to permit a bar charge on such exchange of gold bars for gold coin and even then give practically to a bureau officer discretionary power to suspend the exchange. The measure is advocated upon the fallacious idea that the exchange increases the net export of gold, as though a foreign demand for gold for bank reserves or the settlement of balances in international commercial transactions would not be as readily and fully satisfied by gold in bars as by the same amount of gold in United States gold coin.

Premium and Discount.

Cheapening the cost of delivering gold at the place of demand does not increase the net balance of its export or import but reduces the extreme limit of premium or discount on the par value of foreign exchange. Evidently London exchange would scarcely vary in its quotations from the par value of the pound sterling in United States money (486 6-10) if gold could be instantly transmitted without expense either from New York to London or from London to New York. The total expense, including the cost of obtaining and handling the gold, freight, interest, and insurance and other charges, will determine the limit of the range of premium or discount on such exchange and the possible profits on its purchase and sale. Impediments and increased expense therefore in procuring gold when demanded for export merely tend to increase the price of London exchange without materially affecting the gold export. They benefit dealers in exchange, who buy it when low, hold it to their credit, and sell it when at a premium, whose profit may thereby become enhanced, while a greater burden and tax are imposed upon the merchants as well as upon the business of the country.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Officials Entitled to Arms.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 14.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—An old Pennsylvania official states that any duly appointed deputy sheriff (with or without pay) could be arrested and fined in his own county for carrying a revolver—concealed weapons—unless on official duty, serving warrants, etc. Is this the case in all States—or only in Pennsylvania? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[In the State of Illinois what are commonly known as peace officers, which include policemen, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs, are exempt from the penalty of carrying concealed weapons; they are at liberty to do so here and in nearly all other States. It is the general rule to permit their carrying them. They are not prohibited in the State of Pennsylvania. A sheriff could hardly arrest a burglar with a toothpick; he is entitled to carry a well-developed club, or such other instrument as would be most effective in his hands.]

Why an Indian Is Independent in Some Things.

MORRIS, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why is it that one Indian killing another is not accountable to our criminal laws? As in the case of the Indian chief Wauponse killing a Winnebago slave squaw at Old Kankakee, October, 1839. L. W. C.

[Indians on Indian Reservations have ever been considered as independent nations as far as their diplomatic relations with the United States are concerned; they have always been allowed to manage their internecine affairs their own way. Their political and domestic concerns the Government has not taken any special interest in. The case is different when an Indian leaves the reservation and takes up his abode at such a place as is entirely under the control of the general law. An Indian would have no more right to kill another Indian in Chicago than a white man would to kill another white man; the mere fact that he is an Indian cuts no figure. The State of Illinois does not allow murder to go unpunished, or is supposed to not have it so go. A murder committed by an Indian in Indian Territory no one would care pasticularly about, and the culprit would be relegated to such peculiar loss as the Indian nations there might prescribe.

Manufacturing Industries at the World's Fair.

BOWMANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One feature of the World's Fair is not receiving the attention that the writer thinks it should. This is the manufacturing industries. A new departure should be made in such exhibits, and not only should the manufactured articles be shown in their finished form but the processes of manufacture, demonstrating in actual practice and from the raw material just how the thousand and one things in daily use are made. This Fair should be made distinctively a world's school, where all the people of the earth can come and learn what all the other people are doing and how they are doing it. We are an ignorant people, and it would be interesting if we had statistics showing what proportion of the people were acquainted with manufactures generally. One will ask in vain the average pupil in our public schools to explain the processes of making or the materials used in the production of articles in everyday use. It is the exception and not the rule to find even good scholars who are acquainted with the details of the manufacture of the books from which they get their education. The making of the paper, printing, and binding are alike mysteries to them, and this is equally true of almost everything. The manufacture of glassware, crockery, cast, wrought, and sheet iron, steel rails, jewelry, watches, clocks, paper, felt, woolen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, and fabrics, rubber goods, leather, boots and shoes, and harness, mechanics' tools, machinery, paints, oils, varnishes, etc., etc., and the preparation of foods of all kinds, such as cereals, fruit, meats, teas and coffees, spices, etc., etc., should be carried on on the premises. There is no man but feels a special interest in some branch of manufacture, though his interest may be dormant or he may be utterly ignorant of the very industry which attracts him. A man will naturally gravitate towards the exhibit in which he feels this special interest, and if he can watch the processes he will go away with his mind broadened and stored with a knowledge which will enable him to study better methods and improvements which his interest qualifies him to make; but if he goes to the Exhibition and sees only the completed article he will be filled with wonder and awe, but will be no better informed as to how the results were attained than he was before his visit. With whatever machinery it is practicable exhibitors should be encouraged to carry on the manufacture of their goods on the ground and Chicago should furnish a market for their product so that they would be at no loss. With other manufactures, where large numbers of men and massive machinery are used, arrangements might be made with our local institutions to admit visitors on presentation of their Fair ticket, guides being furnished to explain details. Chicago already has numerous extensive plants of this character and others could be induced to come here by liberal treatment. Notably we need glass works and woolen and cotton mills, and probably many others to make the list complete. Agitate this. NEMO.

CABINET-WARE.

New York Press: If Consul-General John C. New is appointed Secretary of the Treasury the President will have a friend at court and the people a man who understands his business.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio is not only well qualified for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but his appointment to the place would be a fine stroke of political sagacity.

Wheeling Intelligencer: The President wasted two Cabinet places—one on Missouri, which seems to be beyond redemption, the other on Vermont, which is all right anyhow. There is no margin for any more waste.

New York World: There is this to be said for the suggested appointment of McKinley to be Mr. Windom's successor, that no man in the country would enforce the Chinese tariff which he framed more in accordance with the intolerant and subservient spirit in which it was enacted.

Pittsburg Gazette: A good man for the Secretary of the Treasury vacancy would be Cornelius N. Bliss, and besides he comes from a State which favors the financial policy of the Republican party and which the Republican party should make special efforts to please at the present time.

Buffalo Express: The Republican party has confidence that the President will make a wise decision and not yield a point to the silver men. Should he determine after looking over the field to send the name of John Jay Knox to the Senate, the appointment would be hailed as one of unusual strength and fitness.

Philadelphia Record: John Sherman would be the right man to succeed Mr. Windom in the Treasury. But the rule of politics first and policy afterward would prevent the consideration of Mr. Sherman's name. If he should be made Secretary the Ohio Legislature would send a Democrat to take his place in the Senate.

Kansas City Star: There appears to be no necessity for going outside of the Treasury Department to find a successor to Mr. Windom. It is believed that the country would be satisfied with the promotion of Gen. Nettleton and the President might save himself a great deal of trouble and needless annoyance by following out in this case the professions of his party in regard to civil-service reform.

Boston Herald: The proposition of Mr. McKinley as the successor of Secretary Windom in the Treasury Department strikes us as a good one. Mr. McKinley is out of a job in public life just in time for it. There was talk of his running for Governor of Ohio, with the McKinley tariff as his platform. It appears to be demonstrated that this would mean defeat, as things now are, and it will therefore be convenient to find an alternative for the proceeding. Mr. McKinley is an excellent and able man and will make a good Secretary of the Treasury.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dullness, biues, opium habit, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

B. H. CAMPBELL'S ESTATE.

PROPERTY TO THE VALUE OF $700,000 IS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

The Will Probated—Augustus S. Campbell Appointed Sole Executor in Bonds of $1,400,000—Receiver and an Accounting Asked For in the Case of a Hotel—Mandamus Proceedings to Determine an Insane Man's Rights—Notes—The Court Record.

Letters testamentary on the estate of the late Benjamin H. Campbell were taken out in the Probate Court yesterday by the son, Augustus S. Campbell, on giving an individual bond in $1,400,000. The estate to be distributed is estimated in value at $700,000.

According to the will, which was executed Jan. 11, 1879, all the property is to be distributed equally among the children, Mrs. Anna C. Babcock, Augustus S. Campbell, B. H. Campbell Jr., A. Courtney Campbell, Mary Lizzie Campbell, Mrs. Emily C. Nixon, Mrs. Russelin C. Smith, and Jessie Campbell. The latter was an unmarried daughter, and died after the demise of her father.

Besides the son, Nathan Corwith and J. Russel Jones were named as executors, but Mr. Corwith has died and Mr. Jones has declined to take the trust on account of other pressing business. The son is now the sole executor.

Affairs of a Hotel.

The affairs of Gill's European Hotel, Canal and Madison streets, are much complicated according to a bill filed in the Circuit Court by William A. Knapp against Harry Brown, L. H. Gill, N. Woodard, Laura Woodard, C. N. Check, Frank H. Starkweather, and Edward C. Ritsher, asking for an accounting and a receiver to collect rents pending the litigation. Knapp and C. N. Check purchased from Louisa and Samuel A. Lutz a leasehold interest in the hotel for $10,000. In part payment, two notes, one for $1,386, the other for $2,732, were given backed up by a chattel mortgage. They sold the lease to the Woodards, but Brown, the proprietor, refuses to consent to the assignment, and intends to hold the complainant responsible for rent due, amounting to $2,400. Suits are threatened, and the court is asked to restrain any disposition of the furniture.

Rights of an Insane Man.

Judge Altgeld is hearing a mandamus suit of interest to traveling men. Frank Cole, a veteran in the business, became insane and a paralytic in 1887, and the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, in which Cole had membership, dropped him from the roll of the organization. The conservator appointed to care for his estate tendered the dues to the association's Treasurer, hoping to still continue Cole as a member, but the Treasurer declined to receive the money, and the present suit is to compel him to receive it.

Legal Notes.

Judge Tuley examined a dozen affidavits in the separate maintenance case of Inger Matthews against Fred A. Matthews yesterday to see if the wife was entitled to alimony, and decided not to allow alimony at present.

Judge Hawes has made the following new rule: All orders of course must be reduced to writing by counsel, and at the time the motion is made hand it up to the court, who will indorse the same if the motion is allowed. This rule covers defaults, references, dismissals, amendments, and all other orders of course. Blank forms for such orders will be found in the court-room. This rule will take effect on and after Feb. 3, 1891.

All cases on Judge Grinnell's short cause calendar have been distributed among the other Judges.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

121,490—Pierce Powers vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. King & Gross, attys.

121,491—Chicago Pie Co. vs. G. W. Wilson. Appeal.

121,492—Robert Hughes vs. Alexander C. McDonnell. Asst., $1,000. Jones & Hacker, attys.

121,493—Simon Reid et al. vs. Samuel C. Swarts. Asst., $600. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

121,494—Silas A. Barton vs. Milton Weston. Asst., $1,000. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

121,495—Wm. Stasbig vs. County of Cook. Asst., $1,000. C. M. Hazlett, atty.

121,496—A. Booth Packing Co. vs. Pa. Co. Asst., $2,000. H. H. C. Miller and W. S. Holden, attys.

121,497—La Marcus vs. Thomas vs. Edward J. Eaton. Attch., $248.80. Warvelle, Walsh & Madden, attys.

121,498—Mary B. Wheeler vs. Emma Kent, Charles C. Crowhurst, E. F. Gorton, tr.; Daniel J. Rock, and Charles W. Fullerton. Bill. E. F. Gorton, solr.

121,499—Frank Jung vs. Frank Panzek. Conf. judgt., $464.40. M. E. Harris, atty.

121,500—Warren Springer vs. Owen and Mary McCabe. Appl.

121,501—Same vs. Same. Appl.

121,502—Same vs. Same. Appl.

121,503—Mary J. Meshon, admr., vs. Robert A. Hinton. Asst., $1,000. Noyes, atty.

121,504—James Duffy vs. Mary Duffy. Bill for div. D. L. Carmichael, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,665—Edward H. Van Ingen et al. vs. John Hansen. Asst., $1,500. Dale & Francis, attys.

88,666—Attch. Withheld for service.

88,667—Edward G. Pauling vs. Mary M. and Frank R. Blowcrock, John Wells, and trs. Bill. A. H. Loeb, solr.

88,668—Simon Reid et al. vs. Ellis I. Williams. Conf. of judgt., $1,39. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

88,669—Louis Ehrhardt vs. Ferdinand and Mina Geschke. Assn., $184. Olds & Brown, attys.

88,670—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,671—Central Market Co. vs. James Pittaway Co. Bill. A. Smith and J. M. Lee, solrs.

88,672—Peter B. Holt vs. City. Case, $10,000. Nicholson, Matson & Pease, attys.

88,673—Ellis Williams, use of Simon Reid et al. vs. Pullman's P. C. Co. Garn. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

88,674—R. C. Winters vs. Hattie M. Bigelow. Conf. judgt., $212. H. M. Chase, atty.

88,675—Hugh S. Williams vs. Society First Presbyterian Church of Englewood. Same, $1,022.25. F. F. Douglas, atty.

88,676—Wm. A. Knapp vs. S. H. Hill, N. and Laura Woodard, C. N. Check, Frank H. Starkweather, and Edward C. Ritsher. Bill. A. F. Hatch, solr.

88,677—F. Fi. W. and C. Ry. Co. vs. Henry E. Seymour et al. Cond. F. J. Loesch and C. A. Allen, attys.

88,678—Same vs. Elizabeth Bannon et al. Same. Same attys.

88,679—Emmet A. Thomas vs. Warren Springer. Asst., $500. D. F. Flannery, atty.

88,680—Henry Klopp vs. Henry and Annie Buck and G. Sherckel. Tres., $5,000. A. Moore and O. M. Pack, attys.

88,681—John Mester vs. Annie Mester. Bill for div. D. W. Manchester, solr.

88,682—F. S. Metzinger vs. Fannie B. Jeffrey. Const. judgt., $230.10. C. J. Kavanagh, atty.

88,683—Petn. of Eugene Prescott to change name. R. McGaffey, solr.

88,684—Joseph J. Parks vs. American and Mexican Investment Co., and W. H. Williams, garn. Asst., $7,60. Sonnenschein, atty.

88,685—F. Fi. W. and C. Ry Co. vs. John McQuaid et al. Cond. F. J. Loesch and C. A. Allen, attys.

88,686—Augusta Huber vs. Jacob Huber. Bill for div. W. A. Schonfeld, solr.

88,687—Frederick Wiley vs. Joseph J. George W., and Susan Jones, and G. Woodbury, Jesse Spalding, Silver City Mining Co., Gustav Stift, and Unknown. Bill. F. L. Salisbury, solr.

88,688—Mary Cozens vs. Joseph Cozens. Bill for div. Gentleman & Ely, solrs.

88,689—William L. Moss, assignee, vs. James F. Winter. Conf. judgt., $702. H. W. Brant, atty.

88,690—Petn. of Mary Ann Ferguson et al. vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $500. A. W. Fuller, atty.

88,691—Henry Reynolds vs. Edward C. and Walter C. Hurlbut and William Edwin Trover, $5,000. Foster, McArdle & Jackson, attys.

88,692—Joseph M. Fletcher vs. Northwestern Pleasure Club. Asst., $250. Wilkes & Wilkes, attys.

88,693—Yeager Flour Mill Co. vs. William O. Wann. Asst., $1,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

88,694—Henry B. Porter vs. City. Case, $2,000. L. H. Spooner, atty.

88,695—H. Wyman vs. P. W. Halloway. Appl.

88,696—Patrick Casey vs. J. Oberman Brewing Co. and Redmund F. Sheridan. Asst., $1,000. E. Furthmann, atty.

88,697—John Hein vs. Nicholas Bommann. Appl.

88,698—Frank Gallagher vs. B. Hamlin. Asst., $1,000. E. J. Queeney, atty.

88,699—Debt. Withheld for service.

88,700—Same.

88,701—Solon S. Dodge et al. vs. Walter N. Holbrook. Bill. L. A. Mitchell, solr.

88,702—Harry M. Rafoon vs. William Williams. Asst., $2,000. Moses & Pam, attys.

88,703—Abraham S. Eisenstein, admr., vs. William Weiskopf and Brand Grunitz. Case, $5,000. Same attys.

88,704—Louisa W. Murray vs. Alexander W. Murray. Bill. Williams & Langworthy, solrs.

88,705—Robert Y. Baxter vs. Edward R. Benedict. Asst., $2,000. Crafty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

88,706—Chicago Rubber Works vs. Clapp Automatic Fire Extinguisher Co. Asst., $40,000. Freeman & Walker, attys.

88,707—William D. Prestge vs. George S. Ostrom and Frederick Hilgendorf. Bill. Woolfolk & Browning, solrs.

88,708—Michael Brand Brewing Co. vs. Henry and John Straus. Conf. judgt., $8,800.36. E. Furthmann, atty.

88,711—Henry Koopman vs. Richmond Goebel. Appl.

88,712—Thomas Denny vs. John T. Denny et al. Bill. Adams & Hamilton, solrs.

88,713—F. Fi. W. and C. Ry. Co. vs. Bridget Hagerty et al. Cond. F. J. Loesch and C. A. Allen, attys.

88,714—John D. Cox vs. Simon F. and William Hall and Frank Griffith. Case, $3,000. W. V. Rose, atty.

88,715—L. C. Newman et al. vs. Werachowsky & Son. Appl.

Withheld cases—88,628—Anna Glassey vs. James C. Glassey. Bill. D. T. Duncombe, solr. (Feb. 5.)

88,629—Emma Wilke vs. Otto F. Wilke. Bill. R. Beckington, solr. (Feb. 5.)

88,630—Edwin C. K. Davis vs. Henry S. Powers and Frank G. Murphy. Debt, $150, dam., $150. W. W. Bathbone, atty. Feb. 5.)

88,631—John F. Farwell et al. vs. Edward and Walter D. Byrne. Asst., $500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys. (Feb. 5.)

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—121,053, Edmund Kirk Jr. vs. John K. and Rose Brouwer. By dedt., $60.60.

121,054—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Martin Keller. By dedt., $241.

121,055—C. P. Kimball & Co. vs. Sanford W. Hull. Same, $936.45.

JUDGE ALTGELD—88,534—Wilhelmina Fisher vs. Charles Sheer and Thomas Lynch Jr. On findg., $1,000. Satisfied.

88,535—Thomas Agnew—$6,629—Arthur Burke vs. W. C. S. R. R. On findg., $160. Satisfied.

JUDGE BAKER—Amelia Rothschild et al. vs. B. H. Mayer. By dedt., $314.70.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—5,358—Rockrohr vs. Rockrohr; dec. for part.

JUDGE COLLINS—2,767—Elmes vs. Henderson; dec.; equity, comm. issued. In re Kiechner; dec. adoption. 2,768—Holmes vs. Harris; dec. sale.—1,128—Kaspar vs. Lukes; dec. sale.—2,117—Mary vs. Joseph Cermak; dec. div.—2,119—Clara vs. John W. Harris.—Leo—Fuller vs. Miss.

JUDGE HORTON—3,078—Reed vs. Ward; dec. for part.—2,747—Minnie Loch Stephan vs. Gustav Stephan; dec. div.—2,668—Ida V. vs. Frank B. Shearer.—2,676—Frank A. vs. Annie Branigan; same.—2,667—Frances M. vs. William H. Pratt; same.—2,718—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson; dec. div.

The Call for Today.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No announcement.

JUDGE BREWSTER—Motions for new trial: 12,650, 5,859, 6,405, 7,956, 12,593, 6,561, 9,088, 4,057, 7,400.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial: 2,500, 7,928, 1,475, 1,976, 5,440, 2,407, 2,931, 7,603, 2,410, 12,854. Contested motions in 12,854, 12,854.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial: Nos. 2,981, 3,766, 226, 1,722, 629, 4,063, 6,694, 1,309½. Contested motions in Nos. 80,185, 4,805, 86,307, 1,550, 3,443, 7,007, 88,093, 4,178.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions for new trial: Nos. 92,966, 92,967, 92,968, 7,900. Contested motion in 7,700.

JUDGE DUNNE—No call. No. 868, C. and S. S. R. T. R. R. Co. vs. Strong; on trial.

JUDGE GARNHAM—On circuit.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.

JUDGE SCALES—No. 5,000, In re Consold. Ice M. Co.; 5,076, In re W. Randolph; 3,074, In re Kean; ——, People vs. Werner; 6,088, In re Meath Bros.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Short cause calendar: 11,879, 12,073, 12,080, 12,207, 12,185, 12,201, 7,195. Trial call, Nos. 10,767, 8,943, 10,589, 10,662, 11,135, 11,136, 11,164, 11,192, 11,221.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Short cause calendar. (No list prepared.)

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar—12,525, 10,812, 10,813, 12,232, 12,578, 12,605, 12,462, 2,099, 12,746, 3 p. m.—No first call; trial call. Nos. 9,222, 9,243, 9,253, 9,340 9,491, 9,502.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar—8,422, 96,199, 8,022, 6,742, 1,754, 84,252, 88,236, 4,370, 1,256, 7,450, 9,672, 9,103, 8,243, 8,736, 1,822, 8,086, 8,345, 8,345, 8,360, 6,002, 9,096. No call of trial calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar—6,344, 3,429, 4,099, 86,307, 4,324, 5,203, 86,488, 6,385, 5,661, 5,915, 6,287, 5,393, 86,816, 6,974, 7,325, 5,901, 7,522, 9,445, 8,810, 8,044. 3 p. m.—No. 61,561, Springer vs. Keating, on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement. The cases on the short cause calendar will be distributed among the other Judges.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar: 8,003, 7,578, 4,552, 1,909, 7,363, 1,724, 6,722, 9,359, 87,623, 7,164, 4,495, 8,297, 8,851, 8,460, 9,515, 7,559, 6,071, 8,994, 6,734, 7,917, 8,240, 9,344, 8,822. No case on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Short cause calendar: 8,191, 6,581, 6,552, 7,782, 6,418, 6,419, 6,612, 8,170, 8,552, 1,826½, 8,295. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Calr. Nos.: 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

JUDGE GREENHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE BAGNELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—8,551, Johnson vs. Jones. In re Cornell & W. Co., 3 p. m. City specls., 8,743, 9,561, 9,992, 10,001.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Claims docket.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided the following cases today:

H. B. Nelson, appellant, vs. C. L. Peterson, Monroe District; affirmed.

O. W. Parr vs. B. W. Seward Jr. et al., appellants, Jackson District; affirmed.

J. C. Winterbreaner vs. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., appellant. Marshall District; affirmed.

Samuel Cuppy, administrator, appellant, vs. O. W. Coffman, Pottawattamie District; modified and affirmed.

Samuel N. Bowman vs. Andrew Anderson, defendant, and Helen M. Percell, intervener, appellant; Jefferson District; reversed.

A. A. Shaw vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, appellant; Appanoose District; reversed.

Abram S. Hewitt, appellant, vs. J. S. Young; Cedar Rapids Superior Court; reversed.

J. O. Lorber vs. C. C. Conner, defendant, and M. M. Stark, intervener, appellant; Muscatine District; affirmed.

W. H. Seaman, appellant, vs. Alonzo Baughman et al.; Scott District; affirmed.

S. D. Bigelow, M. G. Barngrover and J. E. Barngrover, appellant; Taylor District; affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following opinions today:

Affirmed—The Gutta Percha Rubber Company vs. Charles H. Wood, Lindon vs. Hine, Lice vs. Bay City, McDonald vs. Casey, Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Reed, Hurst vs. Detroit City Railway Company, Midland vs. Truax, Stimer vs. Bryant, Boyce vs. Peterson.

Reversed—Pratt vs. Burhans, Fisher vs. Holtden; with leave to file a supplemental bill, costs to complainant. Sligh vs. City of Grand Rapids; decree below reversed and decree entered here for complainant, with costs of both courts. Bay County of Dowagiac vs. Dill, Childs vs. O'Donnell; new trial.

In case of Wood vs. Lenawee Circuit Judge, mandamus granted, no costs.

In reappeal of Emil Moorew, finding of Circuit Judge affirming modifying order of Probate Court affirmed with costs.

Case of Buehler vs. Delamas affirmed without prejudice of any remedy the surety may have for relief.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Crawford McCormick vs. Samuel M. Smith; Davis C. C.; reversed.

State ex rel. John Schock vs. City of New Albany; Floyd C. C.; affirmed.

Henry McCarty vs. State of Indiana; Clinton C. C.; affirmed.

Bruce Carr, auditor, et al. vs. The State of Indiana ex rel. Jean Du Baptiste Maurice Coetlosquet; Marion S. C.; affirmed.

FREE WOOL IS ESSENTIAL.

Dreadful Blunder Fastened on the Country by Absurd Threats of Delano and Lawrence, Ram-Rajars—Influential Republican Kickers—The Existence of the System of "Protection" Threatened Unless Wool Is Free-Listed.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—The meaning of the last election is clearly and emphatically set forth by the Executive Committee of the Wool Consumers' Association in an address which points out that free wool is essential, and that the very existence of the protective system is threatened. The address of the Executive Committee is a scathing review of the annual report of the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, written in October last, but just made public. Commenting on the report the Executive Committee says:

It is full of pathos now, when the people have at last realized that the McKinley bill is in the interest of the monopolists and not in the interest of the whole people. Indeed, the Administrative bill, with its unreasonable and practically impossible exactions and impediments, and the McKinley bill, with its effective and well-devised provisions for excluding many things of universal value and desire, and increasing the cost of food and many of the comforts and necessaries of life, have probably struck the most damaging blows ever given to the protective system.

It is perfectly clear that the woolen manufacturer cannot be placed by compensating duties in a position equal to that he now enjoys with free wool. The historic bargain of the wool manufacturers with the wool growers resulted in the Tariff act of 1867. The present bargain was in general plan and appearance as effective, but circumstances have changed, and overweening and overlogrolling have brought about a reaction. When the wool manufacturers were urged in 1888 to accept the free wool of the Mills bill, and were almost asked to fix for themselves the duties on goods, the very danger that the last election has revealed was urged upon them in vain. The defection of J. Wiley Edmunds and E. B. Bigelow and other prominent manufacturers from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers means more than a mere change of views of those individual manufacturers. It is an indication that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the wool growers have pushed the principle of an exclusive tariff beyond the dreams of Hamilton or Clay.

Reasonable protection has been replaced by the monopoly of the McKinley act. The wool manufacturers yielded to the demands of the woolgrowers, and, sacrificing on the way the interests of the woolen-carpet trade, arranged a compromise by which the people pay higher for all articles made of wool or take clothing and carpets adulterated with rags, and cattle hair, and cotton. The people can certainly now see that free wool is in their interest, while bargains for privation and exclusion are to the interest of certain monopolies. Free wool has now become an essential element in the permanent prosperity of the wool manufacturers themselves. The woolen schedule of the McKinley bill is one of the most oppressive to the mass of the people.

The last election makes a reconsideration necessary. If the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will recognize the changed attitude of the people and declare for free wool it can undoubtedly preserve a reasonable and adequate duty on goods, as the enormous expenses of the Government will require very large amounts to be raised by duties on imported goods. The last election meant not free trade or free manufactured goods, but free raw materials and relief for the taxed necessaries of life. It is for the interest of more than sixty millions of the people of this country that wool should be free. The cost and the quality and the real value of their clothing depend upon it. It is wiser not to array one's self in opposition to such an overwhelming interest. Free wool is not only sure to come, but it is the surest and only permanent foundation for the prosperity of the wool manufacturer. Every manufacturer knows it and would have said so if he had dared to. It is safe for him

...Carpets & ... ENTS ... AWNINGS 202, 204, 206, 208 So. Water St.

WOOL? SHIP IT TO ...rman Hall & Co. WOOL Commission Merchants, 122 Michigan St.

COAL & COKE. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO. COAL & COKE. ... DEARBORN ST.

PIONEER FIREPROOF Construction Co. OFFICE & YARD: CLARK & 16th STS.

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Money placed at Current Rates for BANKERS and others, ON DEMAND OR SHORT TIME, ON STOCKS AND BONDS listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

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Jennings Trust Company

185 DEARBORN STREET,

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CAPITAL, PAID UP..............$500,000

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS to act as Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee or Receiver and to receive and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. A legal depository for court and trust funds. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of Bonds and Stocks of corporations and payment of coupons, interest and dividends. Takes entire charge of estates. Wills receipted for and safely kept without charge.

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Now being formed to purchase 184 lots, of which 70 are boulevard and corner lots.

Only 4 miles from Court-House. Average price (including sidewalks), only $500. Draw lots will come down to $300. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance in 4 years.

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Special attention to making
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Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds,
And Other Investment Securities.
Room 32, 115 Dearborn street.
Correspondence solicited.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the second regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 20, 1891, to the opening of business Feb. 20, 1891. B. W. PERKINS, Act'g Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Eight per cent (net) investments, inside; new city property on long lease.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE [illegible]

THIRTY

MILLION DOLLARS is a small estimate of the amount of money which will be spent in improvements in and around Jackson Park, the WORLD'S FAIR SITE, during the next two or three years. More than $20,000,000 will be expended in Jackson Park alone on permanent improvements and Exposition buildings, and after the World's Fair is past Jackson Park will be the most handsomely improved park in the world. At least FIVE TO TEN

MILLION

DOLLARS more will be spent in IMPROVEMENTS ON THE PROPERTY WITHIN A MILE SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK, and will make that territory one of the finest districts in the city.

There is the greatest opportunity now offered on earth to make money by buying some of this property, which will increase in value FOURFOLD in the next two years by these improvements.

We can sell you for a short time some of this property at the very low price of SIXTY

DOLLARS

Per foot, including Stone Walks, Street Pavements, Sewer and Water Connections, etc., put in without expense to the purchaser. No chance like this to make money was ever offered before

FOR THE

Benefit of the people with moderate means. If you do not make money before the

WORLD'S FAIR

Is over, for goodness sake when do you expect to make it?

"If you saw gold on the ground would you pick it up or call it brass? Which?"

BISSELL & MANN,

Telephone 5168. 97, 175 Dearborn-st.

$500,000

CITY of CHICAGO

4% BONDS.

DUE 1911.

Denomination, $500 and $1,000.

Subscriptions Received by
First National Bank, Chicago,
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Dealers in Investment Securities,

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We make a specialty of short-time loans to responsible persons with warehouse receipts, local stocks, bonds, National Bank and other readily convertible stocks as security.

FOR RENT.

A large building suitable for STORAGE, WHOLESALE, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; centrally located; 5 stories and basement; 40x180 feet; 2 elevators, engine, 2 boilers, steam-heating apparatus. Can give immediate possession.

RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY to LOAN

In sums of $20,000 and upwards on improved business property.

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

Small Central Investment.

$60,000.

Choice location in the wholesale district. Rented for five years to one tenant at six per cent net on this price.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED, GROCERY.

In desirable location and doing good business. No agents. Address M 72, Tribune office.

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In sums of $10,000 and upwards. Funds in hand.
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ILLINOIS Trust & Savings Bank,

"ROOKERY" BUILDING.

Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
SURPLUS..........$1,100,000

This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Circular Letters of Credit issued and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.

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Safe Deposit Vaults.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
New York	$108,831,440	$102,148,232
Boston	14,417,556	13,737,514
Chicago	12,350,000	11,915,000
Philadelphia	9,834,999	8,612,100
St. Louis	3,757,453	3,065,499
Baltimore	2,509,360	1,832,378
New Orleans	2,188,422	1,974,717

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium.

Dealers in commercial paper are having far more work to do in getting a supply of good paper than they have in selling it. The demand is a good ways ahead of the supply. It is now becoming apparent to what extent the stringency of last fall has acted to curtail business operations. The reason that the supply of commercial paper is less than the demand is not because the demand is so unusually heavy but because the supply is much below the ordinary amount. Business-men have shaped their affairs so they are requiring much less outside assistance. That is fully evident in the money markets of the Eastern cities. In Chicago the situation is largely influenced by the extraordinary demands of the Board of Trade and the packing interests. Were it not that the demands from those sources were unusually heavy rates would go tumbling down rapidly. As soon as the money market is more nearly dependent on the commercial situation there will be little talk of tight money. The point in the local money situation to be most closely watched is how long the Board of Trade and the packing demands are likely to keep up to the present amount. Several of the important banks are still outwardly presenting a firm 7 per cent front, but there are inroads being made every day by borrowers who demand a less rate.

Increased banking facilities will soon be an element in the situation. The State Auditor yesterday issued permission to organize the City Trust and Savings Bank with a capital stock of $200,000. The incorporators are William Holgate, E. Jennings, F. P. Burgett, J. W. Byers, and A. Landstreet. Early next week the State Bank of Chicago will be started with a capital of $500,000, by Haugan and Lindgren. Both of these new banks are the reorganization and enlargement of established private banks. All the stock of the State Bank of Chicago which Messrs. Haugan and Lindgren have sold has been placed at 120.

The sterling market was strong, but quotations were unchanged. They were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	485½	488
Bankers' actual	484½@485¼	486¾@487¼
Documentary	483 @483½	485½@485¾

Wilson & Sturges reported New York exchange as selling at 40c discount before clearings and at 25c discount after clearings.

Trading was less active at the Stock Exchange yesterday. West Chicago Street railroad stock made a sharp advance, opening at 130½ and closing at 133½. There was no special news to influence the price. The stock has been neglected for some days, while about all the attention of the speculative element has been given to Calumet Dock. The rise naturally came as soon as trading commenced again. Calumet Dock was about ¾ higher than the close Thursday, and was fairly steady at 82@82¾. At the close there appeared to be a rather more free offering of stock than has been the rule lately. The inventory of the property is not fully completed yet. Yesterday's list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 Can. & D., b 30	82¾	15 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	131¼
100 do b 30	82¾	100 do	131½
100 do	82½	10 N. C. S. R. R. Co.	169
100 do	82	50 do b 30	170
20 do	82¾	200 O-Br'g Co., com	50¼
200 do cash	82¾	100 do	50¼
425 Dia. Match	180	100 Street's Car Co.	28¼
247 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	130¾	50 Pack. Co., com., b 30	48¼
35 do	130¾	100 do pfd., b 30	42½
100 do	130¾	200 do b 30	42¾
100 do	131	50 Cent. Union	51¼
100 do	131¼	10 F. National Bank	330

BONDS.

$2,000 Gas 5s, cash 87

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

50 W C S R R Co	131¾	800 W C R Ry b 10	133¼
50 do	132	100 C B & M Co com	50¼
100 do	133	150 do	50¾
25 N Chi S Ry	169¾	40 Street's C Line	28¼
40 West Stone Co.	107	20 Chi B Co pfd	49¼
65 D M Co, Ill	131	100 N Chi Ry b 30	170¼
100 do	132	30 City Ry Co	320
100 C C & D Co b 30	82¾	150 W Chi Ry b 30	133¼
150 do	82¾	50 Packing Co pfd	44
100 do b 30	82¾	50 C C & D Co b 30	82¾
100 do	82		

BONDS.

$ 2000 Gas 5s	86¾	$ 3000 Gas 5s	87¼
6000 Con Gas 5s	79		

The earnings of the Chicago Stock-Yards for December were as follows:

	1890.	1889.	Increase.
Gross	$269,069	$226,091	$42,978
Expenses	89,135	109,704	*20,569
Net	179,934	116,386	63,547
Earnings for twelve months:			
	1890.	1889.	Increase.
Gross	$2,853,476	$2,451,038	$402,438
Expenses	949,088	955,708	*6,620
Net	1,904,388	1,495,330	409,058

*Decrease.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Stock Exchange was as drowsy as a country church on an August Sunday. Hardly half a dozen stocks made any move whatever, and those were so dull, sluggish, and limited as to be worth scarcely a comment. The outside public was perfectly content to remain where it was. If the great manipulators were in the market at all they were treading about with velvet on their feet and making no noise at all. The dullness of the market was a cause of universal complaint, for Wall street can stand anything with more equanimity than stagnation. Still everyone believed that underneath the calm exterior a volcano might be churning that would burst at any moment. All eyes are just now turning southward and watching Jay Gould's movement, and everyone is wondering what his next step will be. It is the key to the situation. It is Gould's market and he can do with it as he pleases. Burlington was the weak stock on the list, and that had only fallen off ⅜ up to noon; Union Pacific started off with ½ point loss, but recovered and made a ⅜ gain. Chicago Gas lost and regained ¾. Rock Island fell away ¾, but recovered a half before noon. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 34½ and 35¼, while everything else on this list that moved at all moved but ⅛@¼, and generally down at that.

More life and greater strength was the rule during the early afternoon. The usually non-active stocks attracted attention by making sharp advances. Flint and Pere Marquette gained 2½ points to 24 on transactions of 2,000 shares. Mobile and Ohio 2¾ on a like number of shares, and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 1¾ on transactions of 1,600 shares. North American was strong and went up to 17⅜.

The stronger feeling that set in this afternoon was continued to the close. A few stocks made fairly good gains. Pacific Mail made a sharp advance of 1 point, to 36. Western Union bristled up on the announcement that the consideration of the postal telegraph scheme had been postponed by the committee. It advanced ¾. Lake Shore came in for further buying by supposed Vanderbilt followers and gained ⅝, and Flint and Pere Marquette held firm at 24. The rest of the list was without material change, but the feeling at the close was far more encouraging than at the opening.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 2½ per cent; last loan at 2½; closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 485 for sixty-day bills and 487¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 185,171 shares, including: Atchison, 3,410; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,400; Lake Shore, 4,042; Louisville and Nashville, 4,335; Missouri Pacific, 9,730; North American, 12,791; Northern Pacific, 2,790; do preferred, 12,315; Richmond and West Point, 5,520; St. Paul, 13,500; Union Pacific, 23,130; Western Union, 6,450; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 3,210.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 6.	Closing Feb 5.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	200	21½	21¼	21½	21
Atchison	3,410	30⅛	29¾	29½	30
Atlantic & Pacific	105	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
American Sugar	7,906	74¼	73	73½	72¾
Do pfd	1,950	90¼	89½	90	89¾
C., B. & Q.	2,105	88⅛	87¾	87¾	88
Canada Southern	750	51½	51¼	51¼	51¾
Central Pacific	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
Canadian Pac.	175	73	73	73	.....
Ches. & Ohio	705	19	18⅞	18¾	19
Do 1st pfd	1,410	49¾	49	49¼	49
Do 2d pfd	820	31¾	31½	31¾	.....
Colo. Coal	200	37¼	37	37	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,082	64¼	63⅞	64¼	64
Do pfd	400	95	95	95	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	300	98	97½	98	97¾
Chicago Gas	1,425	42	41	42	41¾
Commercial Cable	410	104	104	104	.....
D., L. & W.	4,406	138¾	138¼	138¾	138¾
Del. & Hud.	750	138⅜	137¾	138¼	138
Den. & Rio G. pfd	800	61¼	60⅞	61¼	61¼
Dist. & C. F. Co.	250	47	47	47	47¼
Erie	1,030	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
Do pfd	400	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
East Tenn.	100	7⅝	7½	7⅝	.....
Flint	2,655	24	21½	24	.....
Hocking Valley	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Illinois Central	369	101	100¾	100¾	100¾
Jersey Central	1,195	116⅜	116	116⅜	116
Laclede Gas	100	18¼	18½	18½	18¼
Kansas & Tex. pfd	1,635	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	22⅞
Lake Shore	4,040	113¼	112¼	113	112⅜
Louis. & Nash	4,335	75⅜	75⅛	75¼	75¼
L. E. & W.	540	15	15	15	15¼
Do pfd	300	58½	58	58½	58
L., N. A. & C.	100	27	27	27	.....
Lead Trust	3,460	19¾	19⅜	19¾	19¾
Linseed Oil	80	40	40	40	39⅞
Missouri Pacific	9,835	68¾	67¾	68¼	67¾
Manitoba	5,100	111	107½	110	108
Manhattan	676	105¾	105	106	105¾
Mob. & Ohio	2,600	32	30¾	31¾	.....
Northwestern	1,430	107¼	107	107¼	107⅛
New England	1,100	28¾	28	28¾	28¾
Northern Pacific	2,800	28½	28	28¾	28¾
Do pfd	12,315	72⅞	72⅛	73	72¾
Nor. & W.	220	16¾	16½	16¾	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	2,075	9¼	9	9¼	9
Do pfd	106	32¾	32¼	32¾	.....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	750	13¾	13¼	13½	13¼
Do 2d pfd	2,210	29¾	28¾	29¾	28
No. Am. Co.	12,025	17⅞	16¾	17¼	16¾
Ogn. S. Line	350	23	22¾	22¾	.....
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	79	79	79	.....
Ont. & W.	1,460	17¼	17	17¼	17
Ohio & Miss.	200	18¾	18¼	18¾	.....
Omaha Com.	100	26	26	26	.....
Do pfd	300	83½	83½	83½	82¾
Pac. Mail	1,305	36	35	36	35
Pullman	705	193½	192	193	190
Peo., D. & E.	110	18	18	18	18¼
Reading	1,862	33¾	33	33¾	33¾
Rich. Term.	5,240	19¾	19	19½	19¾
Rock Island	2,800	70¾	70⅛	70½	71
St. Paul	13,880	55⅞	55½	55⅞	55½
Do pfd	223	111½	111½	111½	112
Southern Pac.	730	30¾	30	30½	30¼
Sugar Trust	3,575	87⅞	86¾	86¾	86
Silver B.	130,000	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¾
Texas Pac.	800	15¼	15	15¼	15
Tenn. Coal	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
Union Pac.	23,330	46⅝	45½	46½	46½
W. & L. E.	3,210	32¾	32	32½	32¾
Do pfd	300	73¾	73	73½	73¾
Wabash	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Do pfd	165	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
Western Union	6,350	82¼	80½	82¼	81¼
Wis. Cent.	400	21¾	21	21½	21¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	140
American	118	United States	68

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	120	U. S. 4½s, reg	101¼
U. S. 4s, coup	120	U. S. 4½s, coup	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 NC con 4s	97	9000 ML&T 1st	127@127¼
11200 Tenn set 3s	69@70½	1000 M&E 1st	141½
8000 AmD&I	107	15000 NYO&W 1st	112¾
3000 Atch 4s	79¾	1000 NYO&W cn 5s	95¼
10000 B&E new	116	8000 NYS&W gm	80¾
10000 Can S 2d	[illegible]	19000 NYS&W 1st rfdg 5s	99¾@100
2000 C F & M 1st	87	5000 NY&P-C&L 6s	85¾
21000 CNJ gm 5s	110	5000 N&W 100-y 5s	96
1000 CNJ 1st cn 1899	115	2000 NP 1st cp	115¾
8000 C&O-RAD 1st	70½	2000 NP 2d cp	113¾
1000 C&A 1st	104¾	5000 NP con 5s	85
5000 CHV&T 5s	85@85¼	1000 OSL&U cn	77
7000 D&H cp 1894	110½	10000 PDE 1st	79
11000 D&RG 4s	82@82¼	25000 P&R 2d pfd	[illegible]
2000 ET cn gd 5s	103¾	25000 P&R 3d pfd	28
2000 E&TH 1st	117¼@117½	10000 P&R g m 4s	80¾
4000 F&PM-PHD 5s	100	7000 P&W 1st	81
5000 Iowa C 1st	81¼	3000 RT coll tr 5s	75
4000 Kan Pa 1st cons	110½	5000 RT col tr 6s	97¼
7000 LNA&C con 5s	93	390000 Rio G W 1st	76½@76¾
1000 LGCo of StL 1st	84½	5000 SLA&T 1st tr	81¼
2000 LStL&T 1st	84	10000 SLA&TH 2d t a s p	30¼
2300 MLS&W ex 5s	99½	2000 SLA&T 2d pfd	104½
13000 M&SP 1st-C&MR	97	12000 S & W 1st	85½@86
2000 M&SP 1st-LaD	108¼	7000 SL&IM 2d	106¾
2000 M&SP 1st-MPD	99½	31000 SV&NE 4s	75¼@75¾
5000 M&StL term	101½	9000 TP 2d inc	33¾
50000 M&StP g m 4 SrA	86½@87	2000 TAA&C 6s gd	87
1000 M&SP 1st	117	3000 UP-L&C 1st	80¾
8000 M&StP 1st SWEx	89	5000 Wab 1st	101¼
20500 MK&T 1st	78½@78¾	1000 W S gtd 4s	102½
6000 M&O gm	68@68¾	5000 W&LE Im	92¾
		10 Amn Ex	123

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

17 Am Ex Bk	155	7000 MK&T 1st	78¼@78¾
25 Bk Com	197¼	36000 M&StL 2d	41½@42
50 M'chanics'&T Bk	210¼	27000 M&O gm	68@68¾
50 Tradesmen's B	100	2000 NYO&W 1st	112¾
60 W Nat Bk	100¾	147000 NYLE&W new 2 cn	100@100¼
5000 La con 4s	91	3000 NYL&W con	108¾
8000 Tenn set 5s	71	9000 NYO&W cn 5s	96
3000 Ala Class A	103	10000 NY&PC&I 6s	86@86¾
15000 Atch 4s	79¼@79½	1000 NYS&W 1st rfg 5s	99¾
5000 B&E new	116	2000 NP 1st cp	115¼@115¾
2000 Can S 2d	98¼@98½	5000 NP 3d rg	109½
10000 CNJ gm 5s	110@110¼	5000 NP 3d cp	111¼
2000 CNJ reg	109¾	63000 NP con	85@85¼
1000 CNJ cn 1899	115	10000 OS gm 4s	68
5000 CNJ con 1902	122	2000 Or Imp 1st	102¾@103
73000 CRI&P 5s cp	97@98	5000 OSL 6s	104½
21000 CP&StL 5s	99¾@99½	1000 OCF&SP 1st	107
8000 C&O-R&AD 1st cn	71	1000 PCo 4½ cp	106
5000 C&M 1st	116¼	1000 P&E 1st	79¼
10000 CHV&T 5s	85¼	1000 P&PU 2d	67
9000 CISL&C 4s	95½	3000 P&R g m 4s	80¾
2000 DenC Cble 1st	101½	30000 P&R 1st pfd	55¼@55¾
14000 D&RG 4s	83	1000 P&W 1st	80¾
5000 D&RG Im 5s	85	87000 RioGW 1st	77@77¼
15000 DSS&A 5s	99	1000 R&D deb	101½
5000 DBC&A 1st	96½	9000 RT col tr 5s	74¼@74¾
5000 Erie 5th g 4s	101	3000 SJ&GI 1st	85
10000 Flint&PM 5s	102¾	1000 StLA&T 1s tr	82
7000 FtW&D 1st	102	17000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	100½@100¾
4000 IC 3½s rg	92	2000 StL&IM 1st	101½
4000 ID&W 5s	73	29000 SL&IM 5s	92¾@93
5000 Iowa Cen 1st	82	5000 SL&SF gm 5s	97½
2000 KC&SW 1st	88	15000 SPM&M 1s-MC 6s	112½@115
3000 KanPa 1st con 5s	110	26000 Sav&W 1st	86@86¼
10000 KyCen 1st 4s	81¼	15000 SV&NE 4s	75¼
1000 LacledeG 1st	81½	20000 T P 1st 5s	89@89¼
2000 Lg Isl gm 4s	91½	22000 T StL&KC 1st	87@89
8000 LE&SL c 1st 5s	86½	3000 UnPa 1st of 1896	109¾
10000 L&N-EH&N 1st	112½	1000 UP-D&G 1st	80½
4000 LStL&T 1st	84@85	1000 Va M gm gt s	87
1000 MC 7s	123	4000 Wab 1st	100¾@100¼
1000 M Cent 5s-1902 cp	108	12000 W S gtd 4s	102¾@102½
1000 MetE 2d	105	60000 WS 4s reg	102½
10000 MLS&We 6s	99¾	12000 WNY&P 1st	100½@100¾
5000 M&N 1st 1912 cn	110¾	16000 WU col tr 5s	99
35000 M&SP 1st-C&M 5s	98	80000 W&LE Im	92¾@94
2000 M&SP 1st-I&D ex	123½	5000 WisCen 1st	95
1000 M&SP 1st-LacD	108¼	7 Amn Ex	118
17000 M&SP 1st term 5s	101@101¼		
1000 M&SL 2d	55		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,100	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
American Sugar	780	74	74	73	73
Bell Telephone	219	192	197	194	194
B. & Maine	209	203	203	203	203
C., B. & Q.	1,320	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	87¾
Cal. Southern pfd	100	26	26	26	26
Flint & P. M.	119	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	120	83	83	83	83
Ft. Wayne El.	40	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Mexican Central	225	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Sugar Trust	55	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Thom. & Houst'n	343	47¼	47¼	47	47
Do Ser. D	1,110	7	7¼	6¾	7¼
Union Pacific	4,300	46⅝	46⅞	45⅜	46⅜
West End	4,210	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Wis. Cent	150	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Westinghouse	7,800	15¾	17¼	14¾	16

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 St P Dub Div 6s	109	6000 Eastern 6s	123
1000 C & W M 5s	95	1000 Fremont 6s	120
8000 Atch 4s	79@79¾	9000 Ill Steel 5s	96½

Money at the Clearing-House is 4 per cent, call loans are 4½@6 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—The market closed strong. Pennsylvania, 51@51¼; Reading, 16 13-16@16⅞; Lehigh Valley, 50¼@50¾; Reading general 4s, 80¾@81; do first pfd, 55½@55¾; do second pfd, 36@37¼; do third pfd, 28@29.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Closing: Consols, money, 97⅜; do account, 97⅛; U. S. 4s, 122½; do 4½s, 105¼; A. and G. W. firsts, 33⅞; do seconds, 3¾; Canadian Pacific, 75¾; Erie, 20⅝; do seconds, 102¾; Mexican ordinary, 45¾; St. Paul common, 57¾; New York Central, 106; Pennsylvania, 52¾; Reading, 16¾. Bar silver, 46⅝d per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today is £32,000.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 45c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.50; Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Aspen, $5.00; Colorado Con., $1.00; Mexican, $3.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.00; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $3.00; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $2.50; Mount Diablo, $1.75; Ontario, $40.00; Ophir, $3.50; Plymouth, $1.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.20; Yellow Jacket, $2.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Allouez Mining (new), $2.75; Atlantic, $14.75; Boston & Mont., $42.00; Calumet & Hecla, $260.00; Catalpa, $35.00; Franklin, $17.12½; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $12.25; Osceola, $38.00; Quincy, $90.00; Santa Fe Copper, 52½c; Tamarack, $150.00; Butte & Boston Copper, $16.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 60c; Belcher, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.00; Bodie Consolidated, $1.30; Chollar, $2.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.85; Crown Point, $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould & Curry, $2.60; Hale & Norcross, $1.50; Mexican, $2.60; Mount Diablo, 65c; Navajo, 25c; Ophir, $3.60; Potosi, $4.80; Savage, $2.15; Sierra Nevada, $2.30; Union Consolidated, $2.35; Utah, 80c; Yellow Jacket, $2.65; Commonwealth, 70c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 60c; North Belle Isle, 50c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets displayed little activity yesterday except at times when there would be a spurt for a few minutes. The weather and the receipts were against the price of grain, and the receipts of hogs against the price of provisions. As a result the closings were lower all around. The weather through the West and Northwest was brilliant.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat sold at 98¼c and calls at 99⅝c; puts on May corn were quoted at 53¼c and calls at 54c.

A Chicago dealer sold 30,000 bu of No. 2 spring in Buffalo at $1.03¼, and Buffalo reported a sale of the same grade to complete a cargo at 4½c under May.

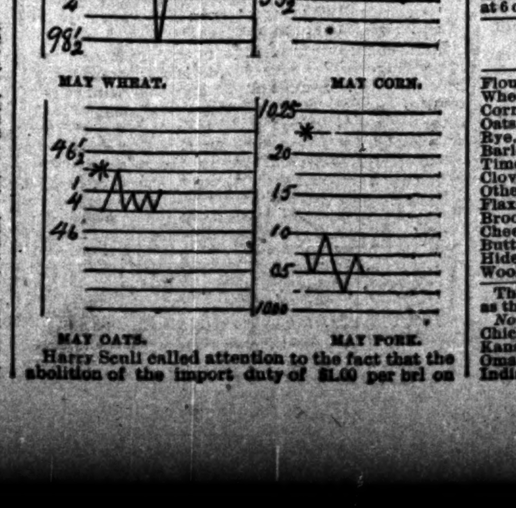
The increased receipts in the Northwest are attributed to the quantity of Oregon and Washington wheat that is coming forward. Considerable of this eventually reaches St. Louis.

St. Louis dispatches were decidedly bearish in tone. In addition to noting that the deliveries by farmers were increasing appreciably they stated that fully 60 per cent of the receipts is No. 2 red.

Receiving and commission houses are selling oats in the regular market, Bartlett-Frazier and Boyden both favoring that side of the trade. Hutchinson was the principal support, taking liberal quantities of both May and June.

Northwestern advices were bearish. Minneapolis wired that no mill had sold half its output during the week, and but for the high price of bran many would have had to shut down. The country mills were offering flour there at 15c under what the city mills can sell at, and the city millers will have to meet those prices if they expect to make any sales.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 6. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



Harry Scull called attention to the fact that the abolition of the import duty of $1.00 per brl on flour imposed by Brazil should enable the United States to double the trade with that country in wheat and flour. The American exports to Brazil during the year ending June 1, 1890, included 1,768,000 bu wheat and 687,342 brls flour, equal to a total of 4,860,000 bu wheat.

In the corn crowd there was some complaint that the inspection sheet has this week failed to record a large part of the "through billed" corn, which is actually sold by sample on the floor, and thus should be posted every day. Some estimated that had all this been included the receipts would have shown a total larger by 50 per cent. Corn through billed inspected in this week is as follows: Friday, 15 cars; Thursday, 11 cars; Wednesday, 6 cars; Tuesday, none; and Monday, none. Total, 35 cars for five days.

Commenting on the situation in provisions a leading packer said that it seemed to him very likely that there would be larger receipts of hogs during the next few weeks, this being indicated by the receipts at the packing points in the West. At the same time he said that there seemed to be large buying orders on the market for pork at $10.00, lard $6.00, and ribs at $5.05; but whether this demand would be large enough to counteract the effect of the large receipts or not he did not say. There is a prevailing impression that larger receipts will mean lower prices unless there is a marked advance in grain, which might affect provisions sympathetically.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat opened lower on the fine weather, easy cables, liberal receipts in the Northwest, and rain in California. Clearances were moderate, but the cash wheat markets were lower and noted a marked falling off in the inquiry. The proportion of outside business was small, trading being restricted to a few of the commission houses and the room traders. The local receipts were a little over the estimates, but the figures for today are moderate. The cash market here was better than at other points, there being quite a number of notable sales, among them No. 3 spring to go to Rochester millers at 4c under May for immediate shipment by rail. Kansas City reported an increase in the offerings from farmers and Minneapolis announced that millers at interior points were effecting sales under the prices recently established by the larger millers. This was supplemented by the report that cash wheat was being offered there at 1½c under May, when full May prices have been asked within the last few days. The absence of enthusiasm on the part of the bulls led to a fresh raid by the bears, in which Pardridge participated, selling through Schwartz-Dupee and Baldwin-Farnum. Under his vigorous pounding and with some of the assistance on the part of those who believe in higher prices and want to get in as low down as possible there was a decline of 1c from the top price of the day, and after a little reaction the market closed with May ¾c under the close of the previous day. Hutchinson led the buying of the session, taking July chiefly. Smith, Lindblom, White, and Roche were among the other buyers. Ball, supposed to be acting for Ream, and Poole and Bryant were among the sellers. Samples were in very fair demand, millers taking about all the choice lots they could get. There were sales of No. 2 red in store at 97c, with No. 2 spring quoted at the close at 94⅞@95⅜c. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 94@97c, No. 3 spring at 91@96c, and No. 2 Colorado at 92@94c. Total cash sales about 30 cars and 5,000 bu.

Corn was steady, with a strong undertone. Cables indicated strong and higher markets on the other side and the local receipts were under the estimates. It was noted by some of the buyers that there is a constant drain on the stocks in store here and that about all of the samples are taken day by day. They admit that the course of the market will largely depend on the receipts during the next few weeks, and a good many of them look for an immediate increase in the quantity coming in. They base their ideas on the general tenor of the advices from the country. Hutchinson was the largest buyer of the session, buying under 54c and selling above that figure. When he stopped buying the market eased off. Logan, Patten, Bartlett-Frazier, Tuttle, and Kammerer were among the notable sellers of the day, the buyers, aside from Hutchinson, being the crowd operating against its privileges. Samples were in fair demand but easier. There were no sales in store or to go to store, but No. 2 and No. 2 yellow were quoted at the close at 51½c. Samples were at 50¼@51c for No. 4 mixed, 51@52½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 49@50c for ears. Total cash sales about 235 cars.

Oats were more active within an extremely narrow range, with a fair business accomplished in May. Hutchinson was the leading buyer, but his purchases were not sufficient to prevent weakness. Bartlett-Frazier, Boyden, and Buckley being among the prominent sellers. There was nothing in the cash movement to particularly influence values, receipts and withdrawal from store both being small. May sold at 46⅛c to 46⅜@46⅝c, and closed about steady at 46¼c, while July rested ⅜c lower at 43c bid, after selling at 43c down to 42¾c. June was dull at 45⅞@46c. Samples were quiet and easier. Free on board sales were at 44@46c for No. 3 mixed, 45¾@47½c for do white, and 47@48½c for No. 2 mixed. Total about 120 cars.

Rye was ⅛@1c higher, with little increase in actual trading, as the receipts were small and speculative offerings held usually above the views of would-be purchasers. Ten cars No. 2 were withdrawn from store and placed free on board at 73c, as car-lot offerings on the sample market were insufficient to fill shipping orders. No. 2 in store was nominally 72½c. Fancy No. 3 sold up to 73c. Total about 15 cars. May touched 76c, and that was subsequently paid.

Barley showed no essential change, with the offerings fair, but not large, and enough demand at the hands of usual buyers to practically absorb everything at old prices. Holders were firm in their views, and choice to fancy was salable as high as 75c, but little of such was included in the supply. Free on board transactions were at 66@73c for No. 3 and 65@68c for No. 4. Total about 20 cars.

Provisions were easier. The receipts of hogs at the yards were liberal and prices were lower. It is expected that the receipts next week will show an increase over this, as the packing centers in the West already show an increase, which will strike here in a few days. The lower prices of grain also had an effect. Foreign markets were steady and domestic advices were easy in tone. Buying by Hutchinson, Baxter, and the Anglo-American Packing company steadied the market, the principal sellers being Underwood, Cudahy, the Cudahy Packing company, and the packers generally. Cash pork was quoted at $9.60@9.62½ for new. May lard opened at $6.05, sold down to $6.00, and closed at that, with cash lots at $5.60@5.62½. May ribs opened at $5.10@5.12½, sold as low as $5.05, and closed at the inside, with cash lots at $4.50@4.65, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 1,250 tcs lard at $5.70@5.72½, 25,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 3¼c, and 75 tcs S. P. hams at 7¼c.

The local market in flour was dull, buyers holding off on account of the easier feeling in wheat and in expectation of being able to make purchases later at lower prices.

Millstuffs were quiet, with buyers discriminating against fine bran and dark colored middlings. Bran sold at $17.50@18.00, middlings at $17.00@18.75, and wheat screenings at $12.75@16.00.

Flaxseed was dull, though the recent declining tendency was checked. There was less pressure to sell, and after initial trading in May at $1.22, or Thursday's latest bid price, no further business was recorded until $1.24¾ was offered by Hutchinson, Wright-Hills selling 5,000 at that point. There was no further demand, however, and May was ineffectually offered as low as $1.23½, closing steady at $1.22 bid, with near deliveries not named. Cash sales were small at nearly steady figures, No. 1 on track touching $1.20 and to arrive $1.19¾.

Timothy seed was quiet and steady, with sufficient demand for the 7 cars cash on sale to absorb all at a recent range of $1.10@1.25 for common to good country lots. March sold at a previous figure of $1.30, which placed February or prime cash around $1.28. Clover seed for March sold at a previous bid figure of $4.40, and a few bags good to nearly prime went at $4.25@4.30.

The street markets displayed a pleasing degree of activity, there being a good demand for most kinds of such farm produce as poultry, potatoes, and dairy products. Local retailers wanted liberal quantities of poultry and shippers also took some. Eggs were weaker, cheese firm at recent outside prices for best stock, and game dull. The wholesale markets for many lines of general merchandise were rather quiet, although a fairly satisfactory drug jobbing trade was reported, with prices nearly steady. Oils were slow and easy, and groceries quiet, with sugars firmer. Coal was in fair request, considering the lateness of the season and change to warm weather.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 95¼	$ ....@....	$ 95⅜
May	99⅝	98¼@ 99⅝	98⅝
July	95⅞	94⅞@ 95⅞	95
CORN.			
February	$ 51¾	$ 51 @ 51¾	$ 51¼
May	53¾	53⅛@ 54	53¾
July	53⅝	53 @ 53¾	53½
OATS.			
May	$ 46¼	$ 46⅛@ 46¼	$ 46¼
June	46	45¾@ 46	46
July	43¼	42¾@ 43	42½
MESS PORK.			
February	$ 9.75	$ 9.57½@ 9.80	$ 9.57½
March	9.90	9.75 @	9.75
May	10.20	10.02½@10.19	10.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 5.75	$ 5.67½@ 5.70	$ 5.67½
March	5.85	5.77½@ 5.82½	5.77½
May	6.05	6.00 @ 6.05	6.00
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 4.75	$ 4.65 @ 4.67½	$ 4.65
May	5.15	5.05 @ 5.12½	5.05

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Feb.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 75	$ 78¼	$ 76⅛
No. 2 corn	28⅜	31	31⅞
No. 2 oats	21	22⅜	22⅝
Mess pork	9.65	9.95	.....
Lard	5.77½	5.97½	.....
Short ribs	4.72½	4.85	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	1	10	1	12
Spring wheat	7	31	4	42
Corn	5	115	9	129
Oats	57	73	1	131
Rye	3	1	.....	4
Barley	.....	25	18	43
Total	73	255	33	361

Inspected out: 14,840 bu wheat, 673 bu corn, 500 bu oats, 7,488 bu rye, and 9,846 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 47 cars wheat, 220 cars corn, 93 cars oats, and 25,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	13,566	8,910	10,677	12,428
Wheat, bu	18,244	14,202	17,557	17,250
Corn, bu	144,048	115,400	62,535	280,723
Oats, bu	146,328	118,371	101,882	201,241
Rye, bu	8,856	5,438	7,938	5,117
Barley, bu	38,784	48,807	74,746	48,501
Timothy seed, lbs	150,408	214,225	122,518	292,284
Clover-seed, lbs	95,760		62,358	
Other seed, lbs	38,109		142,785	
Flaxseed, bu	4,268	10,653	3,721	10,350
Broom-corn, lbs	111,450	29,310	8,278	3,155
Cheese, lbs	149,128	125,917	153,100	74,203
Butter, lbs	293,387	405,056	407,801	490,154
Hides, lbs	166,031	275,649	437,680	649,285
Wool, lbs	17,780	.....	47,796	10,425

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 4.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Chicago	2,290,000	1,855,000
Kansas City	788,000	305,000
Omaha	452,000	305,000
Indianapolis	284,000	263,000
Cincinnati	228,000	280,000
Milwaukee	275,400	258,000
St. Louis	222,000	240,000
Sioux City	194,000	258,000
Cedar Rapids	211,698	189,620
Cleveland	189,500	88,000
Louisville	102,000	98,000
Ottumwa	108,653	96,210
Keokuk	76,536	66,850
Des Moines	53,000	42,000
St. Joseph	70,700	77,000
South St. Paul	114,700	87,600
Nebraska City	90,000	78,000
Lincoln	25,000	45,000
Wichita	31,404	45,800
Oskaloosa	31,020	17,483
Iowa City	24,818	.....

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS. Western.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 6.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 5.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 6.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 5.
Chicago	18,244	12,271	17,557	40,531
Milwaukee	29,050	9,350	.....	984
St. Louis	32,000	25,000	5,000	13,000
Toledo	1,510	877	1,200	1,200
Detroit	4,900	11,106	6,081	5,536
Peoria	3,500	4,500	1,000	2,750
Minneapolis	160,480	152,220	32,550	33,040
Duluth	10,435	12,794	1,300	.....
Total	260,209	228,118	64,688	97,041
Eastern.				
New York	20,400	13,200	4	6,000
Philadelphia	.....	3,727	2,355	.....
Baltimore	4,524	1,914	.....	20,000
Total	24,924	18,841	2,359	26,000
Grand total	285,133	246,959	67,057	123,041
Same days, 1890	224,701	155,257	90,588	92,089

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Though quiet there was a fair demand and the market averaged fully steady. Best lots of hand-picked were held at firm prices and revised quotations are as follows: Navies, hand-picked, $2.15@2.25 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $2.05@2.15; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.75.

BROOM-CORN—Taken as a whole there is a fairly liberal trade in broom-corn, with desirable lots held with no small degree of firmness. The quotations are repeated: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5¼c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5½c; green, self-working, 3½@4¼c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—There was a good demand for fancy creameries and dairies, while mediums were slow and barely steady, even at the low figures asked. Quotations are repeated: Fancy separator goods, 25@25½c; fine, 24@24½c; fair to good, 22@24c; fancy dairies, 21@22c; medium to good, 14@18c; roll butter, 14@15c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11c; extra dairy, 13c; fancy creamery, 17c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

The receipts and exports of butter at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Feb. 2	29,345	416,247
Same week 1890	28,754	493,021
Since May 1, 1890	1,537,056	15,880,053
Same time last year	1,723,005	16,009,960

CHEESE—The scattered orders made a fair aggregate and moderate activity was the rule, prices remaining firm. Exporters were inquiring for cheese just below fancy, which could be secured at shaded prices. Quotations in the main are steady and firm. Strictly choice full cream twins, 10¾@11c per lb; do cheddars, 10¼@10½c; do Young Americas, 11@11½c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9@9½c; hard skims, 4@6c; brick cheese, 11@11½c.

The receipts and exports of cheese at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Feb. 2	8,845	982,215
Same week 1890	12,967	1,021,117
Since May 1, 1890	1,839,531	72,316,752
Same time last year	1,827,839	69,633,461

COAL—The coal trade felt the impulse of the few days of severe weather in the northwest, and orders showed a slight increase both here and on shipping account. Prices were unsettled and uncertain, and while the card rates subjoined were nominally observed in point of fact sales were effected at discounts, as for a long time past. The retail price is $6.75 per ton for large egg and $7.00 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Anthracite—Large egg, $5.25; small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.30; Indiana block, $2.75; Blossburg, $4.10; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.30; Wilmington, $2.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in fair demand and steady. Sales were: 2 cars pork brls at $1.15 and 300 lard tierces at $1.35.

DRIED FRUITS—The high figures at which green apples are held is helping the market for dried fruit, with a fair demand for evaporated stock at firm prices. Raspberries are in light supply. Quotations: Choice to fancy evaporated apples, 13¼@15c per lb; fair to good, 11½@13c; Northern sun-dried apples, 9@10½c; Southern do, 8½@10c; old peaches, 5@8½c; new blackberries, 7¼@8½c; new evaporated raspberries, 29@30c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Jobbers were favored with a liberal number of buying orders on both local and outside account, and few price changes occurred, which are noted as follows: Borax, 10@13c; citric acid, 55@58c; tartaric, 38@40c; carbolic acid, 25@37c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.08@1.16; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, $1.60; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 17@23c; gum arabic, 50@55c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 82c; morphine, sulph., $2.20@2.55; opium, $2.50; quinine, 24@44c; alcohol, in brls, $2.18 per gal.

EGGS—Were easy, with prices for fresh laid in lines quoted as low as 21c per doz.

GAME—There was little interest manifested in this market, with a large part of the offerings unattractive in appearance. Quotations follow: Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.50@4.25 per doz; blue wing teals, $1.00@2.50; green wing teal, $1.50@2.00; small ducks, $1.50@1.75; canvas backs, $8.00@15.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 50@85c.

GREEN FRUITS—Offerings of oranges are large, and sales cover a wide range owing to the variable character of the supply, many foreign consignments being included, and a few from California, which are as a rule indifferent in attractiveness. Apples are dull and firm and cranberries unchanged. Good to choice apples, $4.00@5.00 per brl, and common stock, $2.50@4.75; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.25@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $2.25@3.50 per case; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $11.00@12.00; Cape Cod, $11.00@12.50; pineapples, $2.50@4.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—The wholesale trade was quiet in a broad sense, although there was a fair business for the time of year. Sugars and rice were slightly higher. Quotations: Sugar—Cut loaf, 7⅝c per lb; cubes, 6¾c; powdered, 6⅜@6⅝c; granulated, 6¼c; confectioners' A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¼@6c; yellow, 5⅛@5⅝c. Coffee—Java, 28@30c per lb; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice, 21¼@23c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18¼@20c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 7@7½c per lb; choice do, 6¼@6½c; fair do, 5½@6¼c. Sirups—Corn, 24@29c per gal; standard sugar, 30@33c; fancy, 35@45c.

HAY—The offerings, though light, were apparently ample for the indifferent demand, and the trade was quiet with prices practically steady. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $8.50; 11 cars upland prairie at $6.75@8.75. Receipts, 360 tons; shipments, 57 tons.

HIDES—The best offerings were firmly held, with a large part of current receipts inferior in quality or damaged, necessarily selling at an irregular discount. Quotations follow: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c; No. 1 calf-skins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—Trade was fair but there was little real activity, with prices nearly steady, as follows: Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7¼c; water white, 150 deg., 8c; prime, 175 deg., 9¼c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 13c; Elaine, 14¼c; gasoline, 74 deg., 8¼c; benzine, 7¼c; linseed, raw, 54c, and boiled, 57c; turpentine, 45c; extra lard oil, 48c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 40c.

PIG IRON AND METALS—Trade in pig-iron was quiet, with the demand largely for coke-iron, Northern and Southern. Prices were fully steady. Offerings of lake and other charcoal-iron are said to be larger than usual. Merchant bar was dull but firm, copper weaker, and nails quiet. The following were the quotations: Lake Superior charcoal, $18.00@18.50 per ton; Southern coke foundry, No. 1, $15.75@16.25; do No. 2, $15.25@15.75; bar iron, ex-store, $1.90@2.00; ingot copper, 15@15½c per lb; cut nails, $1.85@1.90, and wire do, $2.30@2.35.

POTATOES—A fair demand was present on both local and shipping account and prices were practically steady. Some demand is noted for choice lots for seed purposes, which command a premium in a small way. Fair to choice Burbanks, 92@95c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 90@95c; common and mixed lots, 85@90c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—This market was active, with a good demand for nearly all kinds of fowls on local account, while shippers took moderate quantities. Prices were firmly maintained. The following were the quotations: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 12½@13c per lb; mixed lots, 10@12c; gobblers, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 8½@10c; roosters, 4@5c; dressed ducks, 10@11½c; dressed geese, 8@8½c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—There was a fair demand for choice vegetables, while a large part of the supply proved poor in quality, and necessarily sold at low figures. Quotations follow: Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $6.00@7.50 per 100; choice home-grown celery, 20@30c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $4.50@5.50 per brl; red onions, $3.75@4.50 per brl, and yellow do, $3.75@4.25; spinach, 40@55c per box; rutabagas, 23@25c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—There was no special change in the situation from that noted a day earlier, with this staple firmly held. Stocks are gradually diminishing. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 27@30c per lb; medium, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@22c; medium unwashed, 24@21c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 20@23c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 2	12,101	176	47,718	12,784
Tuesday, Feb. 3	7,022	226	44,432	3,622
Wednesday, Feb. 4	10,829	222	38,292	8,422
Thursday, Feb. 5	11,020	153	39,702	8,262
Friday, Feb. 6	9,000	300	42,000	9,000
Week thus far	50,044	1,109	209,083	45,583
Previous week	53,825	1,118	209,220	42,117
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 2	3,710	9	11,152	4,443
Tuesday, Feb. 3	2,027	2	11,500	2,279
Wednesday, Feb. 4	2,373	41	10,519	2,406
Thursday, Feb. 5	4,601	88	19,529	2,952
Friday, Feb. 6	3,000	100	12,000	3,000
Week thus far	17,711	243	63,800	15,082
Previous week	18,918	455	55,000	21,092

Today's receipts are estimated at 28,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market was without quotable change. Offerings were quite large and the demand fair. Beef cattle averaging 940@1,640 lbs sold at $3.40@5.20, bulk at $4.00@4.75. Shippers and exporters bought all the cattle sold above $4.80. Native cows sold at $1.25@3.25, bulk at $2.25@2.65. Stock cattle sold at $2.30@3.20, largely at $3.00@3.10. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.40@5.80
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	4.50@5.40
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	3.75@4.55
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Best native cows and heifers	[illegible]
Good native cows and heifers	[illegible]
Inferior to fair cows	[illegible]
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	[illegible]
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	[illegible]
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	[illegible]

HOGS—A good demand prevailed, but the market ruled weak and prices averaged 5c lower. Sales ranged at $3.40@3.80, bulk at $3.55@3.70. Only four or five lots sold above $3.70. Light weights met with an active demand, while heavy sold rather slowly. Some 529-lb hogs sold at $3.85, and 130-lb hogs at $3.60.

SHEEP—The sheep market ruled weak and 5@10c lower, but choice lambs ruled higher. The demand was fairly active. Lambs sold at $4.85@6.25. Native sheep sold at $4.10@5.25, with a few fancy at $5.60@5.85. Western sheep sold at $4.30@4.80, and 82-lb Texas at $4.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,813 head, including 29 cars for sale. Market easy; native steers, $4.00@5.30; bulls and cows, $2.12@3.40; dressed beef steady at 6½@8c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 1,730 beeves and 4,408 qrs beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 61 head; steady; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; Westerns, $2.50@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,183 head. Sheep weak; lambs steady; sheep, $4.00@6.00; lambs, $6.00@7.10; dressed mutton firm, 11½@13c; dressed lambs steady, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,257 head, consigned direct; nominally steady; $3.40@4.00.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900 head; market slow; steers barely steady; best butchers' stock steady; others lower; feeders unchanged; fancy 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $4.55@5.40; choice 1,250@1,500-lb, $3.90@4.65; good 1,150-lb@1,250-lb steers, $3.00@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,900 head; the market opened slow and shade to 5c lower; closed 5@10c lower; range of prices, $3.00@3.65; bulk, $3.35@3.55; pigs, $1.50@2.50; light lights, $2.50@2.90; lights, $3.20@3.35; heavy, $3.35@3.60; mixed, $3.30@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; natives, $3.50@4.55; Westerns, $3.00@4.40.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,000; market steady; good to fancy natives, $4.60@5.40; fair to good, $3.50@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.30@2.50; Texans and Indians, $2.40@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 4,200; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.75; mixed grades, $3.15@3.60; light, fair to best, $3.45@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 500; market strong; good to choice, $4.10@5.25.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,930; shipments, 1,330; market steady to 10c lower; steers, $3.30@5.25; cows, $1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,580; shipments, 3,750; market 5@10c lower; bulk, $3.35@3.40; all grades, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,170; shipments, 590; market strong and unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; 5@10c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300; slight improvement; small demand.

LUMBER.

Trade at the yards was quiet, with prices firmly held. In fact to the advanced views of sellers was in a measure due the moderate to small character of buying orders, especially in the local trade. Piece stuff is relatively firmer than other shapes, with card rates in this instance followed with some degree of closeness. Supplies of lath are said to be rather small. The receipts of lumber by rail during January were largely increased over the arrivals of a year ago, the totals being 54,000,000 ft and 28,889,000 ft respectively; the movement of shingles showed a falling off. Nominal quotations in a jobbing way follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$34.00@43.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	33.00@40.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.50@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.50
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.00

Referring to recent badly needed snow falls in the logging districts of the North, enabling mill owners to make good progress in getting their cut of timber to the banks of the streams, the *Timberman* of current date herewith says that so advanced is the season, however, that it is more than probable that something less than an average harvest will be secured, which fact can hardly fail of beneficial effect in hardening values.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork is in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard is in poor demand; spot and February, 30s 3d, steady; March and April, 30s 6d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour are in fair demand; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and good for futures; spot, 5s 5¼d, firm; February, 5s 5¼d, firm; March, 5s 4½d, firm; April, 5s 3½d, firm.

COTTON—Spot dull; middling, 5d; sales, 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,000 American. Futures closed barely steady. American middling, low middling clause, February, 4 57-64d@4 58-64d; February and March, 4 57-64d@4 58-64d; March and April, 4 62-64d sellers; April and May, 5 2-64d sellers; May and June, 5 5-64d@5 6-64d; June and July, 5 7-64d@5 8-64d; July and August, 5 9-64d@5 10-64d; August and September, 5 9-64d values; September and October, 5 7-64d sellers.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—COTTON—A drop of 5 to 7 points and a little more business. Liverpool was 2 to 3 points lower, closing barely steady after sales on the spot of 5,000 bales. Here on the spot the market was dull and unchanged, with middling uplands at 9¼c. Sales of 86 bales for export and 155 for home consumption. The receipts at the ports today were 22,982 bales, against 34,978 this day last week and 20,258 this day last year; total for the week, 158,965 bales, against 198,246 last week and 139,355 this week last year. The Southern markets were generally quiet and unchanged. The exports from the ports comprised 5,886 bales to the Continent and 5,833 bales to Great Britain. Options closed easy after sales of 92,800 bales.

This is a summary of the transactions in options here today:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	2,400	8.95	8.93
March	16,000	8.98	8.97
April	14,200	9.10	9.07
May	13,300	9.20	9.13
June	15,100	9.23	9.20
July	11,900	9.31	9.26
August	18,000	9.38	9.34
September	2,400	9.27	9.25
October	700	9.20	9.19
November	200	9.18	9.18
December	100	9.20	9.20

COFFEE—Certainly this is not a speculation calculated to excite much interest. The sales today, for instance, were only 16,000 bags. Still the market was firm, and there was, in fact, an advance of 5 to 15 points. The market closed steady. Rio on the spot was in fair demand and firmer, at 17½c for No. 7. The American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 3,635 bags, including 1,639 here. Sales of 4,000 bags No. 1 at 17½c spot, 500 bags No. 7 at 17¼c spot, 500 bags No. 7 at 17½c, to arrive; 2,000 bags No. 1 at 18.40c, cost and freight; 1,500 bags No. 7 at 17½c, to arrive; 1,000 bags Nos. 1, 5, 6, and 7 at 17¼c, for 4 to arrive; 1,000 bags Santos No. 7 at 17.55c, to be shipped; also 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

WHEAT—Wheat was less active and declined ⅛c to ⅜c, the near options showing the most depression. A miller bought 10 cars of Pennsylvania red, to arrive, at $1.10@1.12¼. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.11. Option sales, 2,340,000 bu.

CORN—Was less active and declined ⅛c to ¼c. Cash sales, 40,000 bu, including 16,000 for export. No. 2 mixed, 63½@64c in elevator; yellow, 64c in elevator; steamer mixed, 62¾@63c; do yellow, 63¾c. Option sales, 340,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active at a slight decline. Cash sales, 60,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 53¾@53⅞c in elevator; No. 2 white, 53¾@54c do. No. 3 do, 53¼c; No. 2 white for February, 53¾@54¼c; March, 54@54¼c; May, 53⅛@53¼c. Option sales, 120,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 29@29½c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10¾@10⅞c.

EGGS—23@25c.

SUGAR—Raw offered sparingly. Prices steady. Fair refining, 5c; refined held firmly, with demand moderate.

DRY GOODS—There was practically nothing new in respect to the dry goods market. Demand continued fair but of a very conservative character, and the tone was well sustained.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,990 pkgs; exports, 6,664 brls, 4,400 sacks; dull, heavy; sales, 13,300 brls.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, firm.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, but moved up gradually on orders from the West, closing strong at best price of the day. Pennsylvania oil spot, opening, 75⅞c; highest, 77¼c; lowest, 75⅞c; closing, 77¼c. March option, opening, 77¼c; highest, 78¼c; lowest, 77¼c; closing, 78¼c. Total sales, 101,000 brls.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The first sales were made this morning at unchanged for No. 1 hard wheat and ¼c advance on No. 1 Northern as compared with yesterday's close. The market ruled dull and flat up to noon, on declining prices. There was some demand for cash wheat on track in the early hours of the session. Outside news was for the most part indefinite and unsatisfactory. May wheat sold at the opening for $1.01¼ and dropped to $1.00¼, remaining steadily at that figure until the close. May No. 1 Northern sold first at 97¼c for a lot of 10,000 bu, dropping ½c it sold in lots of 20,000 bu, and dropped ½c, closing at 97¼c bid. Cash wheat in store sold at 96c for No. 1 hard early, and lost ½c before the close. Cash No. 2 Northern in store sold at 88c. The close was steady at 96c, 92¼c, and 87½c. February wheat ruled dull, no transactions taking place except in No. 1 Northern just at the close at 93c. The close was at 96¼c and 93c. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, 96c; February, 96¼c; May, $1.00¼; No. 1 Northern, cash, 92¼c; February, 93c; May, 97¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 87½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 38; last year wheat, 28. Receipts—Wheat, 10,435 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,300 bu; oats, 937 bu. Inspection—Cars No. 1 hard, 10; No. 1 Northern, 23; No. 2 Northern, 2; rejected, 1; No. 1 white winter, 2; total, 38.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 28@27½c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@24c; extra imitation creamery, 20@21c; factory choice, 19@19½c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 27@28c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@21c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10¼@11c; Western choice, 9¼@10c; sage, 10¼@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 25@26c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 24c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 25@26c; Western firsts, 23c; Michigan, choice, 24@25c; Southern choice, 23@24½c.

CORN—Firm; shipping prices, 61½@61¾c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 60½c; high mixed, spot, 60½c; steamer yellow, 60½c; steamer, 59½c; good no grade, 60½@61½c; with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Selling quietly, but still quoted firm; spot offerings of No. 2 whites continue small; Chicago No. 2 whites, to ship, 51c, and 54c for No. 3 white; Minneapolis No. 2 whites, to ship, 56@56½c; clipped oats to arrive are selling at 55@58c; fancy clipped, spot, 58@59c; No. 2 white, 56@57c; for track lots; No. 3 white, 55@56½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 52@54c.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—There was very little news to affect the market this morning, but advices from Chicago being of a depressing character first sales here were at declines of ¼@⅜c, which was followed by a further sagging off in prices; there was a reaction later on, but this strength soon gave way and the market was easy to the close, which was ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday; No. 2 cash, 98¼@99½c; May 98⅜@99⅝c, closing at 98⅝c; July 89¾@90¼c, closing at 89⅝c. Corn—There were but few orders on the market, and although the opening was the same as yesterday's close advanced bids brought out but little; later, in sympathy with wheat, prices declined and the market ruled quiet and weak to the close; No. 2 cash, 50¼c; May 50⅞@51¼c, closing at 50⅞@51c; July 51¼@51⅜c, closing at 51¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash, 46c; May 46¼c, closing at 46¼c bid.

PROVISIONS—The option market is quiet; cash strong for salt meats. Pork higher; $9.87½@10.12½. Lard firm; $5.55@5.60. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $3.75; longs, $4.75; ribs, $4.80; short clear, $4.90. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.75; longs and ribs, $6.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6.—WHEAT—What little firmness there was in wheat today started in the buying against privileges, was soon disposed of, and prices broke down again. May going easily to 95⅝c shortly after the noon hour. There is rather larger farm movement talked of, now that the weather has improved. The bears were inclined to use such means to force lower prices. On the other hand it was argued that alternations of frost and sun would bring bad results to winter wheat. Receipts of wheat, 212 cars; shipments, 55 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard February, 95c; on track, 96c; No. 1 Northern, February, 93c; March, 93¼c; May, 96c; on track, 94@94½c; No. 2 Northern, February, 86c; on track, 91@92½c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options weak and prices largely nominal; car lots quiet but steady; No. 2 red, February, $1.04¼; March, $1.05¼; April, $1.06¼@1.07; May, $1.06¼@1.07. Corn firm; No. 3 yellow in grain depot, 61c; steamer No. 2 mixed in do, 61c; steamer No. 2 mixed and high mixed, elevator, 61¾@61¼c; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 63c; No. 2 mixed, February, 61¾@62½c; March, 61¾@62¼c; April, 61¾@62¼c; May, 60¼@60¾c. Oats firm but quiet; No. 2 white, 53½c, and do choice, 54¼c; No. 2 white, February, 53@53¼c; March, 53½@54c; April, 53¾@54c; May, 53¾@54c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 13,600 bu; oats, 3,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,300 bu; corn, 23,800 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, $1.04¾@1.04¼; May, $1.06@1.06¼. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot, 62¼@62½c bid; February, 62c bid; March, 61½@62c; May, 60¼c; steamer, 61c. Oats—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,524 bu; corn, 15,523 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 26,371 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Corn—Active, steady; No. 2, 51½c; No. 3, 50¼@51c; No. 4, 49c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 45¾@46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,300 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 6.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31½c.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FROUDE'S DISRAELI; FRA LIPPO LIPPI; E. R. H. BEATRICE; HER BOOK.

Froude Shows Himself an Adept at Dimming a Bright Light — Disraeli as He Was Not but Wished to Appear — Tory View of Our Civil War — Lippo Lippi, Who Preferred the Court to the Cloister —Princess Beatrice Shows Us One of Her Husband's Knightly Ancestors.

It would seem impossible to make a dull memoir of Benjamin Disraeli; but who shall set bounds to the capacities of a master in literature like James Anthony Froude? He had hard work to accomplish it, but he did it. By assiduous non-labor, by adapting all means to the end, by systematic planning, and by strict adherence to his plan he has managed to make a poor, dry tale of that picturesque life.

B. DISRAELI.

How does he achieve it? Simply enough. In the first place, he quotes from everything and everybody he can rope in, chiefly from Disraeli's journals and letters alone, but from his novels! Having satisfied himself that his hero meant to make Coningsby a mere mask for self, Vivian Grey ditto, Contarini Fleming ditto, Alroy ditto, and Lothair not far from it, he proceeds to give us what those books have long ago given us—strained, labored, affected dialogue, full of unnatural polish and empty of verisimilitude, as little adapted to biography as they are to romance. He fills his book page after page with this sawdust and water and calls it a life!

The use of this kind of material is sheer "padding." On 106 he begins: "I have mentioned Coningsby. It is time to see what Coningsby was." Then he proceeds for ten mortal pages to tell us what Coningsby was, and follows it immediately with five about "Sybil." Later (page 165) he takes up "Tancred" in similar fashion, and (pages 215 to 231) gives an entire chapter to "Lothair." The books were not great enough to call for such treatment, and the man was too great to admit of such neglect, for at the same time the biographer has passed over with scarce a word twenty-five years wherein Disraeli was the leader of the opposition to the Liberal Government.

Even if one admits (what is probable) that Disraeli had Disraeli always in view, no matter what alias he placed him under, still it is not the man himself whom we see, but the man's idea of how he appeared; or, rather, how he wished to appear. Probably a less frank person than Disraeli never lived, and if he drew Coningsby as a portrait of self we may be sure it was far from a likeness. We would take, for choice, Thackeray's caricature, "Codlingsby."

Now, if any possible character should be painted from his written novels, it would be a writer who was only a writer; not a man whose books were a mere "sideshow" to his life. Yet who would think of depicting Hugo by extracting bodily whole chapters of "Les Miserables"? Or even Thackeray by quoting from "Newcomes," or Dickens from "Copperfield"? The aim of biography is pen-portraiture. (Yet he readers gets an idea of Disraeli from Froude's vague generalities. We do not know the man any better when we have done reading than before we began.

In the first chapter we are told what Carlyle thought of Disraeli, and a page or two of "Shooting Niagara" is quoted. In the fourth we learn how he appeared to N. P. Willis, to Lady Dufferin, and others. These are the most real glimpses we get after all. We should like to know something of the man as a gentleman and a citizen, and therefore are disposed to wish that N. P. Willis or Lady Dufferin had written the whole book. There must be masses of material in London for a personal memoir. The relations of Disraeli with the Queen would themselves make interesting reading—her reported repugnance at the outset and preference afterward, etc. Instead of biography we have here Froudeish platitudes about history, literature, politics, and other matters extraneous to Disraeli the man.

The fact seems to be that both Disraeli and Froude were Tory fossils as politicians and second-class men as litterateurs. Froude has shown that he can write history as poor in its way as Disraeli's fiction is in its way. One finishes the book without any interest in the work or liking for the theme.

Here is the Tory view of our civil war:

> There was a general feeling that the American colonies had revolted against ourselves; if they quarreled and a minority of them desired independence, . . . the North in trying to coerce the South was contradicting its own principle. . . . Those among us who disliked republican institutions rejoiced at their apparent failure, and would willingly have lent their help to make it complete. The Northern Americans were distasteful to the English aristocracy. The Southern planters were supposed to be gentlemen with whom they had more natural affinity. . . . When the Emperor Napoleon invited us to join with him in recognizing the South and breaking the blockade it perhaps rested with Disraeli to determine how these overtures should be received. . . . Disraeli was as mistaken as most of us on the probable results of the conflict. He supposed, as the world generally supposed, that it must leave America divided, like Europe, with two or more independent States, but he admitted and he insisted that the American must be left to shape their fortunes in their own way.

Thanks, my Lord Beaconsfield. Even a moss-grown Conservative can see some great truths. (New York: Harper & Bros. "The Queen's Prime Ministers.")

Adventures of Count George Albert of Erbach.

The Princess Beatrice of England has added her name to the growing list of royal writers. Her present work is, to be sure, only a translation, but it is so well done that she will doubtless be inspired to do more original work.

The present Count of Erbach, a direct descendant of her handsome young hero, is the husband of Henry of Battenberg's sister, so he is almost a brother-in-law of the Princess Beatrice of Battenberg. She has done honor to her new relative's ancestor in this translation from the archives of the Erbach family.

Count George Albert of Erbach must have been a most attractive and lovable young man. One is startled to see that he was the twenty-second child of his family, and still more so to find only four sons mentioned in the narrative as surviving their father. As the presumable numerous daughters are unnamed we may guess that in the seventeenth century they "didn't count girls" in Hesse.

The story recounts Count George Albert's journey to and from the Island of Malta on a visit to the Knights of St. John. He gets safely to the island in spite of the danger from Barbary corsairs against which he has been fully warned, but on the return journey a treacherous Captain betrays him into the hands of these same pirates. In spite of a manly and vigorous resistance the little band of noblemen are conquered and carried as slaves to Tunis. Neither the greatest cruelties nor the severest temptations can shake the Count's honor, and in spite of all the hardships of slavery he resists release by the ransom which could easily be paid for him alone, on the ground that he has promised his comrades that he will be delivered no sooner than they.

A little touch of romance is introduced when the Bey's beautiful daughter loses her heart to the handsome young nobleman and tries to make him bow to Allah and become one of the great ones of her father's court, with the unspoken understanding of becoming her husband. Even in her lovely presence, when the bastinado awaits him outside and his God seems to have deserted him, he remains true to his faith and regards his misfortune as the just and immediate punishment for disobeying his mother, who implored him not to leave Italy for Malta.

His faith is rewarded and he finally gets home to his devoted family. Let us hope the little Barbary romance is not an invention of the narrator. It is almost the only bit of local color he has allowed to creep into his story, and it is not the fault of the Princess Beatrice that the series of purely narrative facts should tempt us to describe her book by a quotation from Dr. Holmes' "Dorothy Q.":

> Hard and dry, it must be confessed—
> Flat as a rose that has long been pressed.

The illustrations are not numerous or remarkable in any way (not on the whole as a translation and as a contribution to early seventeenth century history this old-fashioned tale of Chivalry is good reading, indeed. It is admirably gotten up—of course, seeing that it bears the Battenberg shield and the mystical initials H. R. H. (New York: Scribner & Welford.)

Fra Lippo Lippi.

In this day of realism, of the faithful portraiture of the commonplace, and the photographic reproduction of the back-yards, with woodshed and ash-barrel at life-size, it is a rest and refreshment to even the fin-de-siècle mind to turn to such a romantic work of fiction as "Fra Lippo Lippi," by Margaret Vere Farrington. Ladies with "coral lips," "celestial brows," and hair of "burnished gold" listen to impassioned, well worded utterances of lovers whose sole business is to play lutes when not running their enemies through with their long, sharp swords. It is a succession of beautiful pictures with nothing grotesque or commonplace to mar their symmetry.

The reader will continually say: "But this is not lifelike, people do not talk like that. Villains and villainesses are an extinct race (to his cost) by whomsoever takes it up for mere purposes of review. that never existed." Still he will read it and enjoy it, for it appeals to that love of romance which is still living, though dormant, at the end of the nineteenth century, and which, it is to be hoped, the twentieth century will not crush out entirely.

The story is, to a certain degree, founded on fact, and there could be no more fascinating subject for an historical novel than Filippo Lippi, the gay young Carmelite monk who forsook his order to become the favorite artist of the hour and a Florentine gallant in the most magnificent day of that beautiful city.

The volume is illustrated with photogravures of old pictures and Italian towns, a style of illustration that is quite satisfactory to all but bibliomaniacs devoted to extra book illumination. Fra Lippo Lippi's strong, dark hand-some face gazes out with a rather sarcastic directness of look from the first page.

There are many descriptions which by their vividness and beauty of style bring back to the memory crisp mornings at Florence, when the gay Italian sun shone down on the purple mountains encircling the cheerful, busy life of this city of flowers, and it seemed there could be nothing more pleasant in life than to walk out hand in hand with the great dead of her past, whose unforgotten ghosts walk in every piazza, church, and palace.

Aside from suggestiveness and graceful word-pictures, the story does not come up to the present canons of fiction, but it performs a mission of its own in giving a personality to one of the most interesting, though perhaps less known, Florentine painters. The book is published in very attractive form, with artistic covers and heavy, uncut pages. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Poems."

A second Lady of Shalot is Emily Dickinson. She has not wandered among men, nor even looked upon them from her window, but has only gazed upon their fleeting reflections in her mirror, where she has seen all their emotions, their sorrows, and joys with the clearness and depth, the transparent intensity which mirrors impart to their reflections. These vivid, intense impressions she has written down, not for the public eye, but for her own pleasure, and, now that she is here no more to shrink from the criticism of the outer world, these among the most remarkable productions of the day are offered to us at her sister's instigation, by her two friends, Mabel Loomis Todd and T. W. Higginson, under the simple title "Poems."

What can be said about them? They are beyond the pale of criticism by reason of the proud indifference to opinion and the utter disregard of established rules for poetic composition, which the author shows in every line. But the spirit is there untrammeled by conventionality; daring, probing, showing things forth with a marvelous word power.

Here is one bit that seems as though it must have been lived by the poet. It is called "The Mystery of Pain," and reminds one of W. E. Henley's "Hospital Sketches":

> Pain has an element of blank;
> It cannot recollect
> When it began, or if there were
> A day when it was not.
>
> It has no future but itself,
> Its infinite realms contain
> Its past, enlightened to perceive
> New periods of pain.

Miss Dickinson possessed a power of exquisite imagery, a power of conception as delicate and perfect as anything in English poetry. Among a great deal that is morbid—the morbidness of a self-centered person who lived an entirely secluded life—we come upon little riotous morsels of fancy like the lines beginning, "I taste a liquor never brewed," or the following dainty caprice call "A Day":

> I'll tell you how the sun rose—
> A ribbon at a time,
> The steeples swam in amethyst,
> The news like squirrels ran.
>
> The hills untied their bonnets,
> The bobolinks begun,
> Then said I softly to myself,
> "That must have been the sun!"
>
> . . . . . .
>
> But how he set, I know not.
> There seemed a purple stile
> Which little boys and girls
> Were climbing all the while.
>
> Till when they reached the other side,
> A dominie in gray
> Put gently up the evening bars,
> And led the flock away.

(Boston: Roberts Bros.)

The Golden Treasury.

Rare it is that a man gains the world's acclaim merely through the taste and judgment he displays in handling the creations of other men. But this is what the "Golden Treasury" of Francis Palgrave secured for its editor. It is simply a collection of "the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language" (excluding living writers); it appeared first in 1861, and it gained at once a foothold in the whole English-speaking world which it has retained from that day to this.

"Lyrical" he holds here essentially to imply that each poem shall turn upon some single thought, feeling, or situation. This is the author's statement in the admirable preface, all of which is well worth reading to suggest—not describe or map out—the vast field from which he has gleaned these delightful nosegays.

It is vain to try to give more than a mere "pointer" to the contents of this attractive volume. In looking it over one comes at almost every page to the answer to some old question in his memory as to "Who wrote that?"

In many cases the reply will be a surprise—e. g.:

> I could not love thee, dear, so much,
> Loved I not honor more.
> —*Lovelace.*
>
> Drink to me only with thine eyes,
> And I will pledge with mine.
> —*Ben Jonson.*
>
> If she be not so to me,
> What care I how fair she be?
> —*G. Wither.*
>
> Fought all his battles o'er again,
> . . . . And thrice he slew the slain.
> —*Dryden.*
>
> When music, heavenly maid, was young,
> While yet in early Greece she sung.
> —*Collins.*
>
> I'm wearing awa', Jean,
> Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean,
> I'm wearing awa'
> To the land o' the leal.
> —*Lady Nairn.*
>
> A perfect woman, nobly planned
> To warn, to comfort, to command.
> —*Wordsworth.*
>
> How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
> By all their country's wishes blest!
> —*Collins.*
>
> At last he rose, and twitched his mantle blue:
> Tomorrow to fresh woods and pastures new.
> —*Milton.*
>
> Only the actions of the just
> Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.
> —*J. Shirley.*

No drawing-room table should be without the classic "Golden Treasury." (London and New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.)

Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

A third edition of this great work has just been published, or rather a third editing, for there have been innumerable "editions" in the ordinary sense of the word—meaning reprintings. It was originally issued in 1842 and was improved and enlarged in 1848, and then for forty-two years retained unchanged its place in the world of classical study.

These forty-two years have been full of growth in knowledge of the past as well as of invention for the future. Discovery has been extensive and important. Troy, Mycenæ, Ephesus, the Acropolis of Athens, and many other long-buried deposits have been unearthed. To quote the new preface: "The excavations of ancient sites have not only thrown new light upon the temples, tombs, theaters, and domestic architecture of the Greeks and Romans, but have yielded treasures of art, pottery, and ornaments illustrating the domestic life of the ancients."

Under these auspices the great work has been almost entirely rewritten. The new contains 800 pages more than the old, including some 500 entirely new articles; while of the old scarcely twenty are unchanged, the rest having been either completely rewritten or greatly altered. The illustrations are vastly better than before. There are over 450 new cuts and the work in this respect is in keeping with 1890 instead of 1848.

To those not familiar with the original dictionary it may be said that in its old form and still more in its new it is almost a cyclopedia of all we know of things (as distinguished from persons and places) in the Greece and Rome of classic times. Even whole systems of life are laboriously traced, as witness the thirty-eight pages given to "Agriculture" in the volume now offered. Smith is the Lempriére of material antiquity.

Necessarily, the main use of the work is for reference; nevertheless one may read it for mere interest and delight as will be learned

The second and concluding volume will be ready at Easter. (London: John Murray. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

Brief Notices.

"Walford," by Ellen Olney Kirk, is a story full of dramatic incident and character development, but is not equal to her other novels. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Nowadays, when the tendency is to abbreviate and epitomize, there can be few more welcome books than these that A. C. McClurg & Co. is publishing under the title, "Laurel Crowned Letters." The latest additions to this series are "The Best Letters of Lord Chesterfield" and "The Best Letters of Mme. de Sevigne." Both charming and instructive reading. It remains to be seen whether minds fed on cream become nourished to greater strength or merely surfeited to stupidity.

"Our Mother Tongue," by Theodore H. Mead, is a much-needed exhortation to us Americo-Anglo-Saxons to cherish our beautiful mother tongue by a more careful selection of words, by more studious attention to pronunciation, and, above all, by clearer, better enunciation, accompanied by fuller, richer vocalization.

The book abounds in useful advice and practical suggestions, and is well worth attention from our often flat-voiced compatriots. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Buccaneers and Marooners of America," edited by Howard Pyle, is a fine, lively volume on these departed heroes, who are fading even from the pages of romance where they were once as powerful as in the days when the West Indies lay trembling under their devastations. Tolonais, Capt. Morgan, Capt. Teach—all the terrible precursors of the celebrated Kid—are here presented, not only under the auspices of the various old-chroniclers' pens, but their fierce portraits glare at us.

The volume is handsomely published and is a desirable addition to this interesting series. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

"Martha Corey," by Constance Goddard du Bois, is evidently the work of one deeply interested in that singular phase of New England history, the Salem witchcraft excitement; but the author takes such a roundabout way to get at the main incident, the raison d'être, of her story that in the end it is quite overwhelmed by the rest of the narrative, the wild adventure, hair-breadth escapes, etc., so that what might have been an interesting historical novel becomes merely a commonplace book of adventure.

The style of the beginning is crude, but it improves as the story progresses. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg.)

Without stirring from our steps we are drawing nearer and nearer to what we used to call Spanish America. Hither comes today the first number of *El Agricultor Hispano Americano*, all in Spanish, yet almost legible to the average Westerner, partly by his growing knowledge of the tongue of his southwestern neighbors, and partly by its beautiful illustrations of farming, gardening, and stock-raising. It is owned and published by Federico Mora, at San José, Costa Rica, and is commended to Chicago attention by a Chicago friend of Señor Mora. "Le publica una vez al mes." ("Itself publishes one time to the month.")

Notes.

Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" will appear Feb. 16 from the press of Funk & Wagnalls. An introduction has been written for it by Mr. R. H. Stoddard. Sir Edwin has left Japan for England.

A German capitalist has offered a reward of $25,000 to any astronomer who can satisfactorily prove to him that the sun, the moon, or any one of the stars is inhabited, or that it contains any solid matter, whatever.

The tombstone of Capt. John Smith, our Pocahontas Smith, having fallen into grievous disrepair, is to be put in order by vote of the Society of St. Sepulchre's in the City of London. They have devoted £125 to forming the nucleus of a fund for that purpose.

Mr. Besant—to whom the world of writers already owes more than it, perhaps, realizes—is contemplating the organization of an Authors' Club in London. It is to differ from the New York society of that name in its admission of women to its membership.

An examination of the papers left behind by Mr. Kinglake has disclosed an abundance of interesting matter, fully warranting a compilation in biographical form. The work will be undertaken by Mr. Edward Pigott, licenser of plays, one of the historian's oldest friends.

Col. Higginson says in a recent letter: "A man's mother and wife are two-thirds of his destiny. My first wife was my second cousin, Mary Elizabeth Channing, a woman of strong character and much originality; she was the original of Aunt Jane in 'Malbone.'"

Richard Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) asked Thackeray one day whether his audience with Goethe was very awful. "Yes," was the answer; "like a visit to a dentist." Referring to the same subject later, Thackeray declared that "if Goethe is a god, I'm sure I'd rather go to the other place."

"Hedda Gabler," Ibsen's latest play, is to be published here by the United States Book company. Edmund Gosse has translated it. It is full of jealousy, melancholy, and meanness, and ends with a double suicide. There was a "craze" for Ibsen here not long ago—where is that craze now? Gone; but instead of it we have solid appreciation of Ibsen's solid worth.

Like many another lover of books, T. Adolphus Trollope has been complaining of the "improvements" in papermaking which have rendered obsolete all the old and familiar terms describing the sizes of books. Now the 'mo' tells you nothing," he says—"e. g., the 'Revenge des Deux Mondes' would, according to the size of the page, be called a royal 8vo; but in reality it is a—Heaven knows what, but I think a 16mo!" In truth, some new method of briefly, easily, and effectively describing the sizes of books should be invented; it is impossible at present to be intelligible on this point.

The ways of dealers in books, those who hold the stalls, always have a certain amount of interest. There was a man in Paris whose business it was to try and sell odd volumes. There always are odd volumes, and odd volumes are nightmares. He flourished for a while, and supplied gaps, but alas! he had to give up his business because, as he said, "People complete sets no longer. They reprint." "The Bookworm" tells us that Mr. Gladstone used to be an inveterate book hunter, and frequented some thirty years ago a certain London shop in New Oxford street. He never higgled over figures, only insisted, when he bought largely, on a reduction of 10 per cent.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club in New York Col. T. W. Higginson, in speaking on "Americanism in Literature; or, The New World and the New Book," urged the accurate portrayal of the character and intellectuality of the individual, citing Mr. Howells as a shining example in that line of work and praising him especially for "A Hazard of New Fortunes." He said that Margaret Fuller's criticism of Goethe as in life we want to hear the excuses that men make to themselves for their own worthlessness" —was the truest ever written, and that if her words were used as the standard fully three-quarters of the novels of fiction now in existence would be swept into oblivion. He thought American writers should depict the individuals of daily life instead of writing of the general instincts and manners of a class. Dr. Eggleston and Mr. Bunner, in the discussion which followed, upheld the writer of the romance and the exponent of the life and habits of the people in the various sections of this country.

There is a romance about the life of Petrarch which is apt to overshadow in the popular estimation his more enduring claims to distinction, and it is one of the merits of a volume which Robert Bros. will publish Feb. 14 that the true influence of the man is clearly set forth. The author of "Petrarch: A Sketch of His Life and Works" is May Alden Ward, who wrote a similar book about Dante, and she has done good service in putting in popular form the facts about the famous Italian's work. Petrarch himself, as she shows, did not expect to be remembered as the lover of Laura or the writer of the sonnets. His life achievement was the opening of the gates of antiquity to the modern world, and in the view of the historical student his services as a precursor of the Renaissance and one of the great triumvirate who created the Italian language and inaugurated the Italian literature surpass even the title to fame conferred by his matchless lyrics. One of the penalties of Petrarch's fame is illustrated by an account of the inundation of letters and poetry on his attention. A Cardinal having sent him a poem of three hundred and seventy lines, composed in an hour, Petrarch exclaimed: "Have mercy! Three hundred and seventy lines in an hour! What would you do in a day, in a month, in a year? Stop for charity, or I die! I cannot measure myself with you, beside whom Virgil and Homer would appear pigmies." The numerous extracts from Petrarch's letters add to the interest of the book.

Books Received.

CARDINAL NEWMAN. By Richard H. Hutton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED. By Rudyard Kipling. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

ELEMENTARY LATIN DICTIONARY. By Charlton T. Lewis, Ph. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

DAYS OF MY YEARS. By the Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D. LL.D. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

STAND FAST, CRAIG-ROYSTON! A Novel. By William Black. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

LORD MELBOURNE (Queen's Prime Ministers). By Henry Dunckley, M. A., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

CRIQUETTE. By Ludovic Halévy. Translated by Arthur T. Hall. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The Constructive Statesman. By Lewis Henry Boutell. Chicago: Printed privately.

GUD. GUNNORE. The Story of a Rough Boy. By William O. Stoddard. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.25.

FRA LIPPO LIPPI. A Romance by Margaret Vere Farrington. With fourteen Photogravure Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CULLOM'S BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY. 3d ed. 3 vols., 8vo.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIES. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Edited, with notes, by William J. Rolfe. Litt. D. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

WINCHESTER MEADS. In the Time of Thomas Ken, D. D. Sometime Bishop of Bath and Wells. By Emma Marshall. With eight illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

HEGEL'S LOGIC. A Book on the Genesis of the Categories of the Mind. A Critical Exposition. By Wm. T. Harris, LL. D., U. S. Commissioner of Education. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

GARDEN AND FOREST. A Journal of Horticulture, Landscape Art, and Forestry. Conducted by Charles S. Sargent. Illustrated. Vol. III., January to December, 1890. New York: Garden and Forest Co.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, Including Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides and Johnson's Diary of a Journey Into North Wales. Edited by Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. In six vols. (Boxed). New York: Harper & Bros. $10.

Periodicals Received.

Dial. February. Chicago.

Literary News. January. New York.

Library Journal. January. New York.

Outlook. January. Alfred Center, N. Y.

Catholic Quarterly. January. Philadelphia.

Free Russia. January. New York and London.

American Missionary. February. New York.

Jenness-Miller Magazine. February. New York.

Sidereal Messenger. February. Northfield, Minn.

El Agricultor Hispano-Americano. Marzo de 1891. San José de Costa Rica.

SOME LITERARY PERSONALITIES.

Carlyle in a New Letter Compares Editing and Typesetting.

Poet Lore, a bi-monthly repository of delightful literary curios, gives in its latest issue a letter of Carlyle's hitherto unpublished. It says:

> It must have been one of the last that our venerable chief wrote with his own hand, for it was about this time I think, that the muscular power of his right hand failed him. Is is written in bine pencil, and is an altogether noble letter, revealing the fund of sympathy and kindness of heart that lay beneath the rugged exterior of the man. His correspondent, with much temerity, had asked his advice concerning the pursuit of journalism in lieu of the printer's craft, and the advice given (and in this instance followed for a time at least) was as follows:
>
> "CHELSEA, 1 April, 1870.—Dear Sir: Your letter manifests a great deal of good-will to me, for which I am much obliged. It also bespeaks in yourself an amiable and honorable disposition, and a force of natural faculties and aspirations which, if well cultivated and wisely guided, may turn to excellent account for you in life.
>
> "I by no means advise you to look toward 'Literature' as a goal. I do advise you to continue seriously devoting all your leisure hours to acquirement of solid knowledge and clearer and clearer understanding of yourself and of the world that is about you. If, in the course of years, you should clearly feel yourself to have attained some real wisdom of Conduct and Thinking, and then have actually something to say; there can be no harm whatever in your saying it by any honest method; but probably also there may be little or no advantage (to yourself, above all); and is to be counted on as certain that as the result (the one real sanction for literary enterprise) will arrive in one's own case while still undecided! It is true, multitudes of persons do rush into newspaper and other literature, without the shadow of any such 'sanction'; but their life, accordingly, turns out to be miserable, mad, and despicable, almost beyond that of any other class of men I know! You may believe me, an honest, rational, and really good printer's course of life offers far more capabilities in the world at present; especially in the British world, with its many colonies, etc., etc.
>
> "He wise, be steadfast, modest, diligent, you will infallibly arrive at something good—and if it be a quiet thing instead of a noisy, think yourself all the luckier! Wishing you heartily well, yours sincerely, T. CARLYLE."

No other American translator from the Russian enjoys such advantages in rendering the works of Tolstoi as Isabel F. Hapgood. Miss Hapgood not only knows Russian thoroughly, but is on terms of intimacy with Tolstoi himself. She has the manuscripts of his novels before they are printed. That of "The Kreutzer Sonata" was given to her for translation, but she declined the responsibility of introducing the story to the American public. Consequently there has been no direct translation of it from the Russian into the English language. The versions that have been put upon the market were made from the French—though their translators neglected to mention that fact. A translation from an original manuscript of Tolstoi (or "Tolstoy," as she spells it) is published by Miss Hapgood in the current *Cosmopolitan*, with three portraits of the author, one of which represents him in the fields plowing and harrowing at the same time. This labor-saving device is worthy of Yankee invention. As the Count guides the plow he also leads a horse that pulls the harrow. The picture is not from an instantaneous photograph, but from the sketch for a large painting made from the life by a popular Russian painter, who gave it to Miss Hapgood.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who, under the fanciful pseudonym of Julien Gordon, has made for herself an excellent literary reputation, is a brilliant and beautiful society woman of the most exclusive circles in New York City. She is distantly connected with the Washington Irving family, while her husband is a descendant of the old patroons of Albany. Col. Cruger is a prominent Republican leader, and it is through his experience that Mrs. Cruger gained the insight into political affairs which enabled her to write "A Diplomat's Diary." Mrs. Cruger had long wished to try her hand at novel writing, but not until recently has she exercised her powers. She has a beautiful home and entertains handsomely. Few women in the full tide of social favor would find time or inclination for severe literary pursuits.

Among the many good stories attributed to Sydney Smith is the following: Some one raised the question whether Macauley was better to hear or read. Samuel Rogers said he was better to hear because you need not listen to him. But Smith protested, "O, I'm for the latter because you can't doze a-bar and interline him and put him on the shelf when he's talking." At another time he said: "What a pity it is that in England we have no amusements but vice and religion!" He didn't care about the much-discussed marriage with one's sister-in-law, but he wanted "an act to prevent widows marrying the tutors in the family. They see handsome young men declining and conjugating with the dear orphans, and are caught instantly. If I'd been a tutor under such circumstances I could have married any given widow."

Grant Allen, the clever English writer, has just received the extraordinary prize of £5,000 for a new story.

Mary Spear Tiernan, author of "Homoselle" (1884) and "Jack Horner" (1890), two novels of Southern life, and of a number of short stories, died of pneumonia in Baltimore on Jan. 13, after a few days' illness.

The Supreme Court Always in Session.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state in your columns the date on which a case would come up for trial that has been set for the second Monday of the next term of the United States Supreme Court at Washington? My understanding is that the Supreme Court of the United States holds but one regular term in each year, which commences the 1st of October, but I have been told that there would probably be some extra sessions after the adjournment of the regular session. If there should be a special session would a case, assigned as stated, come up at such extra session, or would it be delayed until the next regular session?

D. M. J.

[The Supreme Court of the United States is supposed to be always in session, although it has what is known as a regular term, commencing Oct. 1 in each year. When a case will come on its docket is something no one can tell. The Justices of that court have their dockets arranged and business is transacted in a manner to suit their own convenience, and whether a case would come up at a regular term or a special session is something no one can tell. The placing of the cases upon the calendar of the Supreme Court is a matter which is generally arranged in advance. There is no difficulty in having a case come up at an extra session of the Supreme Court and being heard, provided there are not already more assignments made for that special session than can then be heard.]

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

SUBSCRIBER, City: "She is looking badly" is correct.

JOHN STUART, Hyde Park, Ill.: The present Emperor of Germany is William II.

J. T. REED, City: Hot water drank in the morning is said to be good for dyspepsia.

A membes of the Van Shyck family wants a book containing the genealogy of the family.

C. B. SMITH, Lake Bluff, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE does not know. Write to any Chicago druggist.

A. R. S., City: The Governor of Massachusetts is elected for one year, Rhode Island the same.

C. E. RISING, City: Jay Gould was born in Roxbury, N. Y. His father was a farmer. He is not a Jew.

ALBERT MULVEY, City: The better country is always just ahead. "The cheapest place in the world" is not on the catalogue.

M. P., Kankakee, Ill.: Sarah Bernhardt will probably appear in Chicago on her return from Australia, the latter part of 1891.

HAL STEWART, Iowa City, Ia.: The census of the cities of Iowa not having been officially issued we cannot answer your query.

F. A. S., Farragut, Ia.: Congressmen elected last fall (1890) do not take their seats until December, 1891, unless there is a special session of Congress.

S. W. H., City: Switzerland is a federal republic. It is composed of many cantons, or States, and each enjoys a large measure of self-government.

A. G. A., City: Republic is derived from the Latin *res*, a thing, and *publicus*, public. Democracy is derived from the Greek, *demos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule.

COUNTRYMAN: The ten largest cities in the world are: London, Paris, New York, Canton, Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, in the order mentioned.

E. J. D., Desplaines street, City: If the envelope contained a request for return to your address the letter would be sent to you from the office where it remained uncalled for. If not, you would have it returned from the dead letter office at Washington.

A correspondent who asks several questions in regard to the rights of a voter in Chicago is respectfully informed briefly: "Every person having resided in the State one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days next preceding any election therein who was an elector in this State on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to Jan. 1, 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election." In regard to registration the correspondent is informed that notices thereof are always posted so conspicuously that even the wayfaring man, though he be not a voter, may not fail to see them.

Four.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How many years does the State's-Attorney hold his office? T. S. DONAHUE.

The Count Navarro.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Whom did Mary Anderson, the actress, marry and has her husband a title? McFADDEN.

Yes; Somewhere in Kentucky.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is Cassius M. Clay now living, and if so what is his present residence? E. R. L.

No.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is the singer Annie Louise Cary dead? E. S. H.

[She is Mrs. Raymond and lives in Connecticut.]

Ann S. Stephens.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me who is the author of the poem entitled "The Polish Boy." B. M. C.

No.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there a law in this State by which a hotelkeeper can put a person into a prison for failing to pay his board? A SUBSCRIBER.

No.

LANSING, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can a United States Senator be elected in the State of Illinois except in joint session? E.

[It seems as if a joint session is unable to do it.]

Ask Mr. Holmes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether ex-President of the City Railroad C. B. Holmes is a Republican or Democrat. FRANK J. PECHOTA.

Yes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If a Frenchman or German deserts the army, comes to this country, becomes a citizen, can he be arrested if he returns home for desertion?

J. LE MARS.

One. We Do Not Recall the Name.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How many American novels published in book form during the last five years have reached a sale of 100,000?

Look in the City Directory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly inform me whether there is a journal published in this city devoted to the care of horses besides the turf and sporting journals, and if so what the name of the journal is. M. F. J.

(1) Don't Know. (2) About Three Months.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Will you kindly inform me where "Tunison's Atlas" is published? Also (2) the dates of discussion between the Jews and Christians lately held in Chicago? T. H. JR.

It Is.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you inform me as to whether the *Voice*, the paper mentioned by Mr. Livingstone in his interview with your reporter, is or is not a prohibition paper published in New York? W. F. BURNS.

Where Gold Is Found.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What book will give me the best information about rocks and soil that gold is found in?

T. A. D.

[G. Thomas Ingham's "Digging Gold Among the Rockies."]

Ask of Any Book-Dealer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are there any text-books written on the subject of electricity by studying which one can become an electrician, theoretically at least? If there are will you kindly give a list of the best of them?

McC.

Christian Names of Three Notables.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give full Christian names of the following persons, viz.: (1) Dr. Pasteur, (2) Prince Bismarck, (3) Meissonier, painter. SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) Louis Pasteur, (2) Karl Otto Bismarck, (3) Jean Louis Ernest, Meissonier.]

Definition of Bimetallist.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give us the correct definition of the term "bimetallist" and oblige Us.

[Definition by the Century Dictionary: One who advocates the use of a double metallic standard in currency.]

Byron.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Whence comes this quotation: "As mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat"? [But you misquote. The quotation is, "He was the mildest mannered man that," etc. "Don Juan." Canto III., stanza 41.]

(1) Briefly, to Cut Off Debate—(2) Don't Know.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Will you inform me the meaning of the "Closure bill" now before the Senate? Also, (2) in which part of the writings of Shakspeare you find the words "that's too thin"?

MRS. R. S. PALMER.

Webster's Unabridged and the "Century" Dictionary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state for undersigned the accepted authority most extensively used by leading American colleges, universities, etc., and the best American writers on words, their pronunciation, derivation, and definition? C. A. W.

Weight of a Cubic Foot of Gold and Silver.

WITTENBERG, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is the weight of a cubic foot of gold; also that of silver? DR. E. PUCHNER.

[The cubic foot contains 19,258 ounces pure gold if cast, or 19,361 if hammered; 10,484 ounces cast silver, and 10,511 hammered, do. These are avoirdupois ounces, sixteen of which make a pound.]

Solution of a Practical Question.

PORTAGE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A practical question has arisen in the leading club of this place, viz.: What weight would be required to sink a floating cake of ice one acre in extent, and twelve inches thick, to a depth of one inch. Where can a rule be found for making the calculation? None of our wise men can answer the question. A. J. TURNER.

[The ice a foot thick will weigh 57½ pounds to the square foot of surface,

IT'S TOO JUG-HANDLED.

CANADA'S LATEST RECIPROCITY PROPOSAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Points Outlined in a Letter from the Governor-General—Tricky and Dishonest—Uncle Sam Will Not Put Up with Any Half-Way Measures—The Campaign in Canada to Begin Next Week—Congressman McAdoo on Canada's Ultimate Destiny.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4.—The following is a copy of a dispatch from the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies showing the nature of the Canadian Government's proposals to the United States and indicating the desire of the Administration for the development of trade between the United States and Canada:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—My Lord: I have the honor to send your lordship today a telegraphic message in cipher, of which the following is the substance: With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst. this Government is desirous to propose a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:

1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with modifications required by altered circumstances of both countries, and with extensions deemed by the commission to be to the interests of Canada and the United States.

[The Americans tried this treaty for twelve years and found it so one-sided and unfair that they refused to renew it, and will ever refuse. It admitted all Canadian natural products into the United States free and levied heavy duties on all American manufactures shipped to Canada with which to pay for Canuck farm, forest, and fishery products.]

2. Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to transship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual.

[The United States was shamefully cheated by a packed arbitration court in adjusting the relative value of the fishery traffic.]

3. Protection of the mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic Ocean and in inland water. [Small matter.]

4. Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries. [Chiefly beneficial to Canada.]

5. Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on inland water dividing Canada from the United States. [Chiefly beneficial to Canada.]

6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

7. Arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska. The treaty would be ad referendum. [The Americans can settle that question themselves.]

How the Proposal Came About.

The manner in which this proposal came to be made to the United States Government is briefly as follows: Several weeks ago, when the negotiations were in progress between Newfoundland (which is independent of Canada) and the United States looking to a reciprocal treaty the Canadian Government made representations that Canada should have the option of being included in any arrangements with that colony as to the fisheries or trade. This contention was based on the assurances given by the Newfoundland Government to Canada two or three years ago and repeated on successive occasions that if any special privileges were allowed any country in regard to the purchase of supplies or bait in Newfoundland such privileges would also be granted to Canada. The Secretary of State for the United States, when he learned of the position of affairs, insisted that the negotiations should be carried on separately. He intimated, however, that he would not be unwilling to enter into negotiations with Canada [on terms of unrestricted reciprocity], but preferred that they should be private and unofficial. The Dominion Government thereupon asked the British authorities to remind Mr. Blaine that Canada had always been ready for fair [jug-handled] reciprocal arrangements [in natural products only] and had made repeated offers to that effect, which, however, had been ignored or refused by the United States [because all the offers shut out American manufactures]. It was further represented that the Dominion Government was willing that overtures had been made to them to again negotiate, and that they would prefer that these negotiations should be official and under commission from the British Government. Mr. Blaine thereupon asked upon what basis the Dominion Government proposed to negotiate.

The dispatch above is the reply which the Administration of Sir John Macdonald sent to Lord Knutsford for transmission to Washington [which amounts simply to an offer to renew the jug-handled, discarded treaty of 1854-'66].

The feeling even among Conservatives in regard to the Governor-General's letter to the Colonial Secretary respecting a reciprocity treaty with the United States is that it is rather a lame, not to say stupid, move on the part of the Ministry. The Americans have always stated their belief—even those favorable to reciprocity—that the treaty of 1854 was a jug-handled arrangement, overwhelmingly in Canada's favor. Then, so far as Canadian farmers are concerned, even if the Americans were willing to accept the treaty of 1854 pure and simple, would our agriculturists be content to meet the American with his products in open market while precluded by the tariff on manufactures from buying what he requires also in the open market?

To friends of the Canadian Government here it is quite apparent that the Premier desires to present two bundles to the different interests of the country. He is endeavoring to allay a feeling that is gaining strength in his own ranks in favor of unrestricted trade with the great Republic, while at the same time holding the Canadian manufacturers who exist by the "national policy" of high tariff on American manufactures. No other man could hope to carry out this dangerous program except Sir John Macdonald, and the general opinion here is that the brief time which will elapse before the people will have to give their verdict will scarcely give them time to realize just which way matters are drifting.

[A good many of the Canucks will get their eyes open to Sir John's dishonest trick before the election day.]

An Anti-Blaine Democratic View.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[New York Herald.]—The Congressional friends of commercial union take a despairing view of its chances and expect to see Macdonald and Tupper come out of the approaching struggle with a great majority at their backs.

One bit of interesting information that old Sir John has snugly tucked away in his portfolio is that Mr. Blaine is really anxious for a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The Dominion is said to have stood last on his reciprocity list, but now stands best.

St. John's understood view of Mr. Blaine's recent declaration that he will have unrestricted reciprocity with Canada or none at all is that it is a mere bluff, designed to furnish ammunition for the grits in the campaign that Macdonald has forced upon them.

I have information that Mr. Blaine is well aware that the Imperial Government will not consent to commercial union between the United States and Canada, nor to anything of a cognate nature that would open the Canadian market, without restriction, to the products of the United States. To any scheme of reciprocity limited as to time and a list of commodities not materially injurious to British trade there will be no objection. [But suppose the Liberals win the election and insist upon it?]

In anticipation of the early coming of Sir Charles Tupper and his fellow Commissioner, the third Commissioner being the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Blaine is preparing to show what trade concessions the United States must have in exchange for our concessions to Canadian agriculture. It is understood that he is very desirous of receiving suggestions on both points from representative manufacturing, farming, and water transportation interests.

The seven enumerated topics proposed for negotiations in the Governor-General's dispatch, as telegraphed from Montreal, have been carefully studied by members of both Houses of Congress whose constituencies are interested in one or the other of the topics indicated. Not much confidence is expressed in Congressional quarters that a treaty will be effected or carried into operation. The negotiations are expected to fall to pieces on the first proposal, which is for a modified or extended revival of the old reciprocity treaty. New England will fight the free admission of Canadian fish, and both New England and the Northwestern maritime interests will be arrayed against the participation of Canada's merchant marine in our coasting traffic. There will be no extended opposition to the salvage proposal, as both countries have emergent interests to be equally promoted by mutual salvage privileges.

It is intimated to me that there is more actual business in the final suggestion for settling the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska than in any other proposal of Lord Stanley's dispatch to his Home Government. From the fifty-sixth to the sixtieth degree of north latitude the United States, under cover of its treaty with Russia for the cession of Alaska, has taken possession of or is claiming a much wider strip of the natural seacoast of British Columbia than Canada is willing to relinquish now that the mining value of the country has become known. The Anglo-Russian treaty of 1824, upon which our claims are founded, is admittedly ambiguous, but the Canadian Government fears that the United States will make its position and possession good without a new treaty.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS NEXT WEEK.

Canadian Cabinet Ministers to Work in the Provinces—Each Side on the Situation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 5.—The election campaign will not be fully begun until next week. The Liberals are already making capital out of Sir John Macdonald's offer to the United States, pointing out that the Canadian farmer, while exposed to unrestricted competition in natural products, will still pay duty on manufactured articles. The Cabinet Ministers will hold their last Cabinet meeting tomorrow before departing for the provinces. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Thompson, it is announced, will direct the campaign in the lower provinces. The feeling there in favor of unrestricted reciprocity is growing stronger daily, and only big bribes in the way of railroad subsidies, it is said, will save the Atlantic division for the Dominion Government.

Sir John Macdonald is embarrassed on account of the stand taken at this juncture by several of his leading Ontario supporters, who are denouncing the special class privileges enjoyed by the French-Canadian element. Col. O'Brien, M. P., continues the agitation with regard to the French language. He said he was in perfect accord with Mr. McCarthy in the steps that he had taken to do away with its official use in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and would continue to support him in his opposition to it. It was not to the French language in itself that he objected, but it was to its being used as a weapon by the French National party to establish and perpetuate ideas and sentiments hostile to the rule of Great Britain, hostile also to the building up of a nationality in this Dominion British in character and British in sentiment. In Manitoba and the Territories the use of a second language was not justified by any public necessity or any public convenience. It was objected to by the people themselves, and he would be no party to forcing upon them against their will a thing uncalled for and in itself objectionable.

The Conservative press are endeavoring to make capital by raising the "loyalty cry." The *Citizen*, Sir John Macdonald's personal organ, publishes the following editorial:

For several years, and especially since the passing of the McKinley bill, Opposition orators have been clamoring, and Opposition papers have been claiming, that the Government has lost the confidence of the people, that it no longer represents their views, that the people are anxious to cast in their political future with the people of the United States, and that Canada can only be saved from utter ruin and destruction by the return of the Grits to power and the consequent absorption of this country by the United States. Very well, if this be so, what more can the Opposition desire than the opportunity now afforded them of obtaining the verdict of the people and driving from office these Ministers who, it is claimed, are so discredited in public estimation?

CANADA'S ULTIMATE DESTINY.

Congressman McAdoo Says It's Annexation—Unrestricted Trade or High Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The House being in Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill today, Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey, in speaking to a verbal amendment, expressed himself in favor of unlimited commercial freedom among the countries of America. But there were many difficulties surrounding the question of reciprocity with Canada. The present Government of Canada was not treating the people of the United States fairly. It had attempted to deceive its own people by stating that the United States was anxious for a partial reciprocity. He highly approved of the letter of the Secretary of State to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Baker), in which he had already stated that the contention of the Canadian statesmen was untrue. He had no hesitation in saying that the position taken by the Secretary of State was an eminently sound one—that the United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union or that they should have no commercial dealing with Canada. In saying this, he still deprecated the existing tariff, but on the other hand, he could not believe (as contended in Canada) that the Tariff bill was intended as a retaliation against Canada. The whole trouble lay in the fact that there was in Canada a small number of people who were antagonistic to the United States. The relation of Great Britain to Canada was a valuable one to a small portion of the people of the latter country. It gave them social, pecuniary, and commercial advantages, and did not interfere with home affairs. If Sir John Macdonald could carry out the scheme he had presented to the Canadian people and to the people of the United States Canada would be the most fortunate of nations. The United States did not desire to add a single acre to its imperial dominion; but if the people of Canada in their sovereign capacity wished to maintain unrestricted relations with the people of the United States they had but to rise in their sovereignty, in spontaneous and unsought-for action, and ask for annexation, which was the cutting of the Gordian knot and the ultimate destiny of the Canadian people.

The bill, after further discussion, was laid aside, with a favorable recommendation.

AS TO THE DESTINY OF CANADA.

Poor and Distracted by Race Issues—Prof. Goldwin Smith's Views.

New York *Sun:* Prof. Goldwin Smith discerns the political destiny of Canada correctly when he says it is union with the United States. He is right also in telling the Canadians that there is no disposition on our part to force them to come in, and none to urge them to hasten to the fulfillment of their destiny.

It is not a sentimental matter at all. It is purely a practical matter, and it concerns Canada far more than it does us. As the Dominion is now, it is a new country without the vigor and vitality of youth, but with the decrepitude of age. Enormous expenditures on public improvements [resulting in a crushing debt] have been made for the express purpose of inducing immigration, and yet the older provinces are almost stationary as to population, and even Manitoba is far behind our Western States in the ratio of its growth.

Meantime Canadians themselves, born and reared in the Dominion, are following in the footsteps of these immigrants. Our population of Canadian birth (about 1,000,000) is equal to a large fraction of the total population remaining in Canada. Thus, without formal and political annexation, Canadians individually and in increasing numbers are anticipating that step, and hastening the Dominion to the destiny to which self-interest and self-preservation are leading it.

Obviously Canada cannot go on under its present conditions. It is a dependency of a European island, and enjoys few of the practical advantages of English support, and suffers unceasingly and greatly because of its anomalous political position. Its own union is in constant danger, for it is not representative of harmony of interests and feelings. Its debt has increased dangerously within recent years, and altogether disproportionately to the growth of its trade and its wealth [amounting now to 300 millions]. Land is much less valuable and less salable than in this Republic. Enterprising spirits and even wage-earners come over to us to get a reward for their energies. On one side of the border are progress and prosperity; on the other stagnation.

These are not arguments that we need force on the Canadians. They force themselves, and there is no answer except mere sentiment against change. It is not the expression of pride of nationality and of race, for the Canadians are not a nation, but a dependency, and Canada is disturbed by a race conflict that is bitter and unappeasable. It is poor, feeble, and disunited. It has no glory and no history of glory not reflected from England or from France. The elements out of which a true and pervading patriotic sentiment can be created are lacking. On the other side, every dictate of self-interest forces the people to annexation.

It has no future except as sovereign States of the American Union. By itself it will be more and more overshadowed and drained of its vitality. Linked with us in the only way in which it can be joined for the promotion of its prosperity—that is, as States of our system, its population will swiftly multiply; the rich lands along our border will increase in value and productiveness; its vast mineral resources will be developed by abundance of capital and enterprise, and the decaying trade of its towns will revive and become vigorous.

The union is sure to come and the longer the delay the more eager the Dominion will be in asking for it.

THE LENGTH OF A DAY.

IS THE EARTH LOSING SPEED IN HER DIURNAL ROTATION?

Latest Determinations in Regard to Relative Values of the Day, Month, and Year—Knowledge Gained from Studying the Eclipses of More than Twenty-five Centuries—Changes in the Earth's Orbit, Tidal Retardation—Is Our Globe Decreasing in Bulk?—Increase in Mass by the Fall of Meteoric Matter.

Prof. Harkness of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington has recently completed an exhaustive comparison of the previously observed and computed values of the principal constants in the solar system. His deductions of the values of two of the quantities should be of interest to the general reader, as they affect the bases of our divisions of time. They are the lengths of the sidereal year and month, or the time in mean solar days occupied by one revolution as referred to the same point among the stars. These are:

Sidereal year	365.25635781 days
Sidereal month	27.321661163 days

The latter is the value for the beginning of A. D. 1800, and it decreases 0.00000026340 day in one century.

The length of the year is generally supposed to have been known for a long time. There are few who are aware that the data in use by the computers for the four great nautical almanacs of the world do not precisely agree on that and many other points. Of course the differences are small, but sufficiently important to render it desirable to eliminate them, and especially so as an implicit acceptance of the law of attraction demands that every outstanding discrepancy be accounted for in some way. An idea of the amount of these differences may be gained from the following statement of the number of seconds of arc traveled by the earth in her orbit during the Julian year of 365¼ solar days, which are nearly equal to 366¼ sidereal days:

Leverrier	1296077.4300
Hansen	.4313
Hill (Washington)	.41415
Harkness	.441264

It will be observed that the last named is much greater than either of the other quantities, but as it is accompanied by a nearly corresponding theoretical increase in the mean motion of the moon in her orbit the length of a synodical lunation is not materially changed. In fact, Harkness has obtained for the latter, that is the rate of the moon's angular motion away from the sun, a value which is practically identical with that derived a few years ago by Simon Newcomb from a discussion of all the solar eclipses of history, extending back to about 700 years before the Christian era.

These results are much more interesting than might appear at first glance, as they open up a possibility of answering the oft-mooted question whether or not the earth's movement of rotation on her axis is gradually decreasing. If our globe is actually turning round less rapidly than in former ages, though by only a minute quantity of decrease in speed, the result should be apparent in a seemingly quicker motion of the moon. That is, if she were traveling in the heavens at absolutely the same rate of angular velocity, she would travel further in the longer day than in the shorter one. The fact of such an acceleration was actually deduced late in the last century from a comparison of the moon's motion as observed then with what must have been her positions in order to give the phenomena of eclipses observed more than 2,000 years ago. Then Laplace fixed the amount of gain in position per century at a little more than ten seconds of arc, and triumphantly announced that he had completely accounted for it by computing the decreased disturbing force of the moon due to the lessening eccentricity of the earth's orbit. The value of that quantity is now about one part in sixty. In other words, the earth's lineal distance from the sun varies during each year from 91,000,000 to 94,000,000 of miles, or between plus and minus one-sixtieth part of the average value. The eccentricity is now decreasing at the rate of one-four hundredth part of itself in a century, and in consequence of that the sun's average distance from the earth is slightly increasing, which allows the moon to come a little nearer to our globe, and therefore to perform her revolution in a trifle less time than before.

There is no doubt as to this being a fact, but the first understanding of it has been much modified in the last fifty years. It is ascertained that the effect of this change in the shape of the earth's orbit is but little more than half the value ascribed to it by Laplace. The resulting displacement amounts to about five and a half seconds of arc in a century, while Adams, the English astronomer who shares with Leverrier the honor of having discovered the planet Neptune, found as he thought that there are over twelve seconds to be accounted for in some way. Then the conclusion was arrived at that rather more than half the lunar acceleration could be explained in no other manner than by supposing the day to be growing longer. This was easily referred to the friction of the tides, which are raised by the sun and moon, and move from east to west while the rotation of the earth on her axis is performed in the contrary direction.

The amount of the lunar acceleration, as first deduced by Newcomb and now confirmed by Harkness, is only eight and one-third seconds of arc, leaving a little less than three to be accounted for otherwise than by reference to the change in the shape of the earth's orbit. But now arises a case which might be called, after the French, an embarrassment of riches. If the friction of the tides operates at all in the manner suggested it may cause very much more of retardation than the difference cited. The principle of the computation is not difficult to understand by those who have read enough about astronomy to be aware that the disturbing action of the sun and moon upon the protuberant matter around the earth's equator causes her axis to nod back and forth in the heavens, producing the movements known as nutation and precession of the equinoxes. If the earth were a perfect sphere there would be no such motion. But she is a spheroid, with an equatorial diameter about twenty-six miles longer than the polar. Now, if the earth were otherwise perfectly spherical the disturbing forces of the moon and sun would cause the waters of the oceans to assume the spheroidal shape, but with a difference of only six and three-quarters feet in the lengths of the axes. That is about the amount of the bulging and flattening now in the open ocean, but the tidal movement is widely irregular because of the interposition of land masses and varying distances of the luminaries. These two ellipsoids can be compared, after making allowance for the fact that the specific gravity of the water protuberance is much less than the other (about 60 per cent less); and the computation shows that the earth's rotation should be retarded by the tidal wave to the extent of making the day longer by one second of time than it was 60,000 years ago. But the surplus gain in the moon's rate of motion is only about a ninth part of what it should be on account of tidal action. Hence arises the question if there be not still another force acting in the opposite direction, tending to make the earth spin round more rapidly instead of more slowly.

That cause must be found, if at all, in the diminishing temperature of the earth as a mass. We have the best of reason to believe that many ages ago our planet was vastly hotter than it is now, and that it is still cooling off by radiating heat into space. But it is well known that bodies of matter shrink in bulk with a decrease in temperature, and the ratio of the change is well ascertained for most of the substances that compose the earth's crust. By another set of calculations, which cannot be explained so curtly as the preceding one, the conclusion is arrived at that the earth's radius is decreasing from this cause at the rate of about half a foot in a century, and that a shrinkage of seven inches per 100 years would approximately compensate the whole effect of tidal friction. It is not difficult to understand that such shrinkage would increase the velocity of rotation, as everybody knows that with the same amount of driving power a small wheel may be turned faster than a big one. It may be thought the cited difference of nearly three seconds is thus closely enough accounted for, but this might be a premature conclusion. There is still another cause, the extent of which cannot be measured, but ought not to be neglected, at least in considering the possibilities of the case. That is the almost continuous fall of meteoric matter to the earth's surface, which increases the load to be carried by the original vis viva of rotation, and even enlarges the bulk, though but slowly.

We then have no less than four causes at work producing either a real or apparent change in the rate at which the moon performs her monthly journey around the earth while both course around the sun. Her motion is accelerated by the lessening eccentricity of the earth's orbit, is apparently increased by tidal friction, augmenting the length of the day, decreased by the shrinkage of the earth's bulk, due to loss of heat, and slightly increased by the accretion of meteoric matter which makes the earth turn more slowly. The sum of the last three is very small. It seems to be about half as much as the first and to operate in the same direction. If there be no mistake about this then the earth moves over 0.0000115 of a second of arc more per day in her orbit than she did a century ago, simply because the day is longer, while there is no change in the length of the year as measured by a clock that should keep the same absolute tick of time all through the ages. But we cannot be too sure of this. In the first place the fall of meteoric matter to the earth, sun, and moon by increasing their mass, must cause some change in the actual period of revolution which constitutes the sidereal year. Secondly, the differences to be dealt with in comparing the results of observation are so minute that there is room for considerable leeway in estimating the total acceleration of the moon's motion. And lastly our knowledge of the conditions in the other three cases is not sufficiently precise to warrant the statement that the first named cause does not account for about all of the actual change in the rate of the moon's apparent motion. The average height of the tital protuberance is not exactly known, neither is the ratio of the density of sea water to that of the rocks composing the equatorial protuberance, nor is the exact rate at which the earth is cooling. Neither would it be possible to state the precise amount of shrinkage due to a given fall in temperature in the absence of accurate information as to the components of the earth's crust several miles be low the surface. Also it cannot be stated within a pretty wide margin of probable error what is the total weight of the 7,000,000,000 or more of rifeteoric entities that are supposed to fall to the earth each year from the regions of space.

Because these forces so nearly equal each other today it does not follow that they must always do so, but the balance of testimony favors the belief that each of them is decreasing, and that the sum of all will be less many ages in the future than it is now. As the earth is gradually losing her oceans, about one-fiftieth part of which are estimated to have already disappeared forever inside the crust, the tidal action of the future will necessarily be less. It may also be supposed that the earth will shrink less rapidly than in recent geologic ages, and undoubtedly the rain of meteoric matter is continuously on the decrease, as the interplanetary spaces are more and more swept bare by the earth and other scavengers of the skies. The tendency of these three causes will not therefore be to produce such a further rapid lessening of the earth's rotation as some astronomical writers have thought probable. In other words, the rate at which the earth turns on her axis is in all probability identically the same as it was two or three million years ago, and as it will be ten or twenty millions of years in the future. Also the eccentricity of her orbit, though now on the decrease and fated to continue changing in that direction through many ages to come, during which the motion of the moon will be continually accelerated, must then become a stationary quantity and afterward begin to enlarge, restoring the lunation of the distant future to about its present length. Thus, so far as we are able to tell, neither the apparent nor the actual length of the sidereal year, during which the earth completes one course among the stars, nor the length of a lunation, nor of the solar or sidereal day will exhibit any material change in several millions of years from now. It may be stated as probable that the relations of these three bodies in the solar system will not be altered to any considerable extent during the time that life is permitted to remain on the earth. The limitation to that seems destined to be furnished from within, not from without. With the continuous cooling of the earth already alluded to and the concomitant shrinkage of her ocean within the crust there is also in progress a similar disappearance of the atmosphere. Perhaps some thirty millions of years from now so much both of air and water will have vanished as to render existence upon the earth's surface impossible to any but the very lowest forms of animal and vegetable life. But when this dying out act is accomplished the earth will still roll round the sun much the same as now and be accompanied by her moon in precisely the present fashion when there are no inhabitants of our globe to be cheered by her light or charmed by her beauty. Both, in company as they do now, will assume their way through the heavens through the untold ages of the future as nothing more than died-out worlds. E. C.

SECTARIAN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Protest Against the Favoritism Shown by Congress in Its Appropriations.

The petition and protest of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions should not lie unheeded on the table of any Congressional committee. The objects of the petitioners are to secure the passage of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as the sixteenth amendment:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

The first amendment to the United States Constitution, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the various States, Sept. 25, 1789, and ratified by all of them before the close of 1791, reads thus:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

The object of the amendment was, as the petitioners aver, to exclude from the consideration of Congress any law "respecting an establishment of religion." The various sects were to be left to make themselves acceptable to many or few of the people, as the zeal of their ministers, the wisdom of their doctrine, and the purity of their lives should commend them. But the petitioners assert that this great principle has been ignored or violated by the appropriation of public money, both in State and National Legislatures, for the aid or maintenance of schools and charities which are under sectarian control.

In the appropriations for Indian schools Congress has wandered far from the simple principle of non-interference with religious institutions, as the following table of appropriations for them will show:

	1886.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Roman Catholic	$118,343	$221,189	$347,672	$363,349
Presbyterian	32,995	36,500	41,825	44,850
Congregational	16,121	26,080	29,310	27,371
Episcopal	.....	4,800	13,700	20,910
Friends	1,900	14,460	23,382	24,743
Mennonite	.....	2,500	3,125	4,375
Unitarian	.....	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg Wis	.....	1,350	4,050	9,180
Methodist	.....	.....	3,725	5,700
Miss Howard	.....	.....	275	1,000
Ap'ropriat'n for Lincoln Institute	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Ap'ropriat'n for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	21,040	20,040
Total	$228,259	$376,294	$530,905	$560,218

DO YOU LIKE TO TAKE MEDICINE?

Any Man with a Good Stomach May Make $5 a Week Eating Drugs for Dr. Allen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Dr. Timothy F. Allen, director of the Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology of the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, has obtained sufficient funds to warrant him in beginning work in the department of experimental pharmacodynamics, and is ready to undertake the proving of drugs as soon as a sufficient number of provers volunteer.

The homeopathic method of proving drugs is to administer them in allopathic doses to persons in perfectly sound health. The persons who take the drugs are the "provers." The physicians who administer the drugs and the specialists who examine the provers before the drugs are administered watch the effects of the drugs very carefully, and the provers are supposed to write down once a week every unnatural feeling which can be attributed to the drug. No violent effects are produced, and it is not considered essential to the success of the proving to develop tissue change in any of the body's organs. Physicians who have experimented in this way say that the general health is improved by these experiments.

In Dr. Allen's experiments attempts will be made to secure systematic reports at the close of each week by offering a reward of $5 a week to each prover. Persons of both sexes who are in sound bodily health are desired to volunteer. Young physicians are preferred. Those who volunteer may do so under assumed names, but they must lead regular lives, and must not be habitual users of tea, coffee, tobacco, or alcoholic stimulants. Eminent specialists of both sexes are interested with Dr. Allen in this work. It is expected that some new drugs will be proved.

RESULTS OF FIAT MONEY.

HOW THE SYSTEM HAS WORKED IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Col. Baker, the American Consul at Buenos Ayres, Forwards an Important Report on the Financial Situation—The Bottom Has Dropped Out—Fiat Money Has Killed Everything—Immigration Has Ceased and Thousands of Men Are Out of Employment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Col. Baker sends to the State Department from his post in the Argentine Republic a startling statement showing the condition of affairs in that country. The report is a recent one, covering the history of that country for the year 1890, and drawing a dark picture of its condition as it appeared there a short month ago. The following are extracts from the report:

The history of the Argentine Republic shows few sadder pages than those which mark the events of the year just closing. Not only has the country been struggling in the throes of commercial depression and financial ruin, but it has endured the national scandal of political revolution and civil bloodshed. To calm the excitement of the people the late President undertook to call the situation a "crisis of progress," but in view of the distress and demoralization which have characterized both foreign and domestic trade, the colossal fortunes which have crumbled under the curse of fatal financial management, and to the sad straits to which the Government itself has been reduced to meet the interest of the public debt, the year has certainly been one of humiliating reverses. In my last report I referred to the mad spirit of speculation which was rampant in the land; to the exaggerated prices of real estate, which went higher as went the premium on gold; to national banks with hundreds of millions of circulation beyond their ability to redeem; to the thousands of mushroom joint stock companies with millions of capital on paper, which, in the midst of the general inflation, blossomed out all over the country; to the increased importation of all manner of luxuries and unproductive articles to meet the taste of the suddenly-grown rich; to the wild overtrading on long credits in every branch of trade and commerce—and how the collapse has come, and come with a vengeance. Lands unsalable at any price, National banks gutted and left without a cent in their strong boxes, stock companies with fraudulent entries in their records and without anything to show for the pretensions they set up, merchants unable to meet their liabilities, notes protested and extensions granted, the general business at a standstill, the banks hesitating to discount, and nobody able to say whom it is safe to trust—such is the picture which the country presents today. The "boom" which then sent things spinning through the country," which was opening up new agricultural centers on all sides, which was wiring in leagues upon leagues of outside pampas lands, which put an increased value on sheep and cattle and their product all through the interior, which was building new railways in every direction, which was spending money in a hundred different enterprises, and which made people here and abroad feel that the Argentine Republic was on the high road to a prosperous future—the "boom" has disappeared. Every business, every industry, every new enterprise feels and suffers from the tremendous reaction which has taken place. Everybody is confounded and stands aghast, looking at the stick which but yesterday, as it were, was a flaming rocket.

The effects of the crisis have been especially felt in the collapse of the innumerable land and colonization schemes for the opening up of the interior and the development of centers of population. With the boom in real estate everybody was "in the swim" to make money out of the public lands, and concessions of the most stupendous proportions and quite unlimited capital were granted by the Government and put afloat by the holders. There is hardly one of the speculators who has not been caught by the web, and in most cases hopelessly stranded. The Minister of the Interior, who is trying to save the Government what he can out of such wrecks, has just issued a decree annulling the whole brood in a batch. His action meets the general approval of the people. The stream of immigration which during the last few years has been seeking the shores of the River Plate by hundreds of thousands has quite subsided. In 1887 the number of arrivals was 120,842; in 1888, 150,633, and in 1889 it reached to 275,000, but that was the culmination of the wave. It met here a most lamentable state of affairs, business houses closing, workshops idle, river commerce almost suspended, all building operations stopped, a panic in every department of trade, wages of working men reduced, operatives thrown out of employment, few opportunities offering for work in the interior. It was pitiable to see the hungry immigrants thronging the streets and wharves in search of charity. That was at the close of 1889. Since then the situation, so far as workingmen are concerned, has continued to grow worse, and during the last six months there has been a regular stampede among the newly arrived to get away from here.

Hence the Argentine Government no further charge than that of providing for the interest of its own indebtedness, the situation would seem to be without any immediate embarrassment, but the various provinces, following the natural example, have of late years been presenting themselves in the money centers of Europe as eager borrowers. Though lacking in population and the visible elements of wealth they saw how easy it was, by parading their advantages and opportunities for investment to the world, to obtain fabulous sums on bonds and mortgages, and with the proceeds they went into the business of free banking with a recklessness which the money-lenders ever pandered to. What sums they raised and what sums they squandered by these means it is not fully known, or ascertained, but Mr. Agote in a report to the Government a year ago figured the foreign indebtedness of the different provinces at $193,577,583 and the national debt at $328,438,573. The banks they organized have been "cracked dry," and the provinces, utterly impecunious, are without the means to meet the interest on their debt. Another burden looming up most ominously is the service of the interest on the millions of cedulas now in circulation, for the payment of which the nation and the Province of Buenos Ayres are respectively pledged. A year ago the outstanding amount of these cedulas had reached to $464,000,000, of which $300,000,000 in paper were the issue of the Buenos Ayres Hypothecary Bank, and $164,000,000 in gold were the issue of the National Hypothecary Bank. Since then the former has issued $10,000,000 more and the National Hypothecary Bank has now just emitted $40,000,000.

And what shall be said of their redeemable paper currency in circulation, and for the ultimate security of which national bonds are held by the Government? The actual amounts which the guaranteed banks have issued no one seems to know. A distinguished son of the National Banking law was that all banks upon receiving new guaranteed notes should withdraw from circulation all their old notes. But it was discovered that these "free and easy" banks had not only issued the new notes to the full quota to which they were entitled, but that, in defiance of law and with the collusion of the national authorities, had actually put in circulation again nearly all the old notes which it was supposed had been canceled. Such a state of things country against and quite shattered what little confidence the public yet had in the national currency. How much has been surreptitiously put in circulation by collusion between ex-President Celman and the banks does not fully appear. At one time it amounted to about $60,000,000, though some of this has since been burned. The Accountant General says it now amounts to $35,116,000. At all events the present irredeemable banknote circulation in the country cannot be less than $250,000,000. The National Government, since President Peligrini came into office, has intervened in the examination in a number of the provincial banks, and the disclosures, so far as they have been permitted to see the light, are most scandalous. In some cases the capital has been distributed among a half dozen or so of favored politicians; in other cases discounts for millions had been made to men of straw, whose names did not even identify them. In another case one man alone figured on the books as having obtained accommodation for upward of $6,000,000, and all there was to show for it was his overdue paper.

THE DEADLOCK.

Omaha *Bee:* As to the possibility of Judge Gresham's election to the Senate it need only be said that it is too good to come true.

Denver *Times:* The three farmer members of the Illinois Legislature have about lost patience with the 100 stubborn Republicans and the 101 obstinate Democrats.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The chief point of interest in the Illinois Senatorial contest at its present stage is as to why Gen. Palmer allows his name to remain on the list of candidates.

Quincy *Whig:* The Senatorship is of course an important question, but somebody ought to take a club and remind the Legislature that there are a few other things that it is expected to look after before dog days.

Illinois State Journal: The Republican Senate has been fully equipped for business with a full complement of committees for more than ten days. The Democratic House has no committees, and the legislative work of the session is being blocked at an expense of $2,000 a day.

New York *Press:* Dispatches from Illinois show that there is serious consideration at Springfield, in connection with the Senatorship contest, of the name of that able and upright jurist, Judge Walter Q. Gresham. Illinois would honor herself and honor the Nation in his selection.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): The talk of bringing out Gresham in Ogleby's place is no doubt prompted by the unanimous desire of all the Republican politicians in Illinois to make him their party candidate for the Presidency in 1892—as they would almost certainly do if they could make a United States Senator of him in the meantime.

St. Joseph *News:* The three farmers' representatives in the Illinois Legislature, who are voting day after day against 100 Republicans and 101 Democrats, have broken the record set by the reasonable juryman with the eleven unreasonable associates. Each one of them stands off sixty-seven other members, or something more than five whole juries.

Rochelle *Herald:* Why don't the Republican legislators try Gen. Gresham for United States Senator? Taubeneck says he likes him. With Taubeneck's vote it would make the Republican vote stand the same as the Democrats, and then both parties would stand equal in their struggle for the other two votes. Every Republican in the State would rejoice to see Gen. Gresham receiving 101 votes in the Legislature, and only one thing would suit them better, and that would be to see him have the 103 votes.

CONCERNING CANADA.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Whether or not the annexation of Canada to the United States would be beneficial to us is a debatable question, but it would certainly be of great help to the Canadians.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Canadians of intelligence know that commercial union is the object and that such a union will be profitable to them. Commercial union is demanded in this country. It will be folly to oppose it.

Sioux City *Journal:* Reciprocity between Canada and the United States, if it can be arranged now or soon, is only a larger, more generous, and more perfect realization of the ideal of protection. It is the idea of "America for Americans."—American trade for Americans.

New York *Press:* Reciprocity with the United States is the issue in Canada's coming parliamentary elections, both parties being in favor of some sort of reciprocity. Apparently Canada is in the position of the fellow who had decided to get married and had secured his own consent to marry a certain girl, so that all there was left to do was to get the consent of the girl.

Rochester *Democrat:* The reciprocity treaty of 1854 can never be restored. It was a burden to the people of the States. Canada cannot sell us a modification of its interpretation of the treaty of 1818 at a heavy price. The protection of mackerel is impossible without assuming jurisdiction beyond the marine league from shore. The admission of Canada to our coasting trade on the lakes is impossible.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* The Conservative party in Canada is by tradition and instinct as opposed to freer trade as the Republican party in America. Reciprocity along Conservative lines must mean to Canada what tariff revision along Republican lines means to America. Republican tariff revision failed to lower the tariff. Conservative reciprocity will fail to lower the barriers between us and our Northern neighbors.

Boston *Herald:* Complete reciprocal trade would mean a practical extension of our National frontier for a thousand or more miles to the north, east, and west. In place of a border line which shuts us in on one side, thus limiting commercial intercourse, we should have a broad and fruitful field thrown open to our merchants and manufacturers, who would find therein not only new purchasers for their wares but also opportunities that are now denied to them of obtaining at a low cost the raw materials that are needed in their industries.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED in office work would like a permanent position. Address M 11?, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE desirously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENographer of ability, experience, and references; ready to go to work at any time. M 34, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN widower's family where servant is kept; would prefer children; best of references. L 146, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel or to take charge of linen-room; references. Address L 142, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—HOSPITAL TRAINED nurse open for engagement, confinement and general nursing. NURSE, 50 Armitage-av. Tel. 4504.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG Canadian lady as companion (and amanuensis if required) to lady of means. Highest references. Address Miss T. F. O. Box 274, London, Canada.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN COST DEPARTment of a large steel works as bookkeeper and general assistant; to a steady worthy, active people person. Liberal salary offered, with good chances of promotion. Address, stating age, experience, and wages expected, to Box A V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; YOUNG man of 20 to 25 years; must be a good and rapid penman, quick and correct at figures; first-class references required. Address M 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL store; perfect young man who has had experience in hardware business and understands German. State experience, age, salary expected, and references. Address M 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FAMILIar with tailoring or clothing. M 137, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN GENERAL STORE in country. Apply today or Monday, 120 Phenix Building.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHING STOCK men. Call at 132 Market-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper who writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and can bring good references as to ability and character; state salary required and reply in own handwriting. Address M 49, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator with years of railroad experience; $25. Gill's Bureau.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator for position at Stock Yards; must be Al man; none other need apply. Address M 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER. Apply 157 Clark-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the new patent chemical ink. Greatest novelty; the process of making it very recently discovered; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's salary amounted to 203 in six days; another $12 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail 25 cents. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL RUBber stock; liberal salary and expenses paid; steady work guaranteed. Address at once, with stamp, giving age, H. B. KNIFFIN, Nurserymen, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR lubricating oil trade among consumers in the city. Address M 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO SELL a specialty. Address K 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—HUSTLERS IN EACH LOCATION to sell "Billie's Best" Tailor-Made Pants. Samples and instructions free. Good commissions. References required. Address enclosing stamp for reply, W. W. REDELL, 163 Fifth-av., third floor.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY FOR REAL-ESTATE OFFICE; references required; answer in own handwriting; state age. Address M 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — STOVE-PLATE MOLDERS AND young man to learn the trade; steady work during the entire year. Apply at Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s Works at Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JAPANNER; ONE who can do striping. Address Fort Wayne Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—ABOUT TWENTY EXPERIENCED furniture upholsterers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE packer. Apply, with references, Wells & Nellegar Co., 72, 74, 76 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO institute lodges for first-class benefical order; a permanent and good constantly increasing income assured. For information write, inclosing references, to E. H. RINGGOLD, "Order of Economy," 36 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $20 weekly. 12 V. GOLDSMITH, 1 Madison, 1st Clark-st. upstairs.

WANTED—CUTTERS: THE A. D. LOPE NEW method of cutting goes hand in hand with the success of the modern progressive cutter. Taught only at Cleveland Cutting School.

WANTED—MAN EXPERIENCED IN LINENS and white goods. Address K 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY town; $100 per month given to good, active business men. Address M 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEMPERATE MAN FOR MANager of new company; $150; investigate; no agents. Address M 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—HALF A DOZEN YOUNG MEN WITH a good acquaintance in Chicago to place the shares of a sand syndicate located in a Western city; terms of payment easy; large profits assured; town on the boom; good commissions. Address M 105, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN: NO. 398 STATE-ST., ROOM 5. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN ACQUAINTED with hard coal trade, one who can trade of his own, to sell coal either on salary or commission; first-class position in leading house for representative man. Address M 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON COMMISSION ONLY, ADVERTISing solicitor on the road; can make $60 to $80 per week. Address M 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; must be a good cook and be settled; only those who worked for first-class families and with best references need apply. 2240 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL OF EXPERIENCE WHO CAN wash, iron and do light housework in small private family; wages, four dollars; good home and steady employment. Call Monday, WILLIAMS, 1302 N. Clark-st. Take limits car on North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good pay to right party. 285 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. family of three; bring references. 3258 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS — APPRENTICE—IMprovers, good sewers, operators; ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; call or write. 167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, SCARF makers, and band turners. Apply Neckwear Department, WILSON BROS., cor. Market and Jackson.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; GOOD WAGES AND pleasant home. Apply to W. B. SIZER, book store, 158 State-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED— HEAD LAUNDRESS. Leland Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 LADIES TO SELL ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH to families in Chicago. The Electric Lustre Starch is the finest laundry starch in the world. It can be used without boiling. Will not stick to the iron; makes shirts, collars, and cuffs like new. Everybody likes it. Call from 8 to 12 a. m. to ROGER L. SHEEHAN, General Western Agent, 51 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GIRL TO PASTE IN CLOTH SAMples; one who has had experience in a bindery. Apply before 12. ROSENWALD & WEIL, 241 Jackson-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE WOMEN IN SMALL towns to form clubs and solicit orders for teas, spices, and baking powder. THOMAS, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—5 LADIES, 18 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE, for business that requires brains; $11 per week to right ones. 388 Chicago Opera-House.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE FINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; almost recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Finless Clothes Line Co., 12 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS outside of Chicago for fast-selling hardware specialties. Address Box 37, CLINTON, 46 M. Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SEND FOR THE DAISY Knife and Scissors Sharpener; guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded; sells at sight; popular price; territory free. Apply at once, Bradford Co., 27 School-st., Boston, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WANTED—A NO. 5 FOLDING KODAK CAMERA; must be in fine shape. Address M 68, Tribune office.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 39 STATE-ST.—3" CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one 16x20 crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces free.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 233 Washington-st., near La Salle.

GRAVEL AND CEMENT ROOFING—OLD ROOFS repaired; all work guaranteed; now is the time to prepare for winter's inclemency. JOS. M. COFFIN, 2 Wabash-av., 8th floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— TEL. 2995.

CHICAGO

REAL-ESTATE & INVESTMENT COMPANY,

100 DEARBORN-ST.,

COR. WASHINGTON. MAIN FLOOR.

JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD S. SPRINGER.

GEORGE J. M. PORTER.

OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

HOUSES.

We have a very large list of South Side houses in the choicest residence districts ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000.

LOTS.

Lots everywhere and at prices as low as the lowest. Examine our offerings before buying.

JACKSON PARK PROPERTY.

We are headquarters for this choice property, controlling the most desirable properties adjacent to the Jackson Park district.

SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY.

One of the best and the safest investments of the day.

Our prices, which we are quoting for a short time on this choice residence property, are really BELOW THE MARKET. Act quickly if you want to make money, as this property is sure to show handsome margins, and give buyers quick returns. Prices include all improvements, MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE SIDEWALKS, SEWERS, DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES, ALL FOR THE $2,000 BUILDING RESTRICTION IS A GUARANTEE AS TO MAINTAINING THE ESTABLISHED CHARACTER OF THIS PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 9 AND 10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—

$40,000. WELLS-ST., corner; rental $3,900.
$25,000. HALSTED-ST., near Madison; rental $1,920.
$18,000. MADISON-ST., near Western-av rental $1,800.
$12,000. NEAR COR. MARKET AND ERIE-STS.; rental $1,200; mortgage $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent; will take LOTS at ENGLEWOOD for equity.

E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us.

LOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.

DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington and 163 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on

HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST SACRIFICE—BEST hotel site in Chicago; can lease 5 per cent; plans ready; excavating done; fifth below value; $14,000 cash. 39 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST CENTRAL business building in the market for the price, $75,000. WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $475; $10 MONTHLY; INold side city limits; only a few left; send for plat. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
Springfield-av., between Huron-st. and Chicago-av., one lot, east front; must be sold at once.

HARRY GREENEBAUM, 70 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, with new improvements, 6 per cent income, $25,000; will pay commission. Address H. B. C., P. O. Box 558.

FOR SALE—TWO SURE BARGAINS—WEST SIDE 7 flats, renting 12% per cent net; $3,000 cash required; Dakin-st., near Evanston-av., 40 feet, only $50 per ft., one-half cash. These are snaps. EDWARDS, LAKER & CO., 110 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
7 lots, Trumbull-av., near 24th-st.; $550 each.
5 lots, South Englewood, near station; $300 each.
4 lots, Hermosa, near station, $600 each.
19 lots, corner 103st and Mercy-av.; $250 each.
All clear. Might exchange for improved property.
Apply to WILLMARTH & MITCHELL, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS city property, fine income paying property; central location; pays 8 per cent net on price, $35,000; present tenant holds five years' lease. T. W. SLATTERY & CO., 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60X120 FT. ON PROMINENT AVENUE in newly-annexed district; frame block, stores and flats; French plate store windows, iron columns in front; between stores, complete plumbing; gross income $1,700; price $14,500. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

VACANT.

200 ft. on Michigan-av., corner.
100 ft. on Michigan-av., near 39th; below market price.
200 ft. on Michigan-av., corner, north of 55th.
600 ft. on Michigan-av., east front.
50 ft. on Michigan-av., corner, north of 49th.
100 ft. on Woodlawn-av., corner; bargain.
100 ft. on Woodlawn-av., near 63d.
275 ft. on Woodlawn-av., corner 56th.
150 ft. on Woodlawn-av., corner 60th.
50 ft. on Madison-av., near 53d.
50 ft. on Madison-av., near 53d.
50 ft. on State-st., near 63d.
100 ft. on State-st., corner 72d.
150 ft. on State-st., corner 70th.
150 ft. on State-st., corner, south of 54th, bargain.
50 ft. on Greenwood-av., near 63d.
100 ft. on Greenwood-av., near 54th-pl.
150 ft. on Cottage Grove-av., near 48th.
200 ft. on Cottage Grove-av., near 75th.
110 ft. on Cottage Grove-av., near 49th.
288 ft. on Indiana-av., near 50th.
200 ft. on 66th and Parnell-sts.
75 ft. on Washington-av., near 49th.
50 ft. on Washington-av., near 50th.
40 ft. on Wentworth-av., near 39th.
92 ft. on Evans-av., near 66th, corner.
98 ft. on Evans-av., near 66th, corner.
200 ft. on St. Lawrence-av., near 49th.
40 ft. on 65th, near Stony Island.
144 ft. on Drexel-av. and 56th.
61 ft. on Wabash-av., corner, 44th.

GEO. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD., NOS. 4283 AND 4305.

Two elegant, modern, detached homes, three-story and cellar, containing 14 rooms each, furnished in various woods, open sanitary plumbing, hot water, heat, elaborately carved mantels and sideboards, artistic gas fixtures, burglar alarms, etc.; price, $25,000 and $25,000; open for inspection.

Tel. 4927. REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (rotunda).

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

Grand-boulevard, near 43d-st.—Two elegant stone-front residences of 12 rooms; hardwood finish and every modern convenience; price $16,500.

Modern residence on Michigan-boulevard, east front, near 33d-st.; 12 rooms, in good order; fine barn; lot 22x134; will be sold at a bargain.

Indiana-av. residence, east front, near 20th-st.; 10 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures; all in good order; price $8,000; this is a decided bargain.

REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST.,

NEAR FIFTEENTH-ST.

40X170; $50,000.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,

156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $6,500.

SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $7,500.

LAUMER-AV., near 28th-st., detached brick house, lot 26x124; $4,200. $7,500.

VERNON-AV., near 36th, 2-story and basement red brick, 100 x 125, in good repair, $6,500.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central and Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses and streets are beautifully improved and paid for; prices, $7,500 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS, Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., near 44th-st., two elegant modern residences of 10 rooms each, hardwood finish, elegant mantels and sideboards, hardwood floors, artistic gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing; price $8,000 and $11,000.

REA, MENDEL & CO., Telephone 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAgo property—Large six-story and basement brick and stone office building on a prominent corner near the Board of Trade; well rented and a growing property; price $175,000; one-third will be taken in unimproved property; balance one-half cash and one-half one, two, and three years, 6 per cent.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—

3161 Wabash-av., $7,500.
3662 Wabash-av., $9,000.
4258 Calumet-av., $10,000.
4408 Oakenwald-av., $9,000.
4320 Oakenwald-av., $10,500.
4329 Oakenwald-av., $10,000.
4347 Lake-av., $10,000.
3250 Rosalie-ct., $14,000.

WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN 12TH and 22d-sts., several special bargains, improved and vacant. HONORE BROS., 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., elegant 2-story and basement stone front houses; hardwood finish throughout; porcelain sinks and laundry tubs; onyx mantels, elegantly decorated; most complete houses in the market.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — BRICK HOUSE, LOT, and grocery; splendid chance to open meat market. Call at 3056 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON LAKE-AV.; 10 rooms, finished brick, with stone trimmings; 11 rooms; all improvements; good barn; side carriage road; beautifully improved; lot 80x183; 18 minutes on I. C. R. R.; price $27,500. Call or address owner, A. STRICKLAND, 4043 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LATEST STYLE MODern dwelling, 12 rooms, in one of the finest locations on the South Side, price, $11,500; this is a good opportunity to purchase as the owner is very anxious to sell. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 65 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, NEWLY AND beautifully finished, Indiana-av., near 20th; great bargain; $8,000. E. L. HONORE, 324 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN-AV., NOS. 2220, 2418, 2425, one near 19th, 2221; also 2972 Indiana-av., $7,500. E. L. HONORE, 324 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY STANDISH & SCHOLL, 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. 3259.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Lot 22x109 ft., on 6th-av. with cheap frame improvements, rented at $1,020 per year. We are offering this as a special bargain for a few days.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

421 WABASH-AV., 81x109, 4-STORY STORE BUILDING, $25,000.

ROGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, Exclusive Agents, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS IN HOMES.

Storms-av., near 39th-st.
East front, 50x125; price $5,500.
East front, 75x125; price $4,500.
Lafayette-av., near 60th-st., Englewood, one block from State-st.—Modern residence of 7 rooms and bath, with lot 28x187 to 20 ft. alley; price $6,500.

REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (rotunda).

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 22x102, with first-class 2-story and basement stone-front improvement.

MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20x130 ft., with frame improvement; cheap.

MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 20½ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.

PECK-COURT, bet. State and Wabash, 42½ ft., with 4-story brick improvements, well rented.

Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,467.

A VERY CHEAP CORNER.

Michigan-av., and 32d-st.

140 per foot.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3020 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Wentworth-av., near Monroe-st.; a rare opportunity to secure a choice property at a bargain.

E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 880.

AN ELEGANT LOT.

Calumet-av., near 45d-st.
25x130; $110 per foot.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3020 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$4,900 BUYS GOOD 9-ROOM BRICK and frame house on Prairie-av., near 33d-st.

GEO. M. FADNER, 189 La Salle-st., basement.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

NO. 1401 LAWNDALE-AV.

A new 2-story brick 7-room residence, has dining-room, kitchen, china closets, and pantry on first floor; 3 large bed-rooms, also store, bath-room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor. Finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel, with dumb grate; oak staircase, cathedral glass transoms, sanitary plumbing.

LOT, EAST FRONT, 36X125.

PRICE ONLY $3,150,

including all assessments for street improvements. We will sell this property to a reliable party on the remarkably easy terms of $150 cash and balance at the rate of

$25 PER MONTH.

The cash payment can be made if desired in installments between now and May 1 and monthly payments begin June 1.

Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own, and hereafter save the money you are now paying for rent.

FIRTH & COCHRAN, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

CANAL-ST., NEAR HARRISON-ST.,

NEW 7-STORY AND BASEMENT

BUILDING, 66X180,

With 99-year ground lease.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Sole Agents, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.

Manufacturing, coalyard, and sourdwood sites on Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific railroads (5 roads), and B. and O. Hy.; north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.

128 ft. on railroads by 998 ft. deep. Tel. 2731.
208 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.

Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years. Also many other desirable locations. Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—

Monroe-st., near Western, good two-flat building with cellar and attic; splendid quiet home; lot 27 feet wide; very cheap. (1430)

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington.

FOR SALE—$4,000—S. HOYNE-AV., NEAR MADison-st., house with modern improvements and lot; easy terms.

E. GOODRIDGE & CO. (Exclusive Agents), 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., N. OF 25TH-ST., E front lots at $70 per foot. Marvin-st., near Western-av., lots at $650 and $700 each. HOOMES, E. 19, 101 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIVE NEW 6 AND 7 room brick houses on Congress-st., near California-av., containing every improvement; bath, gas, hot and cold water, set bowls, closet, furnace, etc.; large, light 7-ft. basement, all rooms grained in oak, and an elegant wood mantel in parlor; these houses are all built and finished in Al shape; $50 cash, $15 per month; if you are looking for a genuine snap see these houses at once, as they will go fast; price $3,800; terms, $250 or more cash, balance $35 a month, including interest; agent on premises today. J. N. CUNNING, 94 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—BY HARRISON BROTHERS, 121 La Salle-st. Tel. 5112.

Van Buren-st., N. E. Cor. of W. 48th-st. 33x132. Van Buren-st., W. of W. 48th-st., 125x124. Will divide.

Jefferson-st. and W. 48th-st., 94 lots cheap. A great chance for a small syndicate.

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x149 ft., either north or south front,

$600.

CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x149 ft., north front,

$600.

Reasonable terms.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
No. 8, 3d-st., near Washington, 10-room house and barn, for $5,500.

On Peoria, near Lake, 2-story house and lot, $4,500.
On Warren-av., near Campbell, 2-story house and lot, $3,250.
On Park-av., near California-av., good 2-story house and lot, $3,500.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 208 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2237.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Also 9 choice switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON,

New four-story flat building; all rented until May 1, 1892. Paying 10 per cent net. Price $35,000.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
On S. Morgan, n. of Jackson-boulevard, e. f., 40-foot lot, with a large 2-story house, covering part of the lot only; can be altered over and enlarged and made paying property.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted and 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-ST., near Albany-av., modern 10-room brick houses, with furnace, mantels, grates, etc., very desirable.

CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, with good barn, lot 22x125, east front; $5,000.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE—

Several pieces of West Side property paying well for business property down town worth from $50,000 to $150,000 per foot; difference or assume or will take a No. 1 vacant. What have you to offer? Prefer to deal with owners. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 6224. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRINCIPALS ONLY—NEW 8-ROOM pressed brick house; West Side; A1 location; equipment complete; large lot; passage court; all modern light; must retain if taken at once. Address A V 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$8,500—301 MONROE-ST., STONE front residence, barn, and lot.

E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHington-blvd., 400 ft. Douglas Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

BUNCH OF 43 LOTS

On Chicago-av., Huron, and Superior-sts., near California-av., in all 1,678 feet frontage, all clear, to trade for income business property.

Splendid opportunity for a builder.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—CORNER on Kinzie-st. east of Ashland-av., adjoining the tracks, 82,000 square feet, cheap.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,750—14 LAFLIN-ST., NEAR MADison, house, 9 rooms; barn and lot; immediate possession. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
30-foot lot on W. Madison, west of Desplaines; s. f.; cheap.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK FLAT ON Potomac-av., near North Lincoln-av.; owner needs money; will sell cheap; rents will pay ne.; over 7 per cent on price. U. S. Loan Syndicate, 330 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—125X180, WASHINGTON-BLVD.

MARTIN, 18 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FLAT BUILDING, OAKLEY-av., near Polk; good investment; also several houses on Sangamon-st.; also choice piece of vacant property, Oakley, near Polk. W. H. MOPLE, 87 Washington-st., Room 600.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 Herndon-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON WEST SIDE, now renting for 10 per cent of price asked; a bargain.

157 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODERN BRICK houses and flats near Humboldt Park; also vacant lots; will exchange for improved farm not far from Chicago or city property. J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,750—PARK-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44th-sts., new 2-story building, in flats; lot 25x125 ft.; small cash payment, balance time, 7 per cent interest. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
33 Sibley-st., near Harrison, 1-room brick, with frame barn; lot 25x100; can be bought for $1,800.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,300 A 5-ROOM BRICK COTtage and lot; small payment down, 10 years' time on balance. Apply to L. SPRAGUE, owner, 333 Harding-av., near W. Chicago-av.; take Lake-st. car.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—8X100 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.

FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 188 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GRANT

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

ADDITION.

This subdivision is located at the southwest corner of 12th and West 48th-sts., on the Northern Pacific railroad, and is only six miles from the center of the city, the running time being 28 minutes.

The property is owned by the Grant Land Association, David B. Lyman and Edward T. Jeffery being trustees.

We offer for sale business lots and residence lots in the northeast quarter of this section. Lots front north on 12th-st., 26½ ft. on West 48th-st., south on 13th-st., west on Robinson-av., and east and west on all intermediate streets. Macadamized streets, sidewalks, and water pipes will be completed free of cost to purchasers.

This property adjoins the site of the Grant Locomotive Works. These works company has been organized with ample capital and with the following Board of Directors: Edward T. Jeffery, President; Geo. M. Bogue, William Watson, Sanbridge G. Keith, Willard T. Block, R. S. Grant, Morris Sellers, James H. Wilson, and J. F. Pierson.

The locomotive works will be built at the northwest corner of 48th-st. and Robinson-av. Building operations will begin immediately and the works will be in operation during the year 1891. These works will employ 1,500 to 2,000 men, will contain the newest and best known machinery, and will be the most complete plant of the kind in the country.

With the building of these works and the completing of various street improvements will come a steady advance in values. Purchasers who take advantage of the prices at which lots are now offered will secure this advance and make handsome profits on their investments. Don't fail to become one of these first purchasers.

SEND TO US FOR PLATS AND TICKETS.

BOGUE & HOYT, 59 DEARBORN-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER RANDOLPH.

FOR SALE—

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS, LOTS,

IN

"FOX'S COLORADO AVENUE SUBDIVISION.

Not too near, but just near enough to the great plant of the

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

A thriving town will spring up here, as if by magic, and values will rapidly advance.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

We now have an Electric Road on Madison-st.; will soon have one on Colorado-av., West 12th-st., and 44th-st. from Madison to 22d-st.

Northern Pacific Depot on the ground. Low fare, quick transit.

FREE EXCURSION TICKETS for any day can be had at our offices.

We have only few lots left, so be quick.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & Co. and J. ALMON AUSTIN, } 184 and 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
128 Park-av., 15-room brick house, lot 22x130, for the low price of $7,250.

19 Park-av., large house and barn, 40-ft. lot, $8,500.

51 Park-av., a fine stone front; only $6,500; possession at once.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted and 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES 204 AND 206 WARren-av. Also 305 Warren-av. For terms of sale and price apply to JOHN C. PARKER, Atty., Nos. 3 to 13 State-st., Or 4620 Evans-av.

FOR SALE—A BUNCH OF LOTS ON W. 45TH-ST. bet. Maller and Harrison, east front, near Grant Locomotive Works, and within two blocks of Wisconsin Central 45th-st depot. Easy terms and great bargain if taken at once.

C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—CORNER BUILDING ON WEST Paulina-st., containing nine first-class flats fully rented and paying 12 per cent net; price $2,300.

E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
At a sacrifice, Washington-st., south front, near W. 41st-st., 50 ft.; price $6,000.

JAMES B. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—
Adams st., w. of Homan-av., 25-ft. lot.
Jackson-st., near 40th, 20x125.

R. B. SMITH, 51, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.

G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—600 FEET OF CRAWFORD-AV., COR. Humboldt, at $20 per foot.

C. TRAPP, 510 37th-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brown-stone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—FINE CORNER ON SHERidan Drive, 200x185, for $6,000; will double this summer.

361 La Salle-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN FLAT BUILDING IN choice location near Lincoln Park, North Side, $10,000. J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—

54 LAKE-AV., NEAR LINCOLN PARK.

Three-story-stone front house of 10 rooms; also, nice barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON OAK-ST., NEAR SEDGWICK, 4 story and basement flat building; paying 10 per centnet; in good repair; price $32,000.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—WITHOUT REVALUAtion, 60x165 feet on Clark-st. and Diversey-av., or will sell on very easy terms; price $65,000.

BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—LARGE BRICK HOUSE, NO. 673 Fullerton-av.; fine neighborhood.

HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEMING-COURT, NEAR HAMPDEN-court, 50x145, vacant, s. f.; Halsted-st., near Deweycourt, 50x145; Racine-av., n. w. cor. Center-st., 33 x105. HAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—FACTORY SITES, R. R. and W. GROUND LEASE FOR 99 YEARS; 2 ACRES OR MORE.
IMPROVED AND VACANT IMPROVED (corners preferable) on State, Madison, Taylor, Harrison, Van Buren, and 12th-sts. Cottage Grove, Milwaukee-av., or any section or half section; business street, Ashland Block.

VACANT LOTS in HYDE PARK, bet. 43d and 70th-sts., $6 to $100 a foot.

E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

WANTED—
North Side lots to value of.....$20,000
South Side lots to value of.....50,000
Grand Boulevard residence.....30,000
South Side residence.....$5,000 to 6,000
Suburban residences in all suburbs.
Have cash customers waiting.
J. T. JUDD, 101 Dearborn-st., Room 701.

WANTED—
Owners desiring prompt sales to list their properties with us. No expense unless sale is made.
Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co.
109 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.
Telephone 2368. Main floor.

WANTED—A GOOD MODERN HOUSE IN EN-GLEWOOD in good district from $5,000 to $10,000. Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co., 109 Dearborn-st., corner Washington, main floor. Telephone 2368.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE, ABOUT $16,000, convenient to Illinois Central, north of 55d-st. and south of 45th-st.; can make quick sale if you will bring us at once your offering at a price that will be a bargain. Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co., 109 Dearborn-st., corner Washington, main floor. Telephone 2368.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales for cash to call on us; no expense or question unless sale is made.
HEFER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—for quick sales; list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 154 Washington-st. and 382 W. Madison.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have good purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. SASS, KENNEDY & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, corner Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY ALL OVER West Side. Owners please call or write us, either at our 99-yr. Side office, 120 La Salle, or West Side, 240 Hand, Washington and Halsted.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $30,000 OR $40,000, clear city realty, who knows a good thing when he sees it. 39 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IN VICINITY OF COUNTY HOSPI-tal, 7 to 10 rooms, direct from owners preferred. M. C. STEARNS & CO., Room 54, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—NORTH OF 31ST-ST., IN PRAIRIE, Indiana, or Illinois, an unincumbered property for about $10,000, one-third cash; good flat preferred. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS TO BUILD THEATER for first-class tenant; well known, popular, and responsible. WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FT. FROM OWNER ON ANY of the avenues or streets between 39th and 63d-sts. and east of Stock-yards; 200 ft. deep; have immediate purchaser. REA MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery Rotunda. Tel. 4921.

WANTED—CORNER ON STATE-ST., SOUTH of 35th-st.; immediate sale.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A 2-STORY FLAT BUILDING OF about 6 rooms each, between Division and Center-sts., within 2 blocks of cable car; must be modern; price $6,000 to $10,000; cash buyer.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A MODERN RESIDENCE BETWEEN Chicago-av. and Fulton-st., e. of Wells-st., 6 to 10 rooms; price about $6,000 cash. Address M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT EAST OF WA-bash-av., between 20th and 39th-sts., 2-story, 9 or 10 rooms, basement; brick or stone front; first class; all modern, well located, 22 to 25 feet wide; will pay cash, for bargain. Also vacant lot 22 to 30 feet front. J. D. WEBER, 171 La Salle-st., Room 44.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE BETWEEN 55TH-st. and 48th-st. that $10,000 will buy; an owner who must have cash for his estate and is willing to make a reasonable sacrifice can find in our customer an immediate buyer. Don't overlook this if you want money.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO.,
109 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington,
Main floor. Tel. 2368.

WANTED—BEST 10-ROOM DETACHED RESI-dence between 39th and 50th-sts., east of boulevard, $7,000 cash will buy. 97 Calumet Building.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE EAST OF WA-bash-av., north of 39th, worth $10,000 to $12,000.
B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS FOR LOTS or acres in Hyde Park.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

INCOME-BEARING FOR RESIDENCE—A FINE store and flat building, stone-front, near North-western Depot, net better than 10 per cent, for brick residence between 24th-sts. and 35th, south of State-st.; immediate.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—100,000 ACRES TEXAS LAND—$125,000 for this property; will assume or pay cash; new business block, $50,000, incumbered $12,500; want clear residences or vacant; $16,000 worth frontage on Chicago-av.; fine residence; 10 acres, Illinois lands for city equity; fine Southern California fruit ranches, from $5,500 to $10,000 each, clear, for good Chicago property; want clear lots in Western city, $1,200 to $6,000, for Chicago equities.
PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

TO EXCHANGE—A MODERN EIGHT-ROOM brick house on a prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts., in fine condition; cash value, $7,000; would exchange for larger house worth $9,000 to $12,000 and pay difference or assume incumbrance. Address K 122, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$600—FINE COUPE AND HORSE for lot and will put in some cash. Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,100, SECURED ON 80 ACRES, for Englewood house for standard-bred stallion; also fine rig wanted. J. S. WOLFE, 130 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES IMPROVED LAND 1 near Huron, S. D., for residence property in Chicago, or Geneva, or will sell on long time. Address Lock Box 22, Osceola, Iowa.

WANTED—
In exchange for a well-assorted stock of dry goods that will invoice about $9,000 a desirable equity in an income property; give full details or no attention paid.

Wanted—In exchange for one of the best stocks of merchandise in Iowa, invoice about $22,000, part cash and the balance choice Chicago equity. In answering give detail complete or no attention will be paid.

Wanted—A quick buyer for the greatest bargain in a modern house on 60-ft. lot, 9 rooms, Woodlawn; can sell this property fully $1,000 under the market on easy terms.
Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co.,
109 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.
Telephone 2368. Main floor.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LAND FOR equities in lots in the north or northwest part of the city. Address K 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—DIAMONDS OR SIMILAR PROPERTY for equity in suburban lots. Address M 61, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO real estate, funds on hand, lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR QUICK SALES OF REAL ESTATE CALL on or address J. T. JUDD & CO., 101 Dearborn-st. Money to loan.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY building loans; money ready at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

LOANS WANTED—$1,800, $2,500, AND $3,000; 7 per cent interest; security improved real estate. REYNERTSON BROS., Room 5, 106 Fifth-av.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-proved city property in any amount.
MONEY ON HAND.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
S. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 12 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN amounts and small amounts, at
5, 6 AND 7 PER CENT.
JAMES H. GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 301 and 302.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. H. SMITH & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, at 5 and 6 per cents, and 7 per cent.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 382 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—$200, $800, $1,000, $1,300 TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates.
MAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IM-proved real estate or to build; no appraisal or other expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 125 Washington.

PUBLIC SAVINGS LOAN AND BUILDING AS-sociation. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Public Savings Loan and Building Association will occur Monday, Feb. 9th, 1891, at 3 p. m., at Room 30, 84 La Salle-st.
R. L. DAVIS,
Secretary.

PETERSON & RAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$50,000 IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT ON IM-proved property on West Side; 80 deing.
R. H. STAFFORD & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$1,250, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000 ON GOOD real estate security. H. A. OSBORN, 127 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; must always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MONEY — PRIVATE PARTIES OR those who have money to place on good security call on or address J. T. JUDD & CO.,
101 Dearborn-st.

$500,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $25,000 and upward on improved Chicago real estate; 5 and 6 per cent; must be placed within 30 days. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Auburn Park and vicinity. GEO. WOOLEY, Real Estate and Loans, 634 79th-st., Auburn Park, Ill.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IM-proved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 59 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5¼ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 30 Opera-House Building.

FINANCIAL.

A RESPONSIBLE CHICAGO BANKER OF 18 years' experience, with abundant references, desires to correspond with parties having money to place in large or small amounts at 7 and 8 per cent interest on gilt-edged securities; payment of principal and interest guaranteed. Address M 63, Tribune office.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $5,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR-ner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper; approved names, warehouse receipts, mercantile, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO Loan on good second mortgages and any other good collaterals.
108 Washington-st., Main Floor.

FEW SHARES OF PREFERRED STOCK IN A well established Chicago manufacturing business are offered for sale; good reason for selling on application. Address K 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES, $1,000 TO $5,000, ON IM-proved property, paying 7 per cent. THOMAS G. WINDES, 704 Opera-House Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FIRST DEED, $2,800; INTEREST 7 per cent, semi-annual; city property worth $5,500; call between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
M. L. SWIFT,
R. 1028 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 39 MADISON-ST.—I will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR former offices at No. 86 La Salle-st., the Chicago Mortgage Loan Company have moved temporarily to Nos. 119 and 121 La Salle-st. "Ground Floor."

ADVANCES. LOANS

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR former offices at No. 86 La Salle-st. the Chicago Mortgage Loan Company have moved temporarily to Nos. 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

"Ground Floor."

TO INVESTORS WHO WISH TO MAKE A SAFE and profitable investment in amounts of from $500 and upwards, and have the money where it is secured by the deposit of real estate mortgages with a trust company and can be withdrawn on 30 days' notice, together with 1 per cent a month dividend. Call on or address The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON A 5-STORY, new building on 99-year lease; rents $3,600 above expenses; will pay 1 per cent on commission. Address M 24, Tribune office.

YOU CAN BORROW SMALL AMOUNTS FROM private party without publicity. Address M 108, Tribune office.

$50 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, OR ANY GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT PUBLICITY OR REMOVAL AND AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES. ALL BUSINESS IS STRICTLY PRIVATE. CALL AND SEE ME BEFORE BORROWING A LOAN. GEO. WRIGHT, 99 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47 x153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city, for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

20x100	
25x100	Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x100	
272x100	
102x218	Fan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. sys-
150x126	tems and Taylor-st. Can give any area
250x126	wanted.
2,000x300	

Address owner. (Tel. 3737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—70x100 ft. at No. 2007; adjoining Pickwick Flats.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x178 ft., near 22d-st.
WOODLAND PARK—(North of Douglas Monument) 50x120 ft., fronting south on the park; one of the finest locations in Chicago for a first-class family flat; $600 per year and taxes; no revaluation.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—A BEAUTIFULLY FURnished front and other rooms; first-class board.

3129 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK PARlors, with board, together or separately; also table board.

3224 CALUMET-AV.—BACK PARLOR, WITH first-class board for two; all conveniences; furnace heat.

North Side.

5 AND 6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEMEN will find at Dearborn Park Building a first-class table and pleasant, quiet, richly furnished rooms for $6.50 to $9 a week; near business center; with every convenience; steam heat, elevator, etc. No children or transients. Nothing on boarding-house plan.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 2 alcove, south front, with first-class board.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANT ALCOVE, WITH or without board; also other rooms.

302 CHESTNUT-ST., EAST OF CLARK—PLEAS-ant rooms, newly furnished, with good board.

349 ELM-ST.—WARM, LIGHT, DOUBLE ROOM for two; main floor; good board; low price.

424 BELDEN-AV.—SECOND FLAT—WANTED—2 to board and room two gentlemen; flat furnished elegantly throughout; home comforts. References exchanged. A. W. VAN HAFTTEN, 195 South Clark-st.

561 WEBSTER-AV.—STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily will take several boarders; beautifully furnished rooms, with first-class table; situated opposite prettiest part of Lincoln Park, overlooking lake; those that want an elegant and social home please investigate.

West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—DOUBLE FRONT and single rooms; all conveniences; excellent table.

450 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single room; all modern conveniences; good table; first-class location.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 208 TO 402 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms; bath-rooms; electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class Hotels.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $2.50 to $7 weekly.

ST. ARTT'S HOTEL, 119 FIFTH-AV.—LARGE, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST., PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and pleasant and for none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished flats with board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1200 Tacoma.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN; WILL take roommate; N per week. M 121, Tribune.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS BY TWO SINGLE gentlemen; North Side; private family preferred; terms $5 per week. Address M 124, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots; these lots are close and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash values, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished without cost. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of selling their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. F. BARRETT,
Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MOD-erate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 61 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESS-fully by board and skilful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, cor. Hanover and 21th sts.; office Notaste-st., N. 312; hours 2 to 5:30 p. m.

MY SUCCESS IS ONLY EQUALED BY MY SKILL as a Swedish movement cure; endorsed and used by all leading physicians. JULIAN OBALDESTON, 159 State-st., southeast cor. of Washington, and 2564 Cottage Grove-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO SE-cure a commanding position in a good paying business; investing $2,500 in a rapidly developing Chicago enterprise, backed by wealthy connections, where investment will double in value in 12 months.
A SOUTH SIDE CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY store; rent $35; good living rooms; $400.
A NEAT, CLEAN, WELL-EQUIPPED UP-down-town six-chair barber shop and Turkish bath outfit for $750 cash and balance easy payments.
W. J. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 151 Dearborn-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $20,000 TO PURCHASE well-known manufacturing company in this city and take the position of secretary and treasurer on splendid salary; the company backed by the city; who takes all goods manufactured; little more capital needed to purchase stock and keep up with orders; this is an opportunity of a lifetime; investigate and get in on ground floor; weight 1 take, half cash; balance time.
GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
707 Chamber of Commerce.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than in ventory price; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, produce, or anything else. Any goods; confidential. Address A V 135, Tribune office.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A SAFE PAYING IN-vestment of from $5,000 to $10,000? I can give you one in which you will have your money amply secured and 8 per cent interest besides the profits. Only fair business persons with the cash ready to not promptly need reply. Address M 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET ON E. State-st.; first-class trade; will sell stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, etc., at a bargain for cash. Address B 38, 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY FOR A new patent brick and tile dryer; costs less to build, dries quicker, better, and with less fuel than any other in the market; large profits can be realized in handling it; will sell or lease right for five States. Address A V 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 12-ROOM ROOMING HOUSE; LONG lease; rent very low; can be bought today for $700; part cash. The Wheeler Fletcher Co.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STORE ON SOUTH SIDE; $250 takes it; rent low. Address K 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOURT, 545 3D-ST., E. ROPP, Prop.; a 21-room house cheap; sickness cause for selling.

FOR SALE—LIME-KILN PLANT AT A BARGAIN. For particulars address C. A. MERCER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED DRESSMAKING trade; North Side; reason for selling ill health. Address K 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—REAL-ESTATE BUSINESS ESTAB-lished five years; big list of clients; net profits average $175 per month; well located, with suite of nice offices; reason for selling, party leaving city. Address M 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE THE CASH AND WANT to buy a finely-furnished house of 15 rooms on best part of Michigan-av., here is a bargain; rent only $100, monthly income $270. For particulars address R. H. DAKIN, 71 S. Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM LAUNDRY, NEARLY NEW, for sale at a bargain; for selling want to leave the city; terms reasonable; long lease. Address A V 125, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DOWN-TOWN SALOON; FIXTURES 6 cent fee, $60, stock will sell today for $2,000.
The Wheeler Fletcher Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD OLD TEA AND COFFEE route; does a business of $200 per week. Room 404 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—FINE-PAYING RESTAURANT, WITH 8 boarders; location, square from Court-House; average daily receipts $150.
C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
138 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise including fixtures at "Chicago Lawn"; good location. Rent of store including barn $20 per month. A bargain. Inquire SMITH, 8 State-st., City.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER STORE, and living-rooms attached; South Side, good location, and splendid opening; cheap. L 172, Tribune.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOTEL OR PARTNER if wanted. 133 Washington-st., room 22.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BILLIARDS AND POOL—one combination and two parlor tables nearly new; part time; cigar fixtures, stock. 12 N. Halsted.

FOR SALE — BOARDING STABLE; THIRTY horses and room for twenty-five more; centrally located near Board of Trade. Address M 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN A 5-YEAR LEASE OF hotel; 5 minutes' walk of Court-House; fine location; 44 rooms, doing a good business for city property. Call for price and reason for selling.
B. F. HOLDEN, 706 Tacoma Building.

I CAN CONVINCE YOU THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE 12 PER CENT ON YOUR MONEY. ADDRESS M 90, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

I HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST IN SOME GOOD paying business. Address M 69, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST IN A SURE thing; full explanation given. Address P.-O. Box 515.

TRAVELING MEN WILL FIND AN EXCELLENT rapid-selling side-line by addressing the Ornamental Horn Co., 81 Market-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WE DESIRE CO-OPERATION OF party who will join in purchase and subdivision of large tract near the new stock-yards site near Tolleston, Indiana.
SCOTT, BAKER & CO.,
R. 56, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—DUROC STORE ON SOUTH SIDE doing good business, or a location for store. Address M 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH FROM $300 TO $400 TO invest in recognized farce-comedy company, complete in every detail; principal to act as treasurer or manager.
ALFRED HENRIQUES,
Superior Hotel, cor. Superior and Clark.

WANTED—OFFICE BUSINESS-MAN TO TAKE active and financial interest in good and profitable business. Address L 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—A1 BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman with $1,000, to manage department in large wholesale and retail house. Address M 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $600 AND ACQUAINTED with real estate in Hyde Park to open new office.
THOS. CLUCK, 32, 32 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED SALOON, central; for cash, $2,000 to $3,000. Address M 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE $2,000 TO INVEST IN BUSIness that will with my services pay me $1,200 a year. Give full particulars or no attention paid to letters. Address M 16, Tribune office.

9 CHOICE SALOONS ON MADISON-ST. FOR sale and one on Division-st.; cigar stores and restaurants down-town.
THOS. CLUCK, 32, 32 La Salle-st.

$5,000 WILL SECURE ONE-QUARTER INTEREST in valuable coal mining property, fully developed and operated. Address A V 85, Tribune office.

$15,000 WILL SECURE POSITION OF RE-sponsible secretary and treasurer in established company with $200,000 invested; right man could get position as general manager on larger investment; company to make a half million profit next two years; bank references. K 85, Tribune.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE A proof warerooms at 91, 93, 95, and 97 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture; rates low. Tel. 1,275.

W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Cheapest and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped; careful handling. 2807, 2809, and 2811 Cottage Grove-av.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT dry, and well ventilated; 4-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—155, 157, and 159 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,578
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,147
GEORGE PARRY.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 149 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR gents' cast-off clothing. Send postal and I will call. G. SCHWARTZ, 370 South State-st.

J. SIMON, 399 SOUTH CLARK—THE HIGHEST prices paid for gents' cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 60 H. P. BOILER, 1 12X16 PORTER engine, 1 Eclipse pump, 1 Upright heater. Complete and in first-class order, but seen in use two years. Can be seen running for the next two weeks by calling at office of
EDWIN S. HARTWELL,
Ashland and Clybourn-ave.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on South Branch; illustrated catalogue free. GRAY, WILLARD & CO., 238 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 125-HORSE POWER ENGINE and boiler; must be in good order and cheap. Address J. WASMER, 81 South Halsted-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER 445 Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous clairvoyant, trance and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; tells your future; gives you power; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS, for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 IN LEGITIMATE cash business; which will clear $600 per month; don't answer unless you can take hold at once. Address M 66, Tribune office.

WE WANT A PRACTICAL REAL-ESTATE MAN to take charge of our business; must be manager a South Park Station branch; must be able to control $2,000 cash. Call at once. The Wheeler Fletcher Investment Company, 311 Stock Exchange Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTNER—BY A PRACTICAL FURrier, to open a new house in hats and furs in some Western city. Address M 17, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT and Auditor, 84 Washington-st. Room 21. References—Chas. L. Hutchinson, Esq., Corn Exchange Bank, Northern Trust Co., and others.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL close books, adjust, investigate. Best of reference. G. L. MARCHAND, 117 Clark-st., Room 58.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR RENT—AN EXCELLENT REMINGTON typewriter. Gill's Select Bureau.

SAVE MONEY BY CONSULTING TYPEWRITER headquarters, 141 La Salle-st., near Madison. Telephone 2621.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BUSINESS MEN LOOK—CASH REGISTER. COST $10, used 3 months, will sell for $6. New wire nail, 4 in. by 22 in., coils in center, cost $65, will sell for $30. Two stuffed foxes carpets, fu-mitare, etc., at similar reductions. Address 98 Bonnet-av., city.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
326 KENZIE-ST., half block from Drexel-boulevard, near cable and stations of 111, Unnt, and L. S. and M. S. R. Rs., two-story frame and brick basement, with 8 rooms; lot 25x125; good living rooms; rent reasonable; large rooms and large grounds; rent reasonable.
E. A. CONGDON,
Room 22, 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired. First-class and modern in every respect. Location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWN-stone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; one block east to I. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 123 Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN HOUSE CONvenient to Ill. Cent. boulevard trains and cable. Apply on premises, 329 Bowen-av.

FOR RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN 12TH and 22d-sts., houses for residence or will alter for business purposes to suit tenants; choice locations. HONORE BROS., 113 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
217 ILLINOIS-ST.,
3-story and basement; 18 rooms; in first-class order. Inquire 216 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 137 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; bric-a-brac; corner lot, 66x125; possession can be given at once.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 12-ROOM HOUSE ON Elm-st., new, modern, and elegant in every respect; $60 to May 1.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ,
Renting Dept., 153 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.:
11 Lake-st., house, 9 rooms, and barn, $25.
461 Washington-boulevard, stone front, 10 rooms, $60.
2—3 Ashland-av., new brick, 7 rooms, $ 50.
607 Fulton-st., cottage, 6 rooms, $11.
112 S. Peoria-st., brick, 7 rooms, $22.50.

TO RENT—788 W. JACKSON, 10-ROOM BRICK house; new; all modern improvements; large barn in rear; will rent 1 or 3 years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 36 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 3d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV., Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 236 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 1-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLAT, INDIANA-AV., NEAR 2,300-st.; 4-room flat, Cottage Grove-av. and 32d-st., at $50. 7-room flat, Groveland-av., near 32d-st., at $25. All have steam heat, gas, laundries, and janitor service.
RAY DWIGGINS & CO., 409 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.:
2302 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor, 8 rooms, $25.
2239 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms, $20.
281 35th-st., brick, 2d floor, 6 rooms, $20.

West Side.

TO RENT—
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....$14.50
5-room flat, 30 Morgan-st.....16.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st.....21.50
Freight elevator; janitor service.
E. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVICE 1 Apply at 170 Ladin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—POLK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, NEW and modern 6-room flats; $22.50. BARNARD & KENNA, 417 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE FLATS IN BLOCK 7, n. e. cor. Fulton and Madison-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—171 WARREN-AV., NEAR LINCOLN—8-room flat, $

REAL AMERICAN CROWNS.

MRS. VANDERBILT, MRS. MILLS, AND MRS. WEBB WEAR 'EM.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Is the Boss—Its Diamonds Are Big and Shiny and It Cost More than the Wages of a Lot of European Queens Come To—Besides, It's Modeled After the One Queen Victoria Wears When She Goes Shopping.

New York World: Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt wore a royal crown to the opera Friday evening. Her appearance as a right-down royal queen, instead merely of a society queen, attracted immediate attention and started a buzz of comment. The crown was a real unmistakable crown, not a tiara by any means, and is, according to her friends, made in exact duplicate of the British crown.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Dr. Seward Webb also have crowns, and they have worn them at the opera during the last week, but they did not elicit the unstinted and unqualified admiration commanded by Mrs. Vanderbilt's queenly showing.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has, indeed, two crowns. The one made in imitation of Queen Victoria's crown was got up after some patriotic hesitation by a London jeweler. The other one is the crown of a German Princess, purchased from the one-time regal and legal owner by Mrs. Vanderbilt herself. The purchaser has every necessary guarantee of its genuineness. She does not wear it regularly, because the Princess was somewhat obscure and the crown does not fit her as well as the British crown does. It is very well in its way, though, and she keeps it in reserve.

The crown that Mrs. Vanderbilt has worn at the opera and which she has previously worn at some society affairs is a glorious arrangement in pearls and diamonds, rising in a very stately and picturesque fashion from the head. It would make half a dozen tiaras, and it is said to have cost $300,000. The design is very graceful. The suggestion has been made that if England should become a republic in a few years it might go out of style. Mrs. Vanderbilt has treated this frivolous criticism with the contempt it deserves. She answered quite sensibly that she had no fear of the fashion in crowns changing, and that if they did she could easily have her crown made over. Naturally she did not believe in remade and rearranged French bonnets, but if the question came up of amending an English crown it might be done with dignity and propriety.

The crowns worn by Mrs. Seward Webb and Mrs. Ogden Mills are not so costly as Mrs. Vanderbilt's crown is. One enthusiastic gentleman, speaking in the opera-house lobby the other evening on the subject of crowns, declared that compared with Mrs. Vanderbilt's queenly appurtenance Mrs. Webb's and Mrs. Mills' affairs were simply stage properties. This pawnbroking opinion was taken up very warmly, and the resulting dispute continued until the curtain went up on the next act. All arguments aside, however, it may be stated with the utmost positiveness and on expert authority that the Webb and Mills crowns, although not equal to the Vanderbilt crowns, are first-class articles, made in the best style, riveted throughout and warranted, so far as the number and quality of the jewels are concerned, equal to any of the minor crowns of Europe. At all events, their exhibition at the opera-house has been the crowning sensation of the current season.

Simply as a matter of history it may be mentioned that these queenly crowns were brought over from Europe last summer by the Queens themselves. They were packed away in trunks with other baggage. It is the only way, according to Collector Erhardt, that crowns may come into this country. There is no duty on crowns, although it is popularly believed that some duties go with them. What those duties are the trio of society queens will probably demonstrate in time, now that they have crowned themselves and the opera-house audiences have assisted at the coronation.

Without retracting in any way the statements that the appearance of the crowns and the crowned heads at the opera has excited much delight, approaching to applause, it must in all fairness be added that the buzz of admiration that circled the house was touched and modified by the critical comment of a score, perhaps, of radical and revolutionary spirits. Others looked on in a cold and analytical fashion, and one Union Club man said that the assumption of $500,000 crowns by millionaire American women has a deep philosophical significance and he proposed to write an essay on the subject and read it before the Nineteenth Century Club.

Some of the criticisms expressed have attained wide currency and have had some influence, it is said, in checking the regal progress that has been inaugurated. Some atrocious Union Club jokes have been put into circulation, and these have had a discouraging, not to say wilting, effect on the beginnings of United States royalty and the growth of right-down regular royal queens. This was a case where the sublime and ridiculous will have no connection whatever.

Those who are interested in the growth of what is exclusive and aristocratic in the midst of us will be pained to hear that the sublime is giving way and that the ridiculous may possibly triumph. Mrs. Dr. Seward Webb has already had her crown cut down to one-half its original queenly dimensions. She declares that she never felt more sensitive over anything in her life than she did over the unkind remarks that had been made respecting her crown. Dr. Seward Webb's blackballing at the Union Club two or three months ago had not disturbed her spirits so violently. She determined, therefore, to reduce the crown in size, and hopes the comments and criticism will vanish at least proportionately.

There is a story about a fourth crown, whose owner was so frightened by the irreverent references made to the three crowns already in evidence that she will not put it on her head and go out with it. For the present she simply wears it in front of her dressing-glass, and then carefully goes out without it. She is considering the advisability of presenting it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The only story that really worries Mrs. Vanderbilt is the one to the effect that Queen Victoria only wears the British crown when she opens Parliament. Mrs. Vanderbilt really likes to dress appropriately, and the situation suggested here presents an insurmountable obstacle. She has duplicated the crown, but the reproduction of Parliament is another matter. There is a Congress at Washington, but that is already opened, and it is made up almost entirely of Americans.

The insinuation that these wealthy and cultivated women have purchased crowns because they were married and could not therefore buy titles and a titled husband, and the further insinuation that if they wear crowns and are queens their husbands must therefore be kings and wear crowns too, are ignored altogether. Everybody knows that Willie Vanderbilt, and Ogden Mills, and Dr. Webb are not kings. But the parliamentary business must be met soberly and soberly considered.

It may all result in the dismantlement of the three American crowns mentioned; or they may be sent to a safe-deposit vault. For the present, however, Mrs. Vanderbilt still cries for her French maid Hortense to hand out her best crown and to send word to the regular detective to follow the Vanderbilt carriage in a hansom.

Queen Margherita's Glasses.

Contrary to all royal traditions the King of Italy, in spite of the lapse of years since he plighted his troth with the fair Queen Margherita, is still very much in love with his handsome wife and a great admirer of her beauty. But Father Time is a mighty despot and deals no less gently with his high-born children than with those of common clay. Consequently Queen Margherita finds her eyes less to be depended upon than in the days when her wedding ring was new, and like the ordinary woman she has put on glasses, greatly to the King's dismay. Whenever he sees her with them he commands her to put them away. Then as the wife, after the manner of wives, refuses to obey, her husband announces: "Margherita, if you don't put down those glasses I shall sing." As the King is devoid of any musical talent and the Queen has a quick and delicate ear the threat proves quite powerful and the glasses are put out of sight.—*New York Sun.*

The Care of the Brooms.

The rapidity with which brooms ordinarily wear out is surprising. This is partly due to leaving the broom standing on its brush end when not in use, but more to carelessness in handling. A piece of strong cloth, or, better yet, of old woven underflannel or stocking, should be drawn on over the handle and down below the place where the broom splints are stitched. A few stitches with strong cotton yarn should fasten this cover both at its lower edge and gather and fasten it around the handle, sewing the stitches through and through. This cover holds the broom splints together and prevents their breaking out, and the tearing off of the banding of a broom which repented striking against doors and sideboards and rapping under heavy pieces of furniture does.—*Harper's Bazar.*

GIRLS TAKE A LONG JOURNEY.

Fourteen Hundred Miles in a Wagon Through Mountainous Mexico.

San Francisco *Examiner:* There are two young ladies spending a few weeks in this city who have recently made a remarkable journey. They are Miss Mary Jaques of Java Lodge, Hampshire, England, and Miss Emma Hartley of Junction City, Tex.

The Town of Junction City is nearly 200 miles from the Mexican border, the entire distance to the City of Mexico from that place being about 1,600 miles. A light wagon and a team of Texas horses were purchased, and all arrangements for the trip had been perfected early in last September. In the wagon were stored a complete camping outfit and a small amount of provisions, it being the intention of the ladies to procure the necessary supply of eatables from people along the line of their journey. The provisions taken along were only to be used in cases of necessity. The only firearms carried by the ladies were a brace of pistols.

The country lying between Junction City and Piedras Negras, where they crossed the Rio Grande River into Mexico, is a desolate, mountainous region, the only inhabitants being ranchmen, the habitations being at intervals of from twenty-five to fifty miles. The journey to the Rio Grande River occupied four days. It was at the Mexican border that the girls met with their first obstacle. They found that the Mexican duties on their horses and wagon would cost them more than a new outfit. They conferred as to what would be the best thing for them to do under the circumstances, and finally they decided to dispatch their own team and wagon back to Junction City. This was done and they crossed over the bridge to Piedras Negras on foot and purchased another outfit in that city, and again set out on their journey of 1,400 miles overland to the Mexican Capital.

The journey to Monterey was made over mountain trails, but they were beset with no severe difficulties. They were treated with universal courtesy and respect by the natives and were given every assistance asked, by those whom they met. They were prepared for danger and adventure, but in this they were disappointed, the most thrilling incident of the trip being the riding of a drunken soldier into their tent by mistake. The astonished, but courteous, Mexican quickly retired with profuse apologies for his intrusion.

In the higher altitudes they experienced some discomforts, owing to the chilly nights and the scarcity of wood and coal for camping. They passed through sections of the country which had never before been penetrated or traversed by any foreigner, and the astonishment of the natives was very amusing. Every night of the journey, which occupied nearly three months, was spent in their camp tent alone and unprotected. They traveled by the way of Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, and Pachuca. At Pachuca they spent several days visiting the mines, ironworks, and reducers.

They spent several days in the City of Mexico, and started to make their return journey by overland, but owing to the severe weather experienced on the uplands they were compelled to abandon their team and wagon at San Luis Potosi and finish their trip by rail. But determined to enjoy the unsurpassed climate and scenery of Mexico to the utmost they traveled a good part of the way to this city on the locomotive.

PAULINE LUCCA'S SONG.

How an Old-Time Favorite of the Opera Began Her Career.

The news that Pauline Lucca has retired from the stage surprises no one; but the old-time concert-goer, if a man, shakes his head and sighs; if a woman, drops a tear of regret for the wonderful voice and radiant face known in the past. Her life story—perhaps all life stories would be if they were as well known—is an interesting one.

One of its most characteristic incidents is told by one who knew her well in later life. When she was about 8 years old—it was in 1852—she was a "half charity" pupil in a school at Wien. Besides being poor she was stupid in her studies (so she told this friend), and was also of unattractive personal appearance. Her teachers, with one exception, looked upon her with the same mild contempt which characterized her treatment by the other and more fortunate pupils of the school.

At last the end of the school year drew near and brought with it the annual examinations.

The mother was present at the exercises, and when she saw how plainly poor little Pauline's poverty showed in spite of her own loving handiwork the tears began to roll down her cheeks. By and by the other pupils rose to sing, Pauline alone remaining seated as usual. But this day she was not content to be passed. She resolved to do something which should make them all forget her improvised dress and her plain face. She gazed imploringly at the master.

"Can you sing?" he asked.

"I think so," she answered without a falter.

"If you want you may try 'Where the May Breezes Blow,'" he graciously granted, touched by the pathos of her appearance.

Lucca says: "Many times since then I have sung before great audiences made up of finely-dressed and distinguished people, but I have never put more effort, more enthusiasm, more ambition into my voice than I did then. I sang 'May Breezes,' but after I had finished they would not let me stop. I sang every song I knew, and when I stepped from the platform I was nearly deafened by applause and the tears had gone from my mother's eyes."

DECIDED BY THE LOSS OF A COIN.

The Goddess of Chance Invoked by Mr. Stanley in Africa.

In a little speech to the New York Press Club Saturday evening Henry M. Stanley said:

In Central Africa it was not the fashion to indulge in after-dinner oratory and he was consequently somewhat out of practice. Several times in his career he had been compelled to decide in a moment what course of action to pursue. In his first African enterprise he found himself stranded on an African island without friends and without money. This was nineteen years ago. He had to decide in a moment what to do, and he determined to go on. He raised a loan of $30,000 in a few hours by paying $5,000 premium, and went ahead until, after a lapse of nine months, he found David Livingstone, the object of his search.

When he reached the spot where Livingstone had turned back he was again confronted with the necessity of instantaneous decision. He was in a quandary. If he turned back he would stamp his enterprise with failure. If he went on he knew not what would happen. He held a consultation with his lieutenant, and the latter suggested that the matter might be settled by tossing a coin. He accepted the suggestion and tossed up a rupee. The coin decided against going on. But Stanley was not satisfied. He tossed again, and still again, and each time the coin said that Stanley should not go on. Then he had recourse to long and short straws and three times this divination declared that the explorer should turn back.

But he was still not satisfied to go back. He thought that something must be the matter with the rupee and the straws, and so he cast aside the prophecies of both and went on following the course of the great river until he found whence it came. When he returned to London after this expedition he found the Geographical Society debating whether it should call him a pirate or give him a dinner. It finally decided to give him a dinner.

The Precocious Buffalo Boy.

A true story of precocious juvenility was told over a Buffalo dinner-table the other day. The hero of the tale was a small boy named Paul, and he wore beautiful yellow curls—much against his will, be it said. But Paul's mother had seen "Little Lord Fauntelroy." Paul was walking on the street with his maid when a lady came up behind him, and, seeing the beautiful curls, said: "What pretty curls! You must be very proud of them."

"No, I'm not," was the discontented reply, "mamma thinks they make me look like those damned cherubs."—*Buffalo Express.*

Cremation Growing in Favor.

Cremation is becoming daily more popular abroad. In Baden the Offenburg and Heidelberg City Councils have decided to erect furnaces. The Government in Basel has formally granted to all citizens of the canton the right to choose between being buried and being burned. A crematory is being erected in Manchester at a cost of $37,500. The Italian friends of cremation have recently assembled in Milan to consider the best means of burning bodies and of spreading propaganda for their ideas. This is the second congress of cremationists that has been held in Italy since the Italians, and more especially the Milanese, took the lead in pushing the cremation movement.

WOMEN BECOME HERMITS.

TWO SISTERS IN OHIO WHO LIVE SECLUDED FROM THE WORLD.

The Roof of Their Log Cabin Fell In but the Bedposts Caught and Sustained It and the Sisters Continued to Live Under It—One of the Hermits Goes to Bed Every Fall and Stays There Till the Spring.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Woman hermits are rare.

They don't even exist in novels. When the gentler sex get tired of the world they generally enter a convent, but two very remarkable exceptions are to be found within thirty miles of Cincinnati.

Everybody in the western part of Hamilton County and along the Indiana line knows or has heard of the Harper sisters for so long that their eccentric mode of life has ceased to be a matter of curiosity to those in that vicinity. Lizzie and Mary Ann Harper reside on what is known as Snow Hill, a mile and a half west of the village of New Trenton, Franklin County, Indiana, and seven miles west of the Town of Harrison. Lizzie, the younger of the curious pair, is 60 and her sister Mary Ann 62 years of age. During their entire life they have dwelt in an old log hut, which was occupied by their parents many years before they were born. The ancient abode has long since gone into decay. The clapboard roof fell a victim to the ravages of time many years ago. No effort was made to repair it further than having a few rough boards nailed on it to keep out the rain. Finally the roof itself caved in, but fortunately for the indifferent occupants it found support on the high bedposts and did not bury the two women. The rude floor has disappeared, and the constant friction on the earth has made a regular burrow, into which the female hermits crawled under the fallen roof.

In that den there was the utmost squalor and wretchedness. But the strange pair seemed satisfied with their lot. At one time they owned considerable stock and land, but the cattle perished from neglect, and the women would neither till the land themselves nor allow others to do so. For many years the neighbors tried to induce the two women to lead a different life, but as all their good offices met with cold rebuffs they grew tired of their efforts, and Lizzie and Mary were permitted to do as they pleased. Finally, some of the good people of that neighborhood determined to compel the women to take better care of themselves. A subscription paper was started and $50 raised. Several workmen donated their services, and a small but neat cottage of one room was built adjoining the miserable hovel which had been occupied from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

The erratic sisters didn't want to go into the house. Lizzie in particular vowed she wouldn't enter it, but finally her sister was won over, and both are now living in the new house. An *Enquirer* reporter paid a visit to these eccentric old people a day or two ago. Before calling at the house many strange tales were related by the neighbors in reference to them. Lizzie goes to bed every fall and remains there until spring. So far as is known she has no organic disease, but is a little daft. Beginning about the middle of October she disappears, and nothing is seen of her until April. Mary humors her sister's whim and waits on her with the utmost care and tenderness. She prepares her meals and looks after her comfort. Sometimes Lizzie will get up and roam around the house, but she never goes out of doors.

This odd conduct has been going on for at least fifteen years, and neither sister will offer any explanation for it. The *Enquirer* found Mary engaged in doing some work over the stove. She received him kindly, and seemed glad to have a caller. The other sister was in bed in a corner of the room, and all efforts to get her into conversation were unavailing. The elder sister said she liked the new house very much, but liked the old one better, because she and her sister were born there, and in it her parents had dwelt for many years before they were born. The strange woman has a homely but interesting face. She is above the medium height, and slender and wiry. She knows nothing about what is going on in the outside world, and pays little or no attention to the ordinary affairs of life. She hasn't even that common feminine failing, a love for gossip. Lizzie, although two years younger, looks much older, and her vacant look indicates that her mind is nearly gone.

Through neglect in attending to their affairs the sisters had to mortgage their land surrounding their home. During the summer Mary picks blackberries, which she takes to Harrison to sell. It is said that every summer when the interest on the mortgage becomes due she walks twelve miles to Brookville, the county seat, and pays her interest and her taxes. These are the only things they have not entirely neglected.

Those who have known the Harper sisters for some time say that there is some great mystery surrounding their lives, but others declare that they became accustomed to that kind of a life and did not want to give it up. A story which has many believers is to the effect that Mary was once disappointed in love, and that she and her sister resolved never to leave the uninviting and miserable hovel in which they were reared. Their only relative living, so far as is known, is their brother John, who resides somewhere in Indiana. When they lived in the hovel the pigs and chickens used to occupy their wretched quarters with them. It is probable that the demented Lizzie will not survive the winter, although the people in the neighborhood say she is liable to live twenty years longer. Her remarkable habit of imitating the ground-hog in retiring to winter quarters, which she has done for at least a score of years, leads every one to doubt that she is any more ill than she has been in half a century. It is probable that if either of the hermit sisters should die the Township Trustee would remove the other to the County Infirmary.

The Overuse of Perfumery.

Let fair woman beware of using perfumes of pronounced and aggressive odors lest she offend and alienate the regard of her friends. One of the chief causes of the separation of the King of Holland from his first wife was the penchant of Queen Sophia for the scent of musk which odor was intensely disagreeable to her royal consort. So generously did she indulge her passion for this perfume that not only were her own apartments permeated with it, her clothes, hair, and belongings offensive with it, but any room through which she passed would smell for days after of her favorite perfume. The secret of the fascinating fragrance which seems to surround and emanate from dainty women lies over in the constant use of most delicate and faint perfumes whose odor is intangible and suggestive, rather than in the liberal use of permeating and intense odors, which are sure to offend some sensitive olfactory organism.—*New York Sun.*

A New Catechism.

He—
What is it makes this life worth living,
Tell me, when all has been said and done?
She—
It is the rapture of forgiving,
When you yourself are the guilty one.

He—
What makes us all so opposed to dying,
When so much of Heaven we all have heard?
She—
Because when we're dead there's no replying,
And woman must have the final word.

He—
What's your idea of Heaven—
Of heaven on earth, perhaps I mean?
She—
A place where the men all are twenty-seven
And I am the only girl just eighteen.

He—
What's your idea of a perfect poet,
One to whom all should bow the knee?
She—
How absurd you are! Well, if you must know it,
The poet who writes of love and me.
—*Somerville Journal.*

The Child Musician.

He had played for his lordship's levee.
He had played for her ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was heavy,
An the poor little brain would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie,
And the large eyes strange and bright,
And they said, too late, "He is weary?
He shall rest for, at least, tonight!"

But at dawn, when the birds were waking,
As they watched in the silent room,
With the sound of a strained chord breaking,
A something snapped in the gloom.

'Twas the string of his violoncello.
And they heard him stir in his bed;
"Make room for a tired little fellow,"
King God!" was the last that he said.
—*Austin Dobson.*

WHERE UNCLE SAM KEEPS HIS JEWELS.

They Are Deposited in the National Museum and Are Guarded Night and Day.

Jewelers' Weekly: The most valuable jewels in the National Museum in Washington, D. C., are the relics of our great men near the entrance. These are worth tens of thousands of dollars in intrinsic value of the gold and jewels of which they are made, to say nothing of the workmanship. There are swords by the dozen set with diamonds, guns inlaid with precious stones, and canes which have heads of gold in which gems are embedded. A guard is detailed to watch them night and day. Each case has a burglar alarm connected with it, and the least meddling would set an electric bell ringing and call the museum army together.

The Grant collection is one. It is made up of hundreds of gold articles exquisitely engraved, and brought from all parts of the world; of rare stones, of chizs, more valuable than though it were solid gold, and of other articles which, if melted down, would fully pay the President's salary for a year or more.

In one case there is a complete collection of gold and silver coins of Japan, which has a wonderful numismatic value, as it is the only complete set in existence, except one in the Japanese treasury. Some of the gold coins are a quarter of an inch thick and as large around as the top of a dinner pail. Seven of them cost $5,000, and there are perhaps a hundred in the collection.

In another case there are half a dozen large elephant tusks which the King of Siam gave to Gen. Grant, and there are six pieces of costly jade given him by one of the Princes of China. All the swords presented to him are there, and many of them have diamonds set in the hilts. The sword given to Gen. Grant by the Sanitary Fair at New York has a solid gold head representing the Goddess of Liberty, which has two rubies, two diamonds, and two sapphires set in it. The sword of Chattanooga has fourteen diamonds embedded in it, and many of the gifts which he received from foreign monarchs are of gold set with diamonds.

One of the medals which are in the collection contains $800 worth of gold and is as large around as the bottom of a tin cup. The gold articles in the collection would fill a peck measure, and many cities seem to have given Gen. Grant a gold box containing the papers in which their freedom was presented. The box which he received at Ayr, Scotland, is as large as a cigar box and is of solid gold. The City of Glasgow gave him a still larger one, beautifully chased, and the gold box which he received from the City of London is a wonder of artistic workmanship, bearing an engraving of the Capitol on one side and of the London Guild-Hall on the other. Enameled on its golden surface are the Union Jack, the Red White and Blue, and the Goddess of Liberty shaking hands with the British lion.

There is a beautiful cigar case of gold from the King of Siam, a model of the table on which Lee's surrender was signed in solid gold and a solid gold invitation card as large as a postal card and about four times as thick, which was sent to Gen. Grant in a solid silver envelope, inviting him to a masked ball at San Francisco. There are a number of silver menus, a gold-handled knife which the miners of Idaho gave him, gold-headed canes set with diamonds, and medals and other articles of gold.

The order of the Shefekat, which the Sultan gave to Mrs. S. S. Cox, is also kept in the National Museum. It is a star larger around than a trade dollar, which sparkles with more than 100 diamonds. These diamonds are set in gold on brown, gold, and green enamel. The star has five points, and there are twenty-six diamonds on each point. It has a beautiful ribbon sash connected with it, and was given to Mrs. Cox one night at the Sultan's palace, when she went there to dinner with her husband and ate Turkish viands served up by a French cook on gold plates. After the dinner was over the Sultan presented this insignia. She thought, I am told, that she was to have it forever, but it seems that his Majesty only lends such presents for life, and when she dies it is to be returned to him. The wife of Minister Straus was decorated with the same order and she will have to return it in the distant future.

Uncle Sam has a vast collection of the jewels of savages. He has silverware made by the Indians of Arizona, carved ornaments from Alaska, and great bracelets and anklets of gold, silver, and brass from India. One of the most curious necklaces in his collection is one of human fingers, which the men of some of the Indian tribes wear, and there is one made of sixty-seven human teeth, with holes pierced at their roots to string them.

This necklace is ten inches long and a number of teeth evidently need filling. It came from the Fiji Islands, and was found there in 1840. Another necklace was made of human hair, into which the tusk of the walrus was woven. It was about two inches thick and twenty inches long. Another savage necklace is one of human and dog teeth combined, and there are necklaces of stone, of gold, silver, copper, and brass of all shapes and sizes, gathered from all parts of the world.

It is difficult to appreciate the size of the National Museum. It is growing more rapidly than Jonah's gourd, and it is now one of the best organized museums in the world. It surpasses any other in the line of Indian antiquities and matters connected with America, and vast additions from all parts of the world are received every year. Already the building which was constructed a few years ago for it is packed to bursting, and a new one will have to be built very soon.

APOTHEGMS OF FASHION.

The Husband Can Skip Them All Except the Last One.

New York *Evening Sun:* If you have been going up Broadway and down Sixth avenue these days with your eyes open to what is to be seen in the shops and the shop windows, as befits a wise woman at this season of the year, you have no doubt made some observations concerning the fashions for the coming season. And these observations, if you see aright, will probably include some of these things:

That the new fabrics are nothing if not pronounced.

That the light fabrics run to flowers.

That the heavy fabrics run to plaids.

That the challies and wool muslins are prettier than ever.

That velvet ribbons and ribbons are to be used for trimming in every possible way.

That black batistes with all over silk embroidery in colors and deep rich borders are to be much worn.

That batistes of all colors, richly embroidered, are seen everywhere.

That early spring cloths are still moderately rough.

That gowns are to be slightly fuller and more draped than heretofore.

That close flat trimmings are still preferred.

That summer hats will be veritable flower gardens.

That the newest gloves have one button and gauntlets of modern depth heavily embroidered.

That handkerchiefs—they are pocket handkerchiefs no longer—are more ornate than ever.

That it takes a long purse to buy most of these things.

Bleached Hair Is Out.

The disappearance of bleached hair goes on persistently and steadily. Advertisements of the "specialists" in turning hair of any shade to a golden hue have disappeared from the papers, and many of the "parlors" which were started for the purpose of giving New York women the Titian red top which Patti made fashionable for a time have disappeared. The straw-colored locks which were formerly looked upon as a matter of course in public places are so rare now that they excite comment. A close observation of women shows that many of them have reached the neutral stage where their hair is turning by degrees to its natural color. The prevailing shade is now dull and muddy yellow. A writer whose opinions carry some weight announced, a few days since, in the course of a review upon hair, that there was evidence that a "warm chestnut brown" shade would be popular the coming year. There is a general impression that the standard of female beauty will be considered more lofty than it is at present if fashion will let the hair of womankind entirely alone. Thus far all interference with nature in this particular direction has had anything but an attractive result.—*New York World.*

Bismarck's Little Wren.

Prince Bismarck's present hobby, according to a German interviewer, is a little wren which flies about his room and eats out of his hand. This is the only interesting fact of the latest interviewer's (Herr Bower's) story except the ex-Chancellor's reply to some strong anti-French talk on his questioner's part. Prince Bismarck, it seems, broke away from this subject with the words: "We cannot annihilate the French race. Germany will never lead a prophylactic war, and, for the rest, the whole war question is one of chemistry. The enemy of Germany who first absolutely secures the best powder will begin."—*London News.*

BRUNO SPERANI'S WORK.

IT HAS MADE A CLEVER WOMAN WRITER FAMOUS IN ITALY.

Something About an Author Who Is Little Known in America and About Her Stories—She Does Not at All Fear to Treat of Great Social Evils—How She Gained Her Knowledge of the Literature of the World.

London *Queen:* Bruno Sperani is the nom de plume of one of the most famous Italian authoresses of the present day. Her works are, as yet, comparatively little known outside Italy; no one has, we believe, translated them into English, though a German edition of one if not more of her books has already appeared. Mme. Sperani began her literary career by writing for newspapers and magazines, but she became celebrated by the novels which she has given to the world during the last twelve years. Her books are remarkable as showing a broader interest in social problems and a more fearless way of attacking them than is the case with the writings of most women—and many men. They are not merely stories pure and simple—recitals, that is, of what certain people did and said on certain days, how they looked, and so forth; they have a deeper raison d'être in that they deal with some question of human and social life—they are written with a purpose. At the same time they are so interesting as to be read eagerly by those who look for no deeper meaning than a story of events. Mme. Sperani takes wide views of things; sometimes, it is true, disagreeing with the conventional standards. She writes because she has something to say, and goes straight to the point with a simple, forcible directness which carries you with her, making you at all events think about the matter, whether you agree with her conclusions or not.

This was the case with a novel of hers published at the beginning of the present year, "La Morte," in which the authoress has treated most delicately and skillfully a difficult social question—one of vital interest, moreover, to society—which may be thus summed up: Is a woman who has sinned against the laws of society to be forever condemned and unpardoned—ruined, in fact? The book had many who agreed with its conclusions and many who condemned it, but it was, at any rate, eagerly read.

The most important work of Mme. Sperani is one published a few years ago entitled "Numeri e Sogni" (Numbers and Dreams), a story describing the life of a young painter, his struggles with poverty, ill-success, and commonplace surroundings—and the drama of his domestic life. Adriano is the son of humble parents, who send their son to study painting in Milan. Just when he has finished his studies and is beginning his career as an artist his father dies, and Adriano goes home to devote himself to his mother and sisters, sacrificing his own inclination to remain among congenial friends and brother artists in Milan. He imagines he will be able to follow out his own inspirations even among the prosaic details of a country shop, but finds that all sorts of petty cares come to absorb him and prevent him from realizing his own ideals. In obedience to his mother's wishes he marries Filomena, a good girl, but entirely devoid of understanding and sympathy with her husband's artistic pursuits, although she loves him devotedly. After the first rosy flush of illusion has passed a very gray reality sets in, and the two drift slowly but inevitably apart, though without any outward and visible dissension, almost unconsciously accepting their state of things as the usual condition of married life. This goes on until a certain Eugénie—a young girl connected with the family—comes to live with them. She has a warm, ardent character, full of talent and individuality, and looks up to Adriano as her guardian and protector, for she is alone and friendless in the world. As years go on, in which Adriano watches over her, and teaches her, he realizes that she would have been his ideal—realizes what love might be between two kindred spirits—and then the greatest struggle of his life begins. Both Adriano and Eugénie are noble characters, and his wife Filomena is a self-sacrificing, good soul; but what solution is possible? Eugénie determines the question by going away. The book ends sadly for those who love bright dénouements, but it is the only ending possible. The story is wonderfully vivid and true to life. Filomena comes out nobly when she realizes the situation, and accepts the sad truth that, without fault on either side, Adriano no longer loves her, and that love can be compelled, neither by kindness, nor duty, nor nobility of sentiment—"it bloweth where it listeth." Mme. Sperani shows wonderful insight in portraying, not only the outward circumstances, but the inner life of an artist; she shows his efforts to realize some ideal conception—how he fails short, often because the world with its absorbing interests rushes in to jar and fret him—the moment of inspiration passes never to be recalled—he cannot write, or paint, or compose to order.

A very pretty and interesting story by Bruno Sperani appeared this summer as the feuilleton of a newspaper. "Le Tre Donne" (The Three Women) is a story of peasant life in Lombardy, giving a most graphic picture of the joys and sorrows of the humble toilers in the maize fields and in their homes. The characters of the three women stand out admirably, as does that of the young village priest, Don Giorgio, whose love story, with its struggles and temptations, is of absorbing interest. He ends by leaving the church and marrying the girl he loves. The book shows real sympathy with the lives of the peasants—a true and affectionate understanding of their hardships; it is written with the simplicity and directness, the entire freedom from affectation and morbid sentiment, which characterize Mme. Sperani's literary style. Viewing and judging things from an almost masculine point of view, she preserves a feminine delicacy and sympathy with the fortunes of humanity.

Bruno Sperani is a native of Dalmatia. One of her short sketches, "Le Due Case" (The Two Houses), a charming story of child-life, gives us an interesting glimpse of her own childhood on the shores of the Adriatic—a barren and desolate region, but with a wild beauty of its own in sea and sky and distant mountains. Left an orphan at an early age, the little girl was brought up by two very severe old aunts, who put as much restraint as possible upon the warm, impulsive nature of their niece. She loved to escape from the dull, monotonous house and ramble on the seashore in company with the old dog Piume and a few favorite playmates. After such wanderings the return home in the evening with torn frock and other mishaps would be followed by scolding and punishment. The house in town was still more dull and monotonous, for escapades in the country were then impossible; the only consolation was an attic full of all sorts of odds and ends fascinating to a childish heart. Among the débris were books, and here Mme. Sperani began to love literature, spending many a lonely hour in the company of Leopardi, Ossian, Ivanhoe—a pell-mell of fairy tales, novels, poems—all devoured eagerly. Later she began to write for newspapers and magazines, translating sometimes from foreign languages, or writing original stories. At present she is in the prime of life, busy with her works, full of interest in all social and literary questions—in fact, in all that tends to make life freer and fuller. She lives in a quiet and retired manner in Milan (the great center of literary activity in Italy), and is the mother of a daughter who has already written some promising sketches in magazines.

The Result of Lying.

A negro who was giving evidence in a Georgia court was reminded by the Judge that he was to tell the whole truth.

"Well, yer see, boss," said the dusky witness, "I'se skeed to tell de whole truth for fear I might tell a lie."

Judge (to witness)—"Do you know the nature of an oath?"

Witness—"Sah?"

Judge—"Do you understand what you are to swear to?"

Witness—"Yes, sah; I'm to swar to tell de tryf."

Judge—"And what will happen if you do not tell it?"

Witness—"I spects our side'll win the case, sah."—*Boston Traveller.*

An Outrage.

A shabby-looking tramp was in the habit of calling at the office of a local lawyer and receiving a small sum on account of former acquaintance. Last week the mendicant called as usual, but the lawyer said:

"I can't assist you any longer, as I've got a wife now and need all the money I can lay my hands on."

"Well, now, that's just coming it a little too strong. Here you actually go and get married at my expense," responded the indignant tramp.—*Texas Siftings.*

STRANGE STORY OF A DREAM.

The Remembrance of a Figure and a Scar Seen While Asleep Saved Her Life.

Utica *Herald:* A certain lady of letters, well known to some in Utica, in company with a number of congenial companions, was passing the summer at a mountain resort in this State. She and her companions, who were also ladies engaged in literary pursuits, agreed that each morning they would meet and relate their dreams of the night before, both for the purpose of making scientific observations and for the interest of the thing itself. Doubtless if the ladies had pondered the maxims laid down by the father of his country, and had understood that one in which he forbade the revealing of dreams, they would have followed his illustrious example. But if they had this anecdote would have never been told.

The symposium was held regularly every morning, and was the source of considerable amusement. One day, however, the lady first referred to, who may be called Miss Gale, came down with a troubled countenance, and when her friends demanded the records of her sleeping hours she refused to tell them. She had a dream of a very bad omen, and did not wish to depress them as she had been depressed by its recital. There was a flutter of excitement, of course, but the refusal was final.

On the morning after Miss Gale appeared still more disturbed, and in answer to the questions of her friends she said that the dream had been repeated. She still refused to reveal it, but when the vision appeared on the third successive night she became quite nervous about it and was persuaded to make it known.

"The dream that I have had three times now," said Miss Gale, "is this: I seemed to be sitting at my window in the upper story of the house where my home is, watching the passers in the street. Soon a line of carriages appeared coming up the street, and when I looked more closely I saw that it was a funeral procession. I regarded it idly, but became more interested when it halted in front of the house where I was. I noticed distinctly the appearance of the train, the drivers with their black hats and gloves, and the hearse. The hearse backed up in front of the door, and the undertaker's assistant, who was sitting up in the seat with the driver, jumped down and opened the door. Then he looked up at me and I saw that in the front of his cap was the number 9. He had a deep scar across one cheek. 'Are you ready?' asked the man. I was greatly startled, and while I was trying to say something in reply to the question I awoke."

The effect of the story upon Miss Gale's listeners was depressing, but after a while one of them remarked upon the saying that "dreams go by contraries," and the unpleasant thoughts were laughed away. The dream was not repeated again. The vacation passed pleasantly, and the remembrance of the dream grew indistinct, and when Miss Gale returned to her home and the cortège of her vision did not materialize she quite forgot it. Several months later she had occasion to visit Chicago, and while there took advantage of an opportunity for inspecting some of the public buildings. One day she left her friends on the first floor of one of these buildings, and went up to the fifth story to see some particular object of interest. Having finished her inspection she waited with several other people for the elevator to take her down again. When it came the other people got in quickly enough, but the man who had charge of the elevator thought that Miss Gale was too slow.

"Well," he said, "are you ready?"

Like a flash the memory of her dream came back and she looked at the man astonished. Then she saw the scar upon his face and the number 9 in his cap.

"No, no, not yet," she said, involuntarily.

The man slammed the door impatiently and the heavy iron elevator started downward. It had not reached the next floor before the cables parted and the whole machine crashed to the basement. Four persons were taken out of the wreck dead.

THE DEAR CREATURES.

Woman is called the "weaker vessel," but no one would suppose so if they saw the bill for her rigging.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Adam (to Eve)—"Well, we've got to leave Eden right away. Come on." Eve—"Wait a minute. Is my hat on straight?"—*Life.*

"And so you are married to Joe Waters, are you? Do tell me, who was the best man at the wedding?" "My husband."—*Puck.*

Woman hath this resemblance to sugar, too, that the more refined she is the harder it is to detect the sand."—*New York Herald.*

Jake Simpson—"What is your favorite tree, Miss Cora?" Cora Bellows (at 11 p. m.)—"The maple." "Why is it?" "Because (yawning) it leaves early."—*New York Herald.*

He—"But you used to love me; and now you have taken the woman's privilege and changed your mind, I suppose." She—"I haven't changed my mind at all, sir. I have merely recovered it."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"After you have mixed the batter for your angel cake what do you do?" asked the caller. "I telephone for the doctor," said Ethel, "unless the cake is being made for the church fair."—*New York Sun.*

Aged Millionaire—"And you refuse me?" Miss Beauti—"I am sorry, sir, but I cannot be your wife." "Is it because I am too old?" "No; because you are not older."—*New York Weekly.*

"O, Mabel, tell me the truth, now; if you were in my place would you accept him?" "Certainly. Why, if I had been in your place I would have accepted him myself, the other